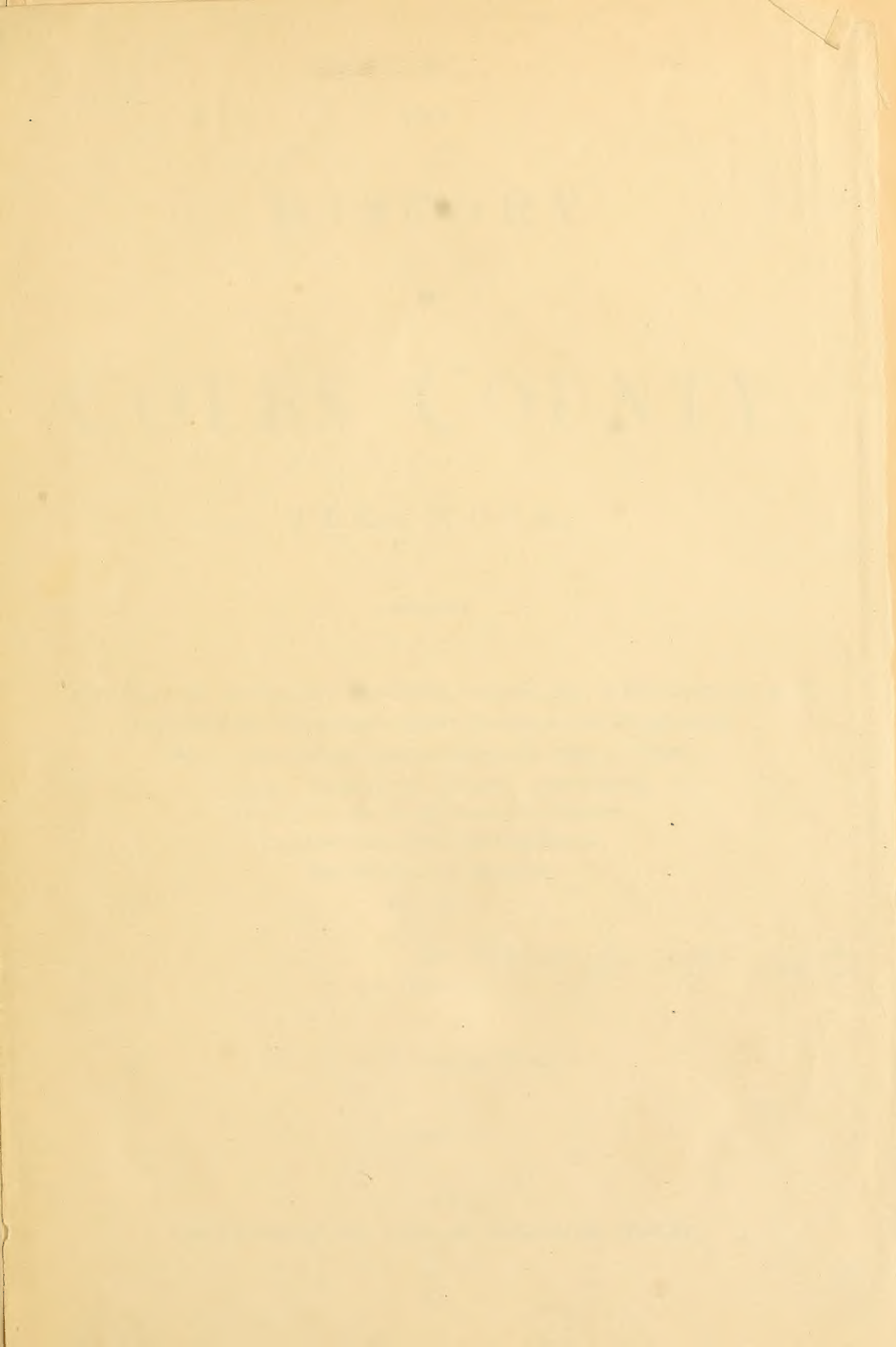




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PREFACE

IN presenting our History of Coles County, we deem a few prefatory words necessary. We have spared neither pains nor expense to fulfill our engagement with our patrons and make the work as complete as possible. We have acted upon the principle that justice to those who have subscribed, be they few or many, requires that the work should be as well done as if it was patronized by every citizen in the county. We do not claim that our work is entirely free from errors; such a result could not be attained by the utmost care and foresight of ordinary mortals. The County History was compiled by our historians, W. H. Perrin, A. A. Graham and D. M. Blair, and received much material and assistance from Judge William E. Adams. Some of the Township Histories are indeed longer than others, as the townships are older, contain larger cities and towns, and have been the scenes of more important and interesting events. While fully recognizing this important difference, the historians have sought to write up each township with equal fidelity to the facts and information within their reach. We take this occasion to present our thanks to all our numerous subscribers for their patronage and encouragement in the publication of the work. In this confident belief, we submit it to the enlightened judgment of those for whose benefit it has been prepared, believing that it will be received as a most valuable and complete work.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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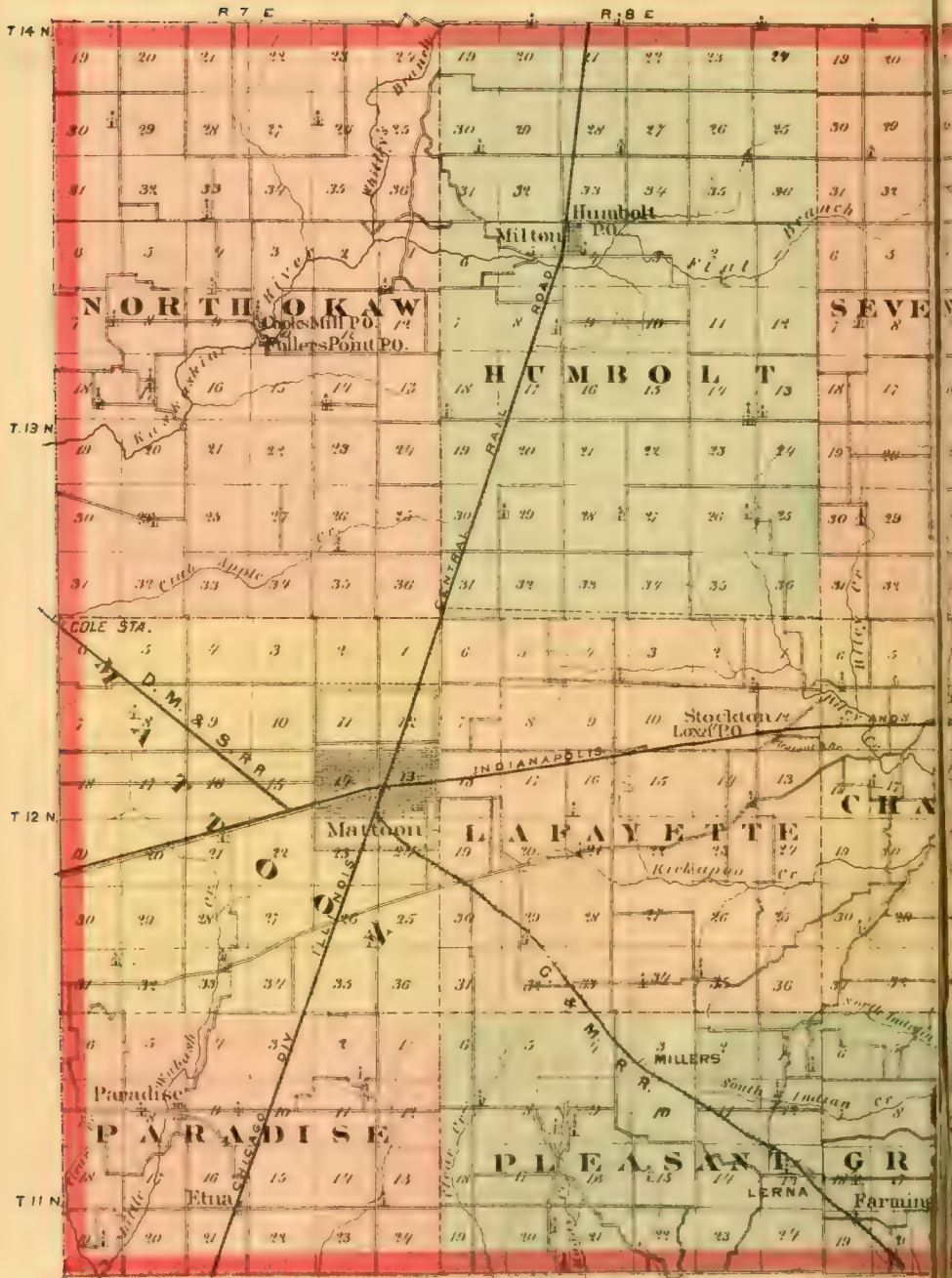
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MAP OF C O L L E S
ILLINOIS



RUE R14W

R. 9 E

R 10 E.

MIDLAND T R R

EAST OAKLAND

HICKORY

M O R G A N

Ashmore

A S H M O R E

— 10 —

CHARLESTON

R L E S T O

ИЗДАНИЕ

Salisbury Hutton PO

VE
Campbell P.O.

DogTown & Donna P.O.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

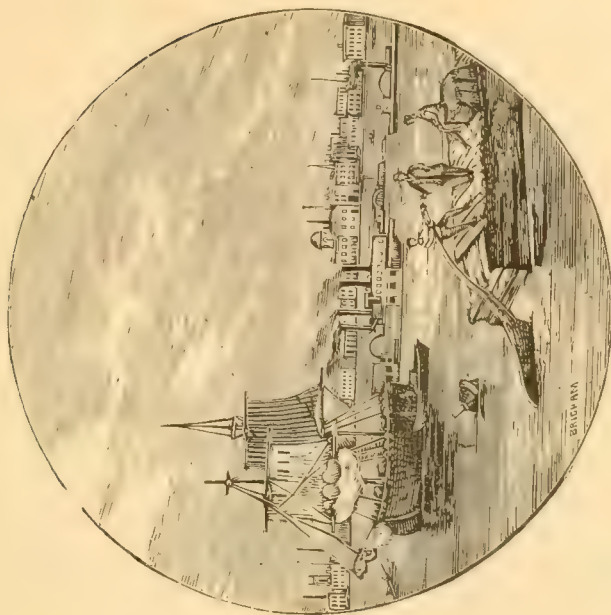
For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result: yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied—as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a



MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.



SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of

Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.



THE WILD PRAIRIE.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33° , where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de LaSalle and Louis Hennepin.

After LaSalle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that LaSalle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chev-

alier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors,



LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all the men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment

no inhabitants. The *Seur de LaSalle* being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts*. Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Creveceur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort *Creveceur* on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony

in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,



BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one *Seur de Luth*, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen *Hennepin* and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after *LaSalle* had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. *Hennepin* soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, he fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To LaSalle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February, reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

"We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de LaSalle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the 8th we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

Louis Le Grand, Roi De France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme Avril, 1682.

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of "*Vive le Roi*," the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. LaSalle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois, thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On his third voyage he was killed, through the

treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great



TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by

the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecoeur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecoeur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to

work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."



HUNTING.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackanae or Massillimacanac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country,

and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de LaSalle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian

from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving



IROQUOIS CHIEF.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gathsoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquility in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775-1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manœuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

"The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecoeur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela."

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the "Meadows," where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755-6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756-7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcalm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimacnac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly



PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimacnac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us ! We are not your slaves ! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainebleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States ; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecœur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England ; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants—the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771"—when these observations were made—"300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates—east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock. Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset; even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequalled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsmen, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoe," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoe," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779-80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts

and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterwards cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-



INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was

proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phila-

delphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states



A PRAIRIE STORM.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows—beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polyptomia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,—the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miami. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 1d of October, had ordered seven limited troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787-8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appeared to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."



MUSKINGUM SETTLEMENT.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new-born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the black-fences stood was called "*Campus Martius*," square number 13, "*Capitolium*," square number 61, "*Cecilia*," and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via*." Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Vannam, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 3, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two distinct grades of government for the Northwest,

under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788—many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had

been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiles with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but



BREAKING PRAIRIE.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Poncechartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers' quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the “Red-stone Paper Mill”—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that :

“In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made ; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada.”

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these :

“That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory.”

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides :

“That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River ; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory.”

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for \$15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

"The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant."

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed. Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.



TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.

TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present City of Piqua, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe: In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

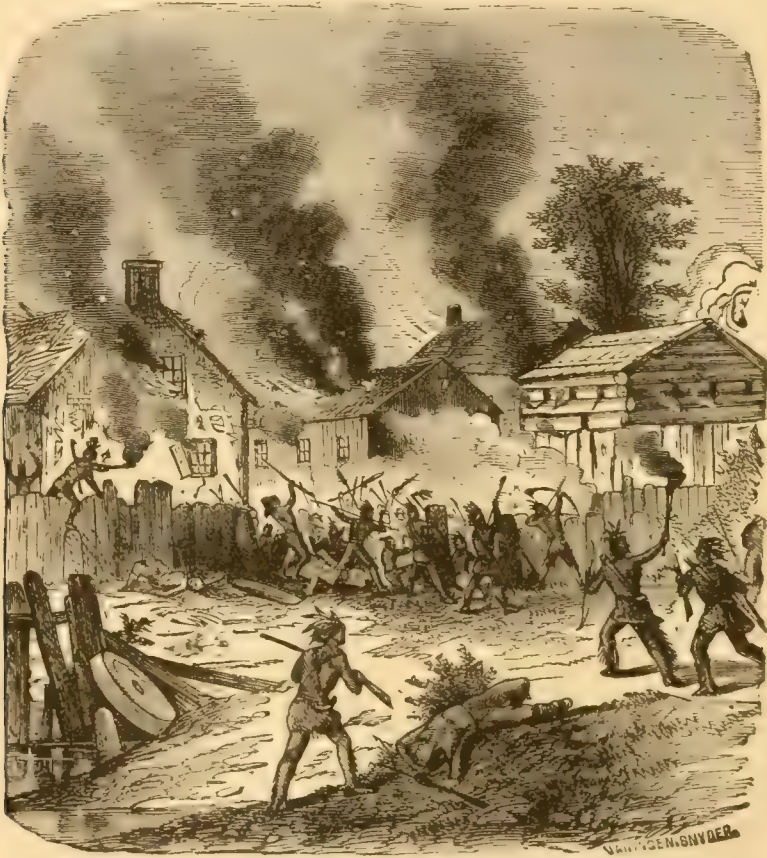
Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chief-tain, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of \$300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one



BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.

of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre had a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birth-place, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

OTHER INDIAN TROUBLES.

Before leaving this part of the narrative, we will narrate briefly the Indian troubles in Minnesota and elsewhere by the Sioux Indians.

In August, 1862, the Sioux Indians living on the western borders of Minnesota fell upon the unsuspecting settlers, and in a few hours massacred ten or twelve hundred persons. A distressful panic was the immediate result, fully thirty thousand persons fleeing from their homes to districts supposed to be better protected. The military authorities at once took active measures to punish the savages, and a large number were killed and captured. About a year after, Little Crow, the chief, was killed by a Mr. Lampson near Scattered Lake. Of those captured, thirty were hung at Mankato, and the remainder, through fears of mob violence, were removed to Camp McClellan, on the outskirts of the City of Davenport. It was here that Big Eagle came into prominence and secured his release by the following order:



BIG EAGLE.

BOND-CHANDLER.

"Special Order, No. 430.

"WAR DEPARTMENT,

"ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1864.

"Big Eagle, an Indian now in confinement at Davenport, Iowa, will, upon the receipt of this order, be immediately released from confinement and set at liberty.

"By order of the President of the United States.

"Official:

"E. D. TOWNSEND, *Ass't Adj't Gen.*

"CAPT. JAMES VANDERVENTER, *Com'y Sub. Vols.*

"Through Com'g Gen'l, Washington, D. C."

Another Indian who figures more prominently than Big Eagle, and who was more cowardly in his nature, with his band of Modoc Indians, is noted in the annals of the New Northwest: we refer to Captain Jack. This distinguished Indian, noted for his cowardly murder of Gen. Canby, was a chief of a Modoc tribe of Indians inhabiting the border lands between California and Oregon. This region of country comprises what is known as the "Lava Beds," a tract of land described as utterly impenetrable, save by those savages who had made it their home.

The Modocs are known as an exceedingly fierce and treacherous race. They had, according to their own traditions, resided here for many generations, and at one time were exceedingly numerous and powerful. A famine carried off nearly half their numbers, and disease, indolence and the vices of the white man have reduced them to a poor, weak and insignificant tribe.

Soon after the settlement of California and Oregon, complaints began to be heard of massacres of emigrant trains passing through the Modoc country. In 1847, an emigrant train, comprising eighteen souls, was entirely destroyed at a place since known as "Bloody Point." These occurrences caused the United States Government to appoint a peace commission, who, after repeated attempts, in 1864, made a treaty with the Modocs, Snakes and Klamaths, in which it was agreed on their part to remove to a reservation set apart for them in the southern part of Oregon.

With the exception of Captain Jack and a band of his followers, who remained at Clear Lake, about six miles from Klamath, all the Indians complied. The Modocs who went to the reservation were under chief Schonchin. Captain Jack remained at the lake without disturbance until 1869, when he was also induced to remove to the reservation. The Modocs and the Klamaths soon became involved in a quarrel, and Captain Jack and his band returned to the Lava Beds.

Several attempts were made by the Indian Commissioners to induce them to return to the reservation, and finally becoming involved in a

difficulty with the commissioner and his military escort, a fight ensued, in which the chief and his band were routed. They were greatly enraged, and on their retreat, before the day closed, killed eleven inoffensive whites.

The nation was aroused and immediate action demanded. A commission was at once appointed by the Government to see what could be done. It comprised the following persons: Gen. E. R. S. Canby, Rev. Dr. E. Thomas, a leading Methodist divine of California; Mr. A. B. Meacham, Judge Rosborough, of California, and a Mr. Dyer, of Oregon. After several interviews, in which the savages were always aggressive, often appearing with scalps in their belts, Bogus Charley came to the commission on the evening of April 10, 1873, and informed them that Capt. Jack and his band would have a "talk" to-morrow at a place near Clear Lake, about three miles distant. Here the Commissioners, accompanied by Charley, Riddle, the interpreter, and Boston Charley repaired. After the usual greeting the council proceedings commenced. On behalf of the Indians there were present: Capt. Jack, Black Jim, Schnac Nasty Jim, Ellen's Man, and Hooker Jim. They had no guns, but carried pistols. After short speeches by Mr. Meacham, Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas, Chief Schonchin arose to speak. He had scarcely proceeded when, as if by a preconcerted arrangement, Capt. Jack drew his pistol and shot Gen. Canby dead. In less than a minute a dozen shots were fired by the savages, and the massacre completed. Mr. Meacham was shot by Schonchin, and Dr. Thomas by Boston Charley. Mr. Dyer barely escaped, being fired at twice. Riddle, the interpreter, and his squaw escaped. The troops rushed to the spot where they found Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas dead, and Mr. Meacham badly wounded. The savages had escaped to their impenetrable fastnesses and could not be pursued.

The whole country was aroused by this brutal massacre; but it was not until the following May that the murderers were brought to justice. At that time Boston Charley gave himself up, and offered to guide the troops to Capt. Jack's stronghold. This led to the capture of his entire gang, a number of whom were murdered by Oregon volunteers while on their way to trial. The remaining Indians were held as prisoners until July when their trial occurred, which led to the conviction of Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Hooker Jim, Broncho, *alias* One-Eyed Jim, and Slotuck, who were sentenced to be hanged. These sentences were approved by the President, save in the case of Slotuck and Broncho whose sentences were commuted to imprisonment for life. The others were executed at Fort Klamath, October 3, 1873.

These closed the Indian troubles for a time in the Northwest, and for several years the borders of civilization remained in peace. They were again involved in a conflict with the savages about the country of the



CAPTAIN JACK, THE MODOC CHIEFTAIN.

Black Hills, in which war the gallant Gen. Custer lost his life. Just now the borders of Oregon and California are again in fear of hostilities; but as the Government has learned how to deal with the Indians, they will be of short duration. The red man is fast passing away before the march of the white man, and a few more generations will read of the Indians as one of the nations of the past.

The Northwest abounds in memorable places. We have generally noticed them in the narrative, but our space forbids their description in detail, save of the most important places. Detroit, Cincinnati, Vincennes, Kaskaskia and their kindred towns have all been described. But ere we leave the narrative we will present our readers with an account of the Kinzie house, the old landmark of Chicago, and the discovery of the source of the Mississippi River, each of which may well find a place in the annals of the Northwest.

Mr. John Kinzie, of the Kinzie house, represented in the illustration, established a trading house at Fort Dearborn in 1804. The stockade had been erected the year previous, and named Fort Dearborn in honor of the Secretary of War. It had a block house at each of the two angles, on the southern side a sallyport, a covered way on the north side, that led down to the river, for the double purpose of providing means of escape, and of procuring water in the event of a siege.

Fort Dearborn stood on the south bank of the Chicago River, about half a mile from its mouth. When Major Whistler built it, his soldiers hauled all the timber, for he had no oxen, and so economically did he work that the fort cost the Government only fifty dollars. For a while the garrison could get no grain, and Whistler and his men subsisted on acorns. Now Chicago is the greatest grain center in the world.

Mr. Kinzie bought the hut of the first settler, Jean Baptiste Point au Sable, on the site of which he erected his mansion. Within an inclosure in front he planted some Lombardy poplars, seen in the engraving, and in the rear he soon had a fine garden and growing orchard.

In 1812 the Kinzie house and its surroundings became the theater of stirring events. The garrison of Fort Dearborn consisted of fifty-four men, under the charge of Capt. Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Lenai T. Helm (son-in-law to Mrs. Kinzie), and Ensign Roman. The surgeon was Dr. Voorhees. The only residents at the post at that time were the wives of Capt. Heald and Lieutenant Helm and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family, and a few Canadian voyagers with their wives and children. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on the most friendly terms with the Pottawatomies and the Winnebagoes, the principal tribes around them, but they could not win them from their attachment to the British.

After the battle of Tippecanoe it was observed that some of the leading chiefs became sullen, for some of their people had perished in that conflict with American troops.

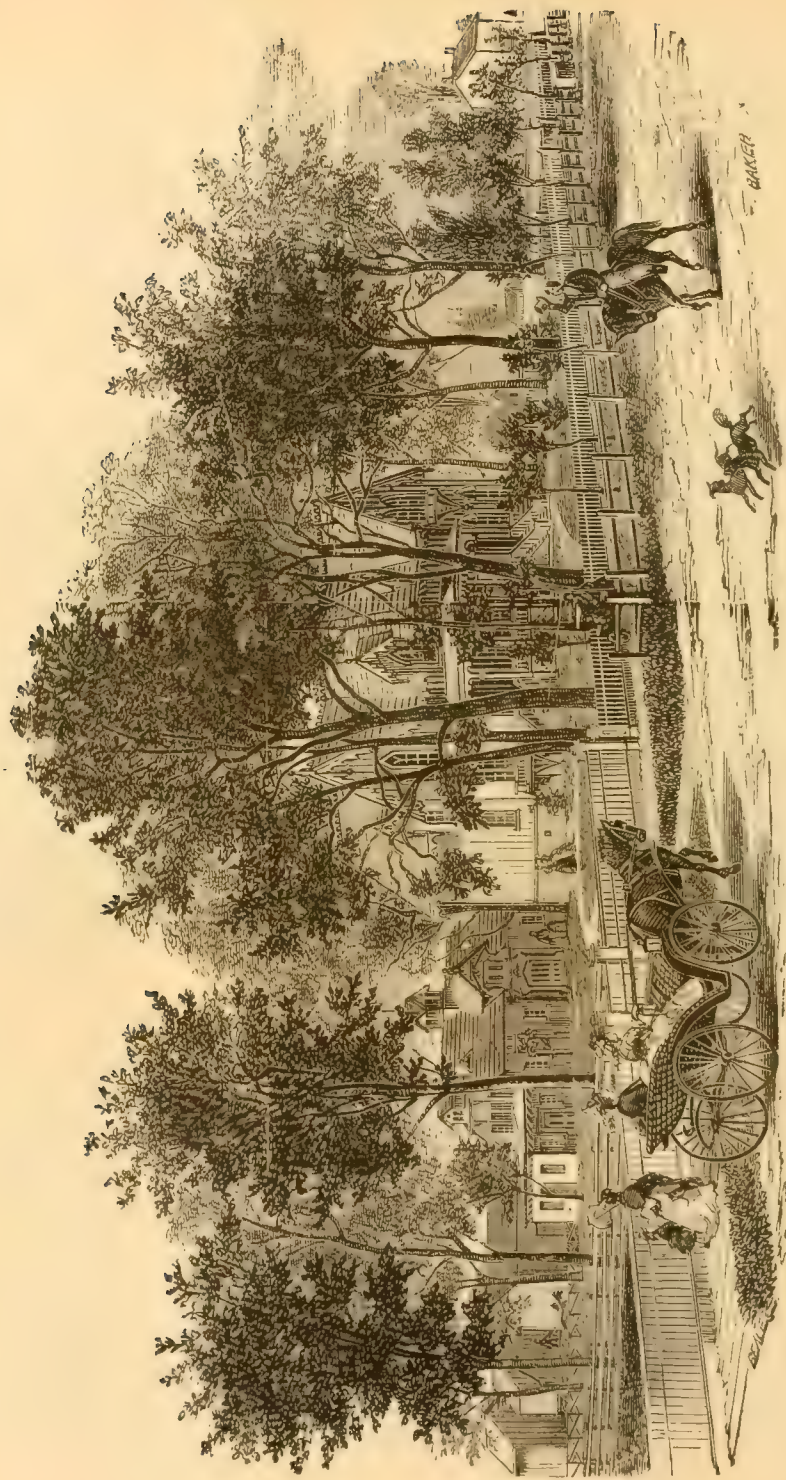
One evening in April, 1812, Mr. Kinzie sat playing his violin and his children were dancing to the music, when Mrs. Kinzie came rushing into the house pale with terror, and exclaiming, "The Indians! the Indians!" "What? Where?" eagerly inquired Mr. Kinzie. "Up at Lee's, killing and scalping," answered the frightened mother, who, when the alarm was given, was attending Mrs. Burns, a newly-made mother, living not far off.



KINZIE HOUSE.

Mr. Kinzie and his family crossed the river in boats, and took refuge in the fort, to which place Mrs. Burns and her infant, not a day old, were conveyed in safety to the shelter of the guns of Fort Dearborn, and the rest of the white inhabitants fled. The Indians were a scalping party of Winnebagoes, who hovered around the fort some days, when they disappeared, and for several weeks the inhabitants were not disturbed by alarms.

Chicago was then so deep in the wilderness, that the news of the declaration of war against Great Britain, made on the 19th of June, 1812, did not reach the commander of the garrison at Fort Dearborn till the 7th of August. Now the fast mail train will carry a man from New York to Chicago in twenty-seven hours, and such a declaration might be sent, every word, by the telegraph in less than the same number of minutes.



VILLAGE RESIDENCE.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NORTHWEST.

Preceding chapters have brought us to the close of the Black Hawk war, and we now turn to the contemplation of the growth and prosperity of the Northwest under the smile of peace and the blessings of our civilization. The pioneers of this region date events back to the deep snow



A REPRESENTATIVE PIONEER.

of 1831, no one arriving here since that date taking first honors. The inciting cause of the immigration which overflowed the prairies early in the '30s was the reports of the marvelous beauty and fertility of the region distributed through the East by those who had participated in the Black Hawk campaign with Gen. Scott. Chicago and Milwaukee then had a few hundred inhabitants, and Gurdon S. Hubbard's trail from the former city to Kaskaskia led almost through a wilderness. Vegetables and clothing were largely distributed through the regions adjoining the

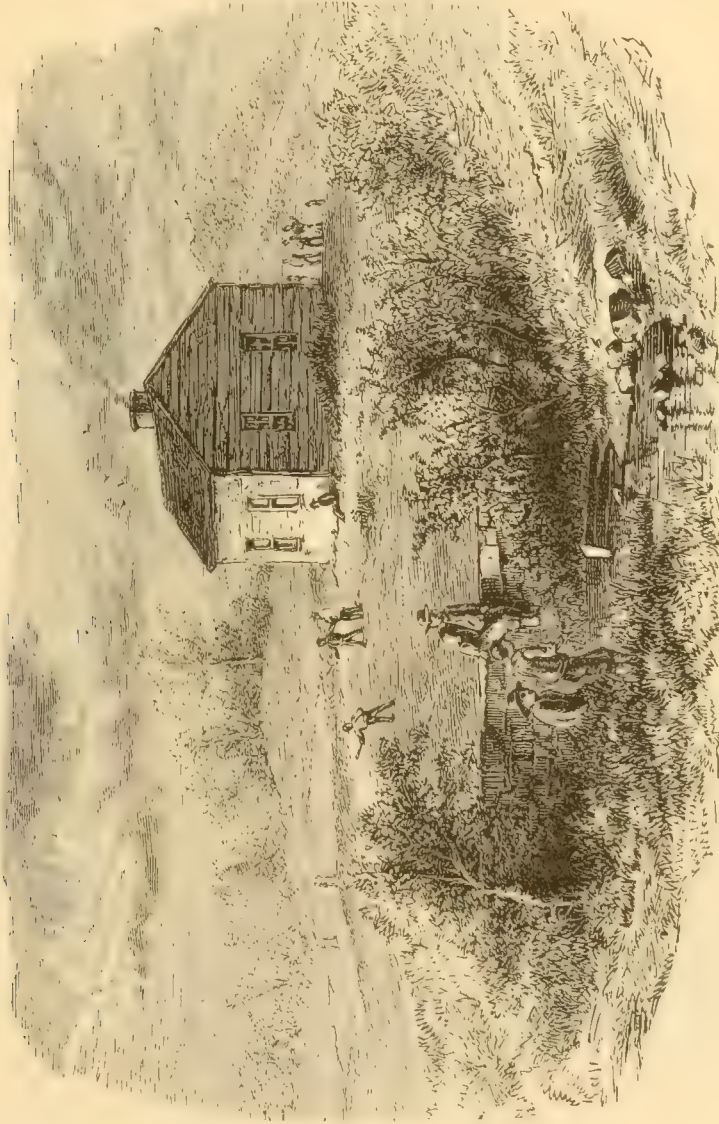
lakes by steamers from the Ohio towns. There are men now living in Illinois who came to the state when barely an acre was in cultivation, and a man now prominent in the business circles of Chicago looked over the swampy, cheerless site of that metropolis in 1818 and went southward into civilization. Emigrants from Pennsylvania in 1830 left behind



LINCOLN MONUMENT, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

them but one small railway in the coal regions, thirty miles in length, and made their way to the Northwest mostly with ox teams, finding in Northern Illinois petty settlements scores of miles apart, although the southern portion of the state was fairly dotted with farms. The water courses of the lakes and rivers furnished transportation to the second great army of immigrants, and about 1850 railroads were pushed to that extent that the crisis of 1837 was precipitated upon us,

from the effects of which the Western country had not fully recovered at the outbreak of the war. Hostilities found the colonists of the prairies fully alive to the demands of the occasion, and the honor of recruiting



A PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE.

the vast armies of the Union fell largely to Gov. Yates, of Illinois, and Gov. Morton, of Indiana. To recount the share of the glories of the campaign won by our Western troops is a needless task, except to mention the fact that Illinois gave to the nation the President who saved

it, and sent out at the head of one of its regiments the general who led its armies to the final victory at Appomattox. The struggle, on the



FARM VIEW IN WINTER.

whole, had a marked effect for the better on the new Northwest, giving it an impetus which twenty years of peace would not have produced. In a large degree this prosperity was an inflated one, and with the rest of the Union we have since been compelled to atone therefor by four

years of depression of values, of scarcity of employment, and loss of fortune. To a less degree, however, than the manufacturing or mining regions has the West suffered during the prolonged panic now so near its end. Agriculture, still the leading feature in our industries, has been quite prosperous through all these dark years, and the farmers have cleared away many incumbrances resting over them from the period of fictitious values. The population has steadily increased, the arts and sciences are gaining a stronger foothold, the trade area of the region is becoming daily more extended, and we have been largely exempt from the financial calamities which have nearly wrecked communities on the seaboard dependent wholly on foreign commerce or domestic manufacture.

At the present period there are no great schemes broached for the Northwest, no propositions for government subsidies or national works of improvement, but the capital of the world is attracted hither for the purchase of our products or the expansion of our capacity for serving the nation at large. A new era is dawning as to transportation, and we bid fair to deal almost exclusively with the increasing and expanding lines of steel rail running through every few miles of territory on the prairies. The lake marine will no doubt continue to be useful in the warmer season, and to serve as a regulator of freight rates; but experienced navigators forecast the decay of the system in moving to the seaboard the enormous crops of the West. Within the past five years it has become quite common to see direct shipments to Europe and the West Indies going through from the second-class towns along the Mississippi and Missouri.

As to popular education, the standard has of late risen very greatly, and our schools would be creditable to any section of the Union.

More and more as the events of the war pass into obscurity will the fate of the Northwest be linked with that of the Southwest, and the next Congressional apportionment will give the valley of the Mississippi absolute control of the legislation of the nation, and do much toward securing the removal of the Federal capitol to some more central location.

Our public men continue to wield the full share of influence pertaining to their rank in the national autonomy, and seem not to forget that for the past sixteen years they and their constituents have dictated the principles which should govern the country.

In a work like this, destined to lie on the shelves of the library for generations, and not doomed to daily destruction like a newspaper, one can not indulge in the same glowing predictions, the sanguine statements of actualities that fill the columns of ephemeral publications. Time may bring grief to the pet projects of a writer, and explode castles erected on a pedestal of facts. Yet there are unmistakable indications before us of



LAKE BLUFF.

The frontage of Lake Bluff Grounds on Lake Michigan, with one hundred and seventy feet of gradual ascent.



HIGH BRIDGE, LAKE BLUFF, LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

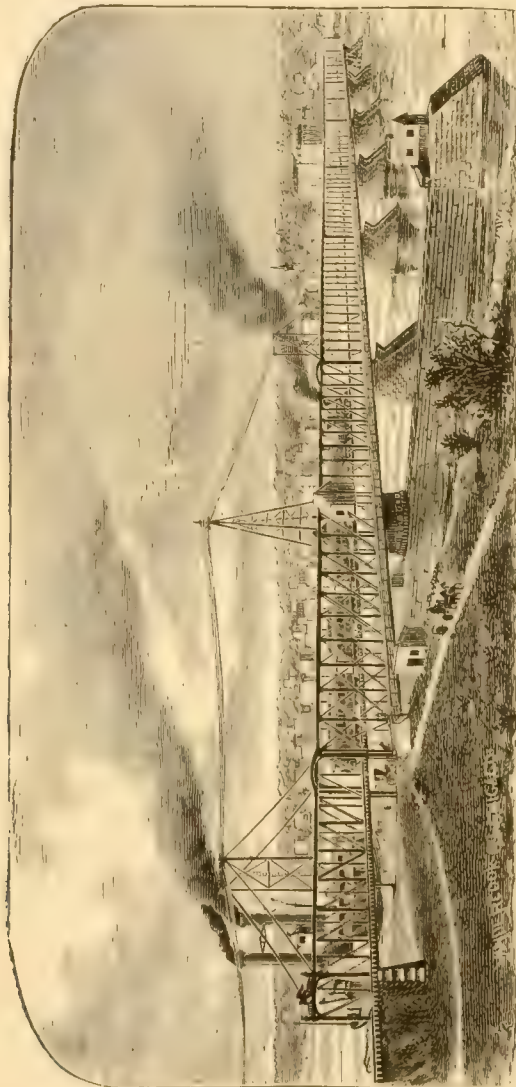
the same radical change in our great Northwest which characterizes its history for the past thirty years. Our domain has a sort of natural geographical border, save where it melts away to the southward in the cattle raising districts of the southwest.

Our prime interest will for some years doubtless be the growth of the food of the world, in which branch it has already outstripped all competitors, and our great rival in this duty will naturally be the fertile plains of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, to say nothing of the new empire so rapidly growing up in Texas. Over these regions there is a continued progress in agriculture and in railway building, and we must look to our laurels. Intelligent observers of events are fully aware of the strides made in the way of shipments of fresh meats to Europe, many of these ocean cargoes being actually slaughtered in the West and transported on ice to the wharves of the seaboard cities. That this new enterprise will continue there is no reason to doubt. There are in Chicago several factories for the canning of prepared meats for European consumption, and the orders for this class of goods are already immense. English capital is becoming daily more and more dissatisfied with railway loans and investments, and is gradually seeking mammoth outlays in lands and live stock. The stock yards in Chicago, Indianapolis and East St. Louis are yearly increasing their facilities, and their plant steadily grows more valuable. Importations of blooded animals from the progressive countries of Europe are destined to greatly improve the quality of our beef and mutton. Nowhere is there to be seen a more enticing display in this line than at our state and county fairs, and the interest in the matter is on the increase.

To attempt to give statistics of our grain production for 1877 would be useless, so far have we surpassed ourselves in the quantity and quality of our product. We are too liable to forget that we are giving the world its first article of necessity — its food supply. An opportunity to learn this fact so it never can be forgotten was afforded at Chicago at the outbreak of the great panic of 1873, when Canadian purchasers, fearing the prostration of business might bring about an anarchical condition of affairs, went to that city with coin in bulk and foreign drafts to secure their supplies in their own currency at first hands. It may be justly claimed by the agricultural community that their combined efforts gave the nation its first impetus toward a restoration of its crippled industries, and their labor brought the gold premium to a lower depth than the government was able to reach by its most intense efforts of legislation and compulsion. The hundreds of millions about to be disbursed for farm products have already, by the anticipation common to all commercial

nations, set the wheels in motion, and will relieve us from the perils so long shadowing our efforts to return to a healthy tone.

Manufacturing has attained in the chief cities a foothold which bids fair to render the Northwest independent of the outside world. Nearly



GREAT IRON BRIDGE OF C. R. L. & P. R.R., CROSSING MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT DAVENPORT.

our whole region has a distribution of coal measures which will in time support the manufactures necessary to our comfort and prosperity. As to transportation, the chief factor in the production of all articles except food, no section is so magnificently endowed, and our facilities are yearly increasing beyond those of any other region.

The period from a central point of the war to the outbreak of the panic was marked by a tremendous growth in our railway lines, but the depression of the times caused almost a total suspension of operations. Now that prosperity is returning to our stricken country we witness its anticipation by the railroad interest in a series of projects, extensions, and leases which bid fair to largely increase our transportation facilities. The process of foreclosure and sale of incumbered lines is another matter to be considered. In the case of the Illinois Central road, which formerly transferred to other lines at Cairo the vast burden of freight destined for the Gulf region, we now see the incorporation of the tracks connecting through to New Orleans, every mile co-operating in turning toward the northwestern metropolis the weight of the inter-state commerce of a thousand miles or more of fertile plantations. Three competing routes to Texas have established in Chicago their general freight and passenger agencies. Four or five lines compete for all Pacific freights to a point as far as the interior of Nebraska. Half a dozen or more splendid bridge structures have been thrown across the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers by the railways. The Chicago and Northwestern line has become an aggregation of over two thousand miles of rail, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is its close rival in extent and importance. The three lines running to Cairo *via* Vincennes form a through route for all traffic with the states to the southward. The chief projects now under discussion are the Chicago and Atlantic, which is to unite with lines now built to Charleston, and the Chicago and Canada Southern, which line will connect with all the various branches of that Canadian enterprise. Our latest new road is the Chicago and Lake Huron, formed of three lines, and entering the city from Valparaiso on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago track. The trunk lines being mainly in operation, the progress made in the way of shortening tracks, making air-line branches, and running extensions does not show to the advantage it deserves, as this process is constantly adding new facilities to the established order of things. The panic reduced the price of steel to a point where the railways could hardly afford to use iron rails, and all our northwestern lines report large relays of Bessemer track. The immense crops now being moved have given a great rise to the value of railway stocks, and their transportation must result in heavy pecuniary advantages.

Few are aware of the importance of the wholesale and jobbing trade of Chicago. One leading firm has since the panic sold \$24,000,000 of dry goods in one year, and they now expect most confidently to add seventy per cent. to the figures of their last year's business. In boots and shoes and in clothing, twenty or more great firms from the east have placed here their distributing agents or their factories; and in groceries

Chicago supplies the entire Northwest at rates presenting advantages over New York.

Chicago has stepped in between New York and the rural banks as a financial center, and scarcely a banking institution in the grain or cattle regions but keeps its reserve funds in the vaults of our commercial institutions. Accumulating here throughout the spring and summer months, they are summoned home at pleasure to move the products of the prairies. This process greatly strengthens the northwest in its financial operations, leaving home capital to supplement local operations on behalf of home interests.

It is impossible to forecast the destiny of this grand and growing section of the Union. Figures and predictions made at this date might seem ten years hence so ludicrously small as to excite only derision.



ILLINOIS.

Length, 380 miles, mean width about 156 miles. Area, 55,410 square miles, or 35,462,400 acres. Illinois, as regards its surface, constitutes a table-land at a varying elevation ranging between 350 and 800 feet above the sea level; composed of extensive and highly fertile prairies and plains. Much of the south division of the State, especially the river-bottoms, are thickly wooded. The prairies, too, have oasis-like clumps of trees scattered here and there at intervals. The chief rivers irrigating the State are the Mississippi—dividing it from Iowa and Missouri—the Ohio (forming its south barrier), the Illinois, Wabash, Kaskaskia, and Sangamon, with their numerous affluents. The total extent of navigable streams is calculated at 4,000 miles. Small lakes are scattered over various parts of the State. Illinois is extremely prolific in minerals, chiefly coal, iron, copper, and zinc ores, sulphur and limestone. The coal-field alone is estimated to absorb a full third of the entire coal-deposit of North America. Climate tolerably equable and healthy; the mean temperature standing at about 51° Fahrenheit. As an agricultural region, Illinois takes a competitive rank with neighboring States, the cereals, fruits, and root-crops yielding plentiful returns; in fact, as a grain-growing State, Illinois may be deemed, in proportion to her size, to possess a greater area of lands suitable for its production than any other State in the Union. Stock-raising is also largely carried on, while her manufacturing interests in regard of woolen fabrics, etc., are on a very extensive and yearly expanding scale. The lines of railroad in the State are among the most extensive of the Union. Inland water-carriage is facilitated by a canal connecting the Illinois River with Lake Michigan, and thence with the St. Lawrence and Atlantic. Illinois is divided into 102 counties; the chief towns being Chicago, Springfield (capital), Alton, Quincy, Peoria, Galena, Bloomington, Rock Island, Vandalia, etc. By the new Constitution, established in 1870, the State Legislature consists of 51 Senators, elected for four years, and 153 Representatives, for two years; which numbers were to be decennially increased thereafter to the number of six per every additional half-million of inhabitants. Religious and educational institutions are largely diffused throughout, and are in a very flourishing condition. Illinois has a State Lunatic and a Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Jacksonville; a State Penitentiary at Joliet; and a Home for

Soldiers' Orphans at Normal. On November 30, 1870, the public debt of the State was returned at \$4,870,937, with a balance of \$1,808,833 unprovided for. At the same period the value of assessed and equalized property presented the following totals: assessed, \$840,031,703; equalized \$480,664,058. The name of Illinois, through nearly the whole of the eighteenth century, embraced most of the known regions north and west of Ohio. French colonists established themselves in 1673, at Cahokia and Kaskaskia, and the territory of which these settlements formed the nucleus was, in 1763, ceded to Great Britain in conjunction with Canada, and ultimately resigned to the United States in 1787. Illinois entered the Union as a State, December 3, 1818; and now sends 19 Representatives to Congress. Population, 2,539,891, in 1870.



▲ WESTERN DWELLING.

INDIANA.

The profile of Indiana forms a nearly exact parallelogram, occupying one of the most fertile portions of the great Mississippi Valley. The greater extent of the surface embraced within its limits consists of gentle undulations rising into hilly tracts toward the Ohio bottom. The chief rivers of the State are the Ohio and Wabash, with their numerous affluents. The soil is highly productive of the cereals and grasses—most particularly so in the valleys of the Ohio, Wabash, Whitewater, and White Rivers. The northeast and central portions are well timbered with virgin forests, and the west section is notably rich in coal, constituting an offshoot of the great Illinois carboniferous field. Iron, copper, marble, slate, gypsum, and various clays are also abundant. From an agricultural point of view, the staple products are maize and wheat, with the other cereals in lesser yields: and besides these, flax, hemp, sorghum, hops, etc., are extensively raised. Indiana is divided into 92 counties, and counts among her principal cities and towns, those of Indianapolis (the capital), Fort Wayne, Evansville, Terre Haute, Madison, Jeffersonville, Columbus, Vincennes, South Bend, etc. The public institutions of the State are many and various, and on a scale of magnitude and efficiency commensurate with her important political and industrial status. Upward of two thousand miles of railroads permeate the State in all directions, and greatly conduce to the development of her expanding manufacturing interests. Statistics for the fiscal year terminating October 31, 1870, exhibited a total of receipts, \$3,896,541 as against disbursements, \$3,532,406, leaving a balance, \$364,135 in favor of the State Treasury. The entire public debt, January 5, 1871, \$3,971,000. This State was first settled by Canadian voyageurs in 1702, who erected a fort at Vincennes; in 1763 it passed into the hands of the English, and was by the latter ceded to the United States in 1783. From 1788 till 1791, an Indian warfare prevailed. In 1800, all the region west and north of Ohio (then formed into a distinct territory) became merged in Indiana. In 1809, the present limits of the State were defined, Michigan and Illinois having previously been withdrawn. In 1811, Indiana was the theater of the Indian War of Tecumseh, ending with the decisive battle of Tippecanoe. In 1816 (December 11), Indiana became enrolled among the States of the American Union. In 1834, the State passed through a monetary crisis owing to its having become mixed up with railroad, canal, and other speculations on a gigantic scale, which ended, for the time being, in a general collapse of public credit, and consequent bankruptcy. Since that time, however, the greater number of the public

works which had brought about that imbroglio — especially the great Wabash and Erie Canal — have been completed, to the great benefit of the State, whose subsequent progress has year by year been marked by rapid strides in the paths of wealth, commerce, and general social and political prosperity. The constitution now in force was adopted in 1851. Population, 1,680,637.

I O W A.

In shape, Iowa presents an almost perfect parallelogram; has a length, north to south, of about 300 miles, by a pretty even width of 208 miles, and embraces an area of 55,045 square miles, or 35,228,800 acres. The surface of the State is generally undulating, rising toward the middle into an elevated plateau which forms the "divide" of the Missouri and Mississippi basins. Rolling prairies, especially in the south section, constitute a regnant feature, and the river bottoms, belted with woodlands, present a soil of the richest alluvion. Iowa is well watered; the principal rivers being the Mississippi and Missouri, which form respectively its east and west limits, and the Cedar, Iowa, and Des Moines, affluents of the first named. Mineralogically, Iowa is important as occupying a section of the great Northwest coal field, to the extent of an area estimated at 25,000 square miles. Lead, copper, zinc, and iron, are also mined in considerable quantities. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, maize, and the other cereals; fruits, vegetables, and esculent roots; maize, wheat, and oats forming the chief staples. Wine, tobacco, hops, and wax, are other noticeable items of the agricultural yield. Cattle-raising, too, is a branch of rural industry largely engaged in. The climate is healthy, although liable to extremes of heat and cold. The annual gross product of the various manufactures carried on in this State approximate, in round numbers, a sum of \$20,000,000. Iowa has an immense railroad system, besides over 500 miles of water-communication by means of its navigable rivers. The State is politically divided into 99 counties, with the following centers of population: Des Moines (capital), Iowa City (former capital), Dubuque, Davenport, Burlington, Council Bluffs, Keokuk, Muscatine, and Cedar Rapids. The State institutions of Iowa—religious, scholastic, and philanthropic—are on a par, as regards number and perfection of organization and operation, with those of her Northwest sister States, and education is especially well cared for, and largely diffused. Iowa formed a portion of the American territorial acquisitions from France, by the so-called Louisiana purchase in 1803, and was politically identified with Louisiana till 1812,

when it merged into the Missouri Territory; in 1834 it came under the Michigan organization, and, in 1836, under that of Wisconsin. Finally, after being constituted an independent Territory, it became a State of the Union, December 28, 1846. Population in 1860, 674,913; in 1870, 1,191,792, and in 1875, 1,353,118.

MICHIGAN.

United area, 56,243 square miles, or 35,995,520 acres. Extent of the Upper and smaller Peninsula—length, 316 miles; breadth, fluctuating between 36 and 120 miles. The south division is 416 miles long, by from 50 to 300 miles wide. Aggregate lake-shore line, 1,400 miles. The Upper, or North, Peninsula consists chiefly of an elevated plateau, expanding into the Porcupine mountain-system, attaining a maximum height of some 2,000 feet. Its shores along Lake Superior are eminently bold and picturesque, and its area is rich in minerals, its product of copper constituting an important source of industry. Both divisions are heavily wooded, and the South one, in addition, boasts of a deep, rich, loamy soil, throwing up excellent crops of cereals and other agricultural produce. The climate is generally mild and humid, though the Winter colds are severe. The chief staples of farm husbandry include the cereals, grasses, maple sugar, sorghum, tobacco, fruits, and dairy-stuffs. In 1870, the acres of land in farms were: improved, 5,096,939; unimproved woodland, 4,080,146; other unimproved land, 842,057. The cash value of land was \$398,240,578; of farming implements and machinery, \$13,711,979. In 1869, there were shipped from the Lake Superior ports, 874,582 tons of iron ore, and 45,762 of smelted pig, along with 14,188 tons of copper (ore and ingot). Coal is another article largely mined. Inland communication is provided for by an admirably organized railroad system, and by the St. Mary's Ship Canal, connecting Lakes Huron and Superior. Michigan is politically divided into 78 counties; its chief urban centers are Detroit, Lansing (capital), Ann Arbor, Marquette, Bay City, Niles, Ypsilanti, Grand Haven, etc. The Governor of the State is elected biennially. On November 30, 1870, the aggregate bonded debt of Michigan amounted to \$2,385,028, and the assessed valuation of land to \$266,929,278, representing an estimated cash value of \$800,000,000. Education is largely diffused and most excellently conducted and provided for. The State University at Ann Arbor, the colleges of Detroit and Kalamazoo, the Albion Female College, the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, and the State Agricultural College at Lansing, are chief among the academic institutions. Michigan (a term of Chippeway origin, and

signifying "Great Lake"), was discovered and first settled by French Canadians, who, in 1670, founded Detroit, the pioneer of a series of trading-posts on the Indian frontier. During the "Conspiracy of Pontiac," following the French loss of Canada, Michigan became the scene of a sanguinary struggle between the whites and aborigines. In 1796, it became annexed to the United States, which incorporated this region with the Northwest Territory, and then with Indiana Territory, till 1803, when it became territorially independent. Michigan was the theater of warlike operations during the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and in 1819 was authorized to be represented by one delegate in Congress: in 1837 she was admitted into the Union as a State, and in 1869 ratified the 15th Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Population, 1,184,059.

WISCONSIN.

It has a mean length of 260 miles, and a maximum breadth of 215. Land area, 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres. Wisconsin lies at a considerable altitude above sea-level, and consists for the most part of an upland plateau, the surface of which is undulating and very generally diversified. Numerous local eminences called mounds are interspersed over the State, and the Lake Michigan coast-line is in many parts characterized by lofty escarped cliffs, even as on the west side the banks of the Mississippi form a series of high and picturesque bluffs. A group of islands known as The Apostles lie off the extreme north point of the State in Lake Superior, and the great estuary of Green Bay, running far inland, gives formation to a long, narrow peninsula between its waters and those of Lake Michigan. The river-system of Wisconsin has three outlets — those of Lake Superior, Green Bay, and the Mississippi, which latter stream forms the entire southwest frontier, widening at one point into the large watery expanse called Lake Pepin. Lake Superior receives the St. Louis, Burnt Wood, and Montreal Rivers; Green Bay, the Menomonee, Peshtigo, Oconto, and Fox; while into the Mississippi empty the St. Croix, Chippewa, Black, Wisconsin, and Rock Rivers. The chief interior lakes are those of Winnebago, Horicon, and Court Oreilles, and smaller sheets of water stud a great part of the surface. The climate is healthful, with cold Winters and brief but very warm Summers. Mean annual rainfall 31 inches. The geological system represented by the State, embraces those rocks included between the primary and the Devonian series, the former containing extensive deposits of copper and iron ore. Besides these minerals, lead and zinc are found in great quantities, together with kaolin, plumbago, gypsum,

and various clays. Mining, consequently, forms a prominent industry, and one of yearly increasing dimensions. The soil of Wisconsin is of varying quality, but fertile on the whole, and in the north parts of the State heavily timbered. The agricultural yield comprises the cereals, together with flax, hemp, tobacco, pulse, sorghum, and all kinds of vegetables, and of the hardier fruits. In 1870, the State had a total number of 102,904 farms, occupying 11,715,321 acres, of which 5,899,343 consisted of improved land, and 3,437,442 were timbered. Cash value of farms, \$300,414,064; of farm implements and machinery, \$14,239,364. Total estimated value of all farm products, including betterments and additions to stock, \$78,027,032; of orchard and dairy stuffs, \$1,045,933; of lumber, \$1,327,618; of home manufactures, \$338,423; of all live-stock, \$45,310,882. Number of manufacturing establishments, 7,136, employing 39,055 hands, and turning out productions valued at \$85,624,966. The political divisions of the State form 61 counties, and the chief places of wealth, trade, and population, are Madison (the capital), Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Prairie du Chien, Janesville, Portage City, Racine, Kenosha, and La Crosse. In 1870, the total assessed valuation reached \$333,209,838, as against a true valuation of both real and personal estate aggregating \$602,207,329. Treasury receipts during 1870, \$886,696; disbursements, \$906,329. Value of church property, \$4,749,983. Education is amply provided for. Independently of the State University at Madison, and those of Galesville and of Lawrence at Appleton, and the colleges of Beloit, Racine, and Milton, there are Normal Schools at Platteville and Whitewater. The State is divided into 4,802 common school districts, maintained at a cost, in 1870, of \$2,094,160. The charitable institutions of Wisconsin include a Deaf and Dumb Asylum, an Institute for the Education of the Blind, and a Soldiers' Orphans' School. In January, 1870, the railroad system ramified throughout the State totaled 2,779 miles of track, including several lines far advanced toward completion. Immigration is successfully encouraged by the State authorities, the larger number of yearly new-comers being of Scandinavian and German origin. The territory now occupied within the limits of the State of Wisconsin was explored by French missionaries and traders in 1639, and it remained under French jurisdiction until 1703, when it became annexed to the British North American possessions. In 1796, it reverted to the United States, the government of which latter admitted it within the limits of the Northwest Territory, and in 1809, attached it to that of Illinois, and to Michigan in 1818. Wisconsin became independently territorially organized in 1836, and became a State of the Union, March 3, 1847. Population in 1870, 1,064,985, of which 2,113 were of the colored race, and 11,521 Indians, 1,206 of the latter being out of tribal relations.

MINNESOTA.

Its length, north to south, embraces an extent of 380 miles; its breadth one of 250 miles at a maximum. Area, 84,000 square miles, or 54,760,000 acres. The surface of Minnesota, generally speaking, consists of a succession of gently undulating plains and prairies, drained by an admirable water-system, and with here and there heavily-timbered bottoms and belts of virgin forest. The soil, corresponding with such a superficies, is exceptionally rich, consisting for the most part of a dark, calcareous sandy drift intermixed with loam. A distinguishing physical feature of this State is its riverine ramifications, expanding in nearly every part of it into almost innumerable lakes—the whole presenting an aggregate of water-power having hardly a rival in the Union. Besides the Mississippi—which here has its rise, and drains a basin of 800 miles of country—the principal streams are the Minnesota (334 miles long), the Red River of the North, the St. Croix, St. Louis, and many others of lesser importance; the chief lakes are those called Red, Cass, Leech, Mille Laes, Vermillion, and Winibigosh. Quite a concatenation of sheets of water fringe the frontier line where Minnesota joins British America, culminating in the Lake of the Woods. It has been estimated, that of an area of 1,200,000 acres of surface between the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers, not less than 73,000 acres are of lacustrine formation. In point of minerals, the resources of Minnesota have as yet been very imperfectly developed; iron, copper, coal, lead—all these are known to exist in considerable deposits; together with salt, limestone, and potter's clay. The agricultural outlook of the State is in a high degree satisfactory: wheat constitutes the leading cereal in cultivation, with Indian corn and oats in next order. Fruits and vegetables are grown in great plenty and of excellent quality. The lumber resources of Minnesota are important; the pine forests in the north region alone occupying an area of some 21,000 square miles, which in 1870 produced a return of sealed logs amounting to 313,116,416 feet. The natural industrial advantages possessed by Minnesota are largely improved upon by a railroad system. The political divisions of this State number 78 counties; of which the chief cities and towns are: St. Paul (the capital), Stillwater, Red Wing, St. Anthony, Fort Snelling, Minneapolis, and Mankato. Minnesota has already assumed an attitude of high importance as a manufacturing State; this is mainly due to the wonderful command of water-power she possesses, as before spoken of. Besides her timber-trade, the milling of flour, the distillation of whisky, and the tanning of leather, are prominent interests, which, in 1869, gave returns to the amount of \$14,831,043.

Education is notably provided for on a broad and catholic scale, the entire amount expended scholastically during the year 1870 being \$857,816; while on November 30 of the preceding year the permanent school fund stood at \$2,476,222. Besides a University and Agricultural College, Normal and Reform Schools flourish, and with these may be mentioned such various philanthropic and religious institutions as befit the needs of an intelligent and prosperous community. The finances of the State for the fiscal year terminating December 1, 1870, exhibited a balance on the right side to the amount of \$136,164, being a gain of \$44,000 over the previous year's figures. The earliest exploration of Minnesota by the whites was made in 1680 by a French Franciscan, Father Hennepin, who gave the name of St. Antony to the Great Falls on the Upper Mississippi. In 1763, the Treaty of Versailles ceded this region to England. Twenty years later, Minnesota formed part of the Northwest Territory transferred to the United States, and became herself territorialized independently in 1849. Indian cessions in 1851 enlarged her boundaries, and, May 11, 1857, Minnesota became a unit of the great American federation of States. Population, 439,706.

NEBRASKA.

Maximum length, 412 miles; extreme breadth, 208 miles. Area, 75,905 square miles, or 48,636,800 acres. The surface of this State is almost entirely undulating prairie, and forms part of the west slope of the great central basin of the North American Continent. In its west division, near the base of the Rocky Mountains, is a sandy belt of country, irregularly defined. In this part, too, are the "dunes," resembling a wavy sea of sandy billows, as well as the Mauvaises Terres, a tract of singular formation, produced by eccentric disintegrations and denudations of the land. The chief rivers are the Missouri, constituting its entire east line of demarcation; the Nebraska or Platte, the Niobrara, the Republican Fork of the Kansas, the Elkhorn, and the Loup Fork of the Platte. The soil is very various, but consisting chiefly of rich, bottomy loam, admirably adapted to the raising of heavy crops of cereals. All the vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone are produced in great size and plenty. For grazing purposes Nebraska is a State exceptionally well fitted, a region of not less than 23,000,000 acres being adaptable to this branch of husbandry. It is believed that the, as yet, comparatively infertile tracts of land found in various parts of the State are susceptible of productivity by means of a properly conducted system of irrigation. Few minerals of moment have so far been found within the limits of

Nebraska, if we may except important saline deposits at the head of Salt Creek in its southeast section. The State is divided into 57 counties, independent of the Pawnee and Winnebago Indians, and of unorganized territory in the northwest part. The principal towns are Omaha, Lincoln (State capital), Nebraska City, Columbus, Grand Island, etc. In 1870, the total assessed value of property amounted to \$53,000,000, being an increase of \$11,000,000 over the previous year's returns. The total amount received from the school-fund during the year 1869-70 was \$77,999. Education is making great onward strides, the State University and an Agricultural College being far advanced toward completion. In the matter of railroad communication, Nebraska bids fair to soon place herself on a par with her neighbors to the east. Besides being intersected by the Union Pacific line, with its off-shoot, the Fremont and Blair, other tracks are in course of rapid construction. Organized by Congressional Act into a Territory, May 30, 1854, Nebraska entered the Union as a full State, March 1, 1867. Population, 122,993.



HUNTING PRAIRIE WOLVES IN AN EARLY DAY.

EARLY HISTORY OF ILLINOIS.

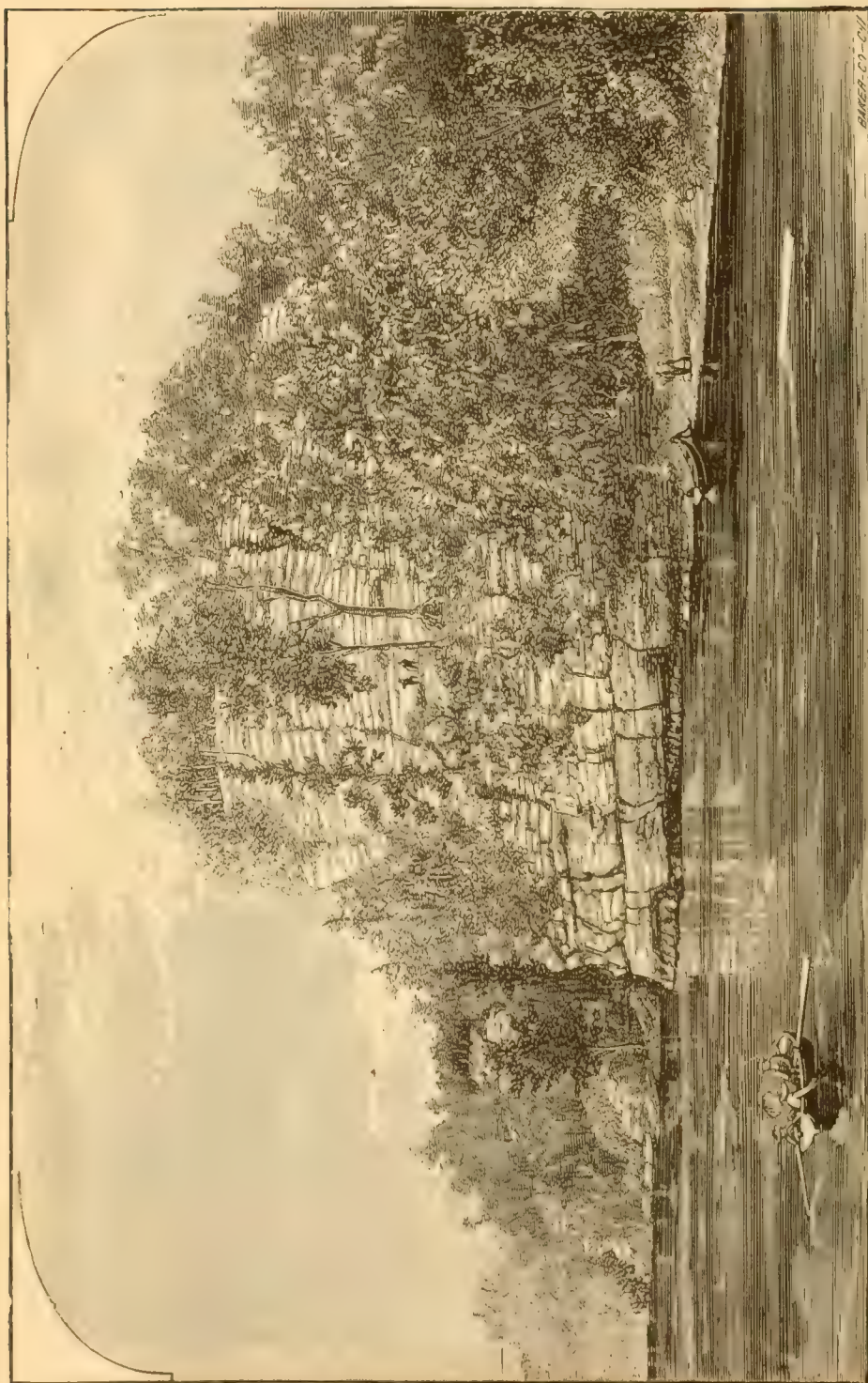
The name of this beautiful Prairie State is derived from *Illini*, a Delaware word signifying Superior Men. It has a French termination, and is a symbol of how the two races—the French and the Indians—were intermixed during the early history of the country.

The appellation was no doubt well applied to the primitive inhabitants of the soil whose prowess in savage warfare long withstood the combined attacks of the fierce Iroquois on the one side, and the no less savage and relentless Sacs and Foxes on the other. The Illinois were once a powerful confederacy, occupying the most beautiful and fertile region in the great Valley of the Mississippi, which their enemies coveted and struggled long and hard to wrest from them. By the fortunes of war they were diminished in numbers, and finally destroyed. “Starved Rock,” on the Illinois River, according to tradition, commemorates their last tragedy, where, it is said, the entire tribe starved rather than surrender.

EARLY DISCOVERIES.

The first European discoveries in Illinois date back over two hundred years. They are a part of that movement which, from the beginning to the middle of the seventeenth century, brought the French Canadian missionaries and fur traders into the Valley of the Mississippi, and which, at a later period, established the civil and ecclesiastical authority of France from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the foot-hills of the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains.

The great river of the West had been discovered by DeSoto, the Spanish conqueror of Florida, three quarters of a century before the French founded Quebec in 1608, but the Spanish left the country a wilderness, without further exploration or settlement within its borders, in which condition it remained until the Mississippi was discovered by the agents of the French Canadian government, Joliet and Marquette, in 1673. These renowned explorers were not the first white visitors to Illinois. In 1671—two years in advance of them—came Nicholas Perrot to Chicago. He had been sent by Talon as an agent of the Canadian government to



STARVED ROCK, ON THE ILLINOIS RIVER, LASALLE CO., ILL.

call a great peace convention of Western Indians at Green Bay, preparatory to the movement for the discovery of the Mississippi. It was deemed a good stroke of policy to secure, as far as possible, the friendship and co-operation of the Indians, far and near, before venturing upon an enterprise which their hostility might render disastrous, and which their friendship and assistance would do so much to make successful; and to this end Perrot was sent to call together in council the tribes throughout the Northwest, and to promise them the commerce and protection of the French government. He accordingly arrived at Green Bay in 1671, and procuring an escort of Pottawattamies, proceeded in a bark canoe upon a visit to the Miamis, at Chicago. Perrot was therefore the first European to set foot upon the soil of Illinois.

Still there were others before Marquette. In 1672, the Jesuit missionaries, Fathers Claude Allouez and Claude Dablon, bore the standard of the Cross from their mission at Green Bay through western Wisconsin and northern Illinois, visiting the Foxes on Fox River, and the Masquettines and Kickapoos at the mouth of the Milwaukee. These missionaries penetrated on the route afterwards followed by Marquette as far as the Kickapoo village at the head of Lake Winnebago, where Marquette, in his journey, secured guides across the portage to the Wisconsin.

The oft-repeated story of Marquette and Joliet is well known. They were the agents employed by the Canadian government to discover the Mississippi. Marquette was a native of France, born in 1637, a Jesuit priest by education, and a man of simple faith and of great zeal and devotion in extending the Roman Catholic religion among the Indians. Arriving in Canada in 1666, he was sent as a missionary to the far Northwest, and, in 1668, founded a mission at Sault Ste. Marie. The following year he moved to La Pointe, in Lake Superior, where he instructed a branch of the Hurons till 1670, when he removed south, and founded the mission at St. Ignace, on the Straits of Mackinaw. Here he remained, devoting a portion of his time to the study of the Illinois language under a native teacher who had accompanied him to the mission from La Pointe, till he was joined by Joliet in the Spring of 1673. By the way of Green Bay and the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, they entered the Mississippi, which they explored to the mouth of the Arkansas, and returned by the way of the Illinois and Chicago Rivers to Lake Michigan.

On his way up the Illinois, Marquette visited the great village of the Kaskaskias, near what is now Utica, in the county of LaSalle. The following year he returned and established among them the mission of the Immaculate Virgin Mary, which was the first Jesuit mission founded in Illinois and in the Mississippi Valley. The intervening winter he had spent in a hut which his companions erected on the Chicago River, a few leagues from its mouth. The founding of this mission was the last

act of Marquette's life. He died in Michigan, on his way back to Green Bay, May 18, 1675.

FIRST FRENCH OCCUPATION.

The first French occupation of the territory now embraced in Illinois was effected by LaSalle in 1680, seven years after the time of Marquette and Joliet. LaSalle, having constructed a vessel, the "Griffin," above the falls of Niagara, which he sailed to Green Bay, and having passed thence in canoes to the mouth of the St. Joseph River, by which and the Kankakee he reached the Illinois, in January, 1680, erected Fort *Crevœur*, at the lower end of Peoria Lake, where the city of Peoria is now situated. The place where this ancient fort stood may still be seen just below the outlet of Peoria Lake. It was destined, however, to a temporary existence. From this point, LaSalle determined to descend the Mississippi to its mouth, but did not accomplish this purpose till two years later—in 1682. Returning to Fort Frontenac for the purpose of getting materials with which to rig his vessel, he left the fort in charge of Touti, his lieutenant, who during his absence was driven off by the Iroquois Indians. These savages had made a raid upon the settlement of the Illinois, and had left nothing in their track but ruin and desolation. Mr. Davidson, in his History of Illinois, gives the following graphic account of the picture that met the eyes of LaSalle and his companions on their return :

"At the great town of the Illinois they were appalled at the scene which opened to their view. No hunter appeared to break its death-like silence with a salutatory whoop of welcome. The plain on which the town had stood was now strewn with charred fragments of lodges, which had so recently swarmed with savage life and hilarity. To render more hideous the picture of desolation, large numbers of skulls had been placed on the upper extremities of lodge-poles which had escaped the devouring flames. In the midst of these horrors was the rude fort of the spoilers, rendered frightful by the same ghastly relics. A near approach showed that the graves had been robbed of their bodies, and swarms of buzzards were discovered glutting their loathsome stomachs on the reeking corruption. To complete the work of destruction, the growing corn of the village had been cut down and burned, while the pits containing the products of previous years, had been rifled and their contents scattered with wanton waste. It was evident the suspected blow of the Iroquois had fallen with relentless fury."

Tonti had escaped LaSalle knew not whither. Passing down the lake in search of him and his men, LaSalle discovered that the fort had been destroyed, but the vessel which he had partly constructed was still

on the stocks, and but slightly injured. After further fruitless search, failing to find Tonti, he fastened to a tree a painting representing himself and party sitting in a canoe and bearing a pipe of peace, and to the painting attached a letter addressed to Tonti.

Tonti had escaped, and, after untold privations, taken shelter among the Pottawattamies near Green Bay. These were friendly to the French. One of their old chiefs used to say, "There were but three great captains in the world, himself, Tonti and LaSalle."

GENIUS OF LASALLE.

We must now return to LaSalle, whose exploits stand out in such bold relief. He was born in Rouen, France, in 1643. His father was wealthy, but he renounced his patrimony on entering a college of the Jesuits, from which he separated and came to Canada a poor man in 1666. The priests of St. Sulpice, among whom he had a brother, were then the proprietors of Montreal, the nucleus of which was a seminary or convent founded by that order. The Superior granted to LaSalle a large tract of land at LaChine, where he established himself in the fur trade. He was a man of daring genius, and outstripped all his competitors in exploits of travel and commerce with the Indians. In 1669, he visited the headquarters of the great Iroquois Confederacy, at Onondaga, in the heart of New York, and, obtaining guides, explored the Ohio River to the falls at Louisville.

In order to understand the genius of LaSalle, it must be remembered that for many years prior to his time the missionaries and traders were obliged to make their way to the Northwest by the Ottawa River (of Canada) on account of the fierce hostility of the Iroquois along the lower lakes and Niagara River, which entirely closed this latter route to the Upper Lakes. They carried on their commerce chiefly by canoes, paddling them through the Ottawa to Lake Nipissing, carrying them across the portage to French River, and descending that to Lake Huron. This being the route by which they reached the Northwest, accounts for the fact that all the earliest Jesuit missions were established in the neighborhood of the Upper Lakes. LaSalle conceived the grand idea of opening the route by Niagara River and the Lower Lakes to Canadian commerce by sail vessels, connecting it with the navigation of the Mississippi, and thus opening a magnificent water communication from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. This truly grand and comprehensive purpose seems to have animated him in all his wonderful achievements and the matchless difficulties and hardships he surmounted. As the first step in the accomplishment of this object he established himself on Lake Ontario, and built and garrisoned Fort Frontenac, the site of the present

city of Kingston, Canada. Here he obtained a grant of land from the French crown and a body of troops by which he beat back the invading Iroquois and cleared the passage to Niagara Falls. Having by this masterly stroke made it safe to attempt a hitherto untried expedition, his next step, as we have seen, was to advance to the Falls with all his outfit for building a ship with which to sail the lakes. He was successful in this undertaking, though his ultimate purpose was defeated by a strange combination of untoward circumstances. The Jesuits evidently hated LaSalle and plotted against him, because he had abandoned them and co-operated with a rival order. The fur traders were also jealous of his superior success in opening new channels of commerce. At LaChine he had taken the trade of Lake Ontario, which but for his presence there would have gone to Quebec. While they were plodding with their bark canoes through the Ottawa he was constructing sailing vessels to command the trade of the lakes and the Mississippi. These great plans excited the jealousy and envy of the small traders, introduced treason and revolt into the ranks of his own companions, and finally led to the foul assassination by which his great achievements were prematurely ended.

In 1682, LaSalle, having completed his vessel at Peoria, descended the Mississippi to its confluence with the Gulf of Mexico. Erecting a standard on which he inscribed the arms of France, he took formal possession of the whole valley of the mighty river, in the name of Louis XIV., then reigning, in honor of whom he named the country LOUISIANA.

LaSalle then went to France, was appointed Governor, and returned with a fleet and immigrants, for the purpose of planting a colony in Illinois. They arrived in due time in the Gulf of Mexico, but failing to find the mouth of the Mississippi, up which LaSalle intended to sail, his supply ship, with the immigrants, was driven ashore and wrecked on Matagorda Bay. With the fragments of the vessel he constructed a stockade and rude huts on the shore for the protection of the immigrants, calling the post Fort St. Louis. He then made a trip into New Mexico, in search of silver mines, but, meeting with disappointment, returned to find his little colony reduced to forty souls. He then resolved to travel on foot to Illinois, and, starting with his companions, had reached the valley of the Colorado, near the mouth of Trinity river, when he was shot by one of his men. This occurred on the 19th of March, 1687.

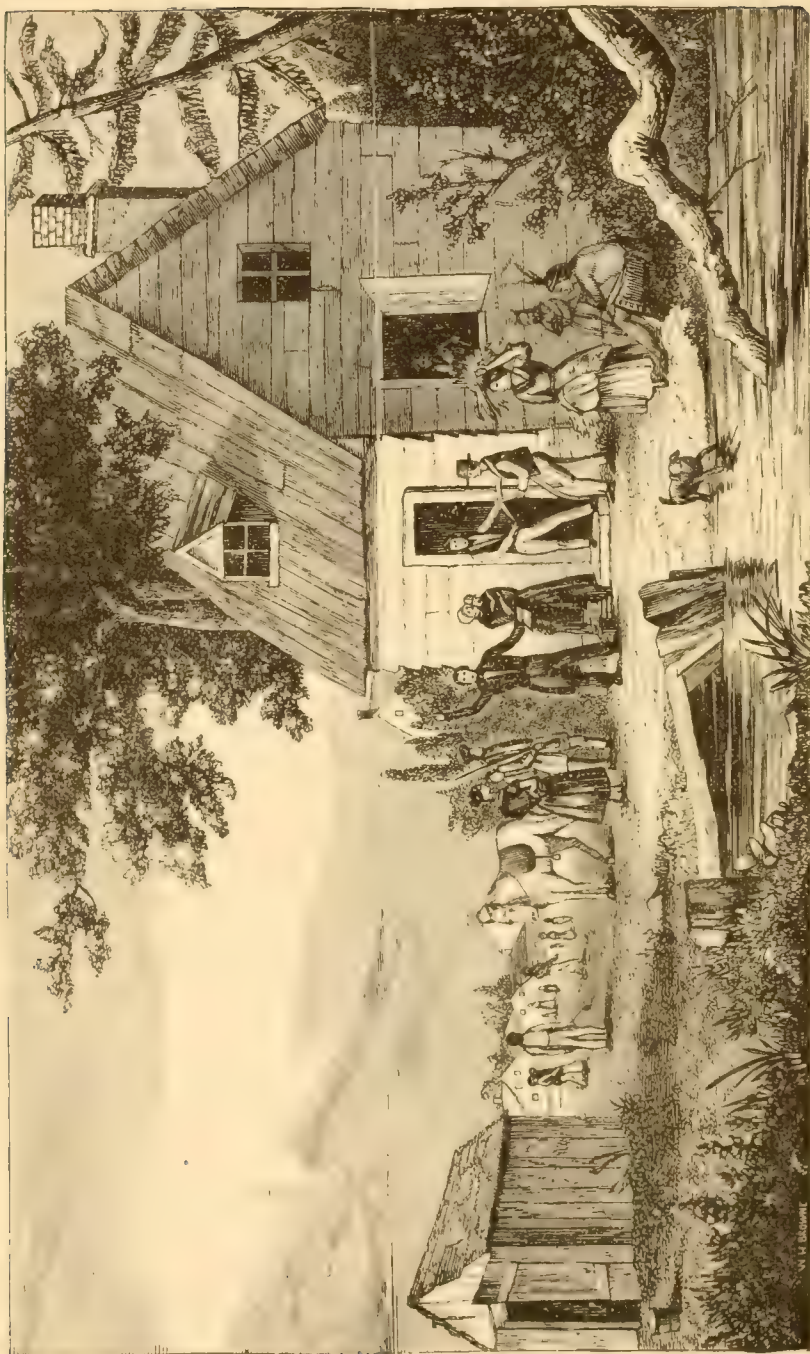
Dr. J. W. Foster remarks of him: "Thus fell, not far from the banks of the Trinity, Robert Cavalier de la Salle, one of the grandest characters that ever figured in American history—a man capable of originating the vastest schemes, and endowed with a will and a judgment capable of carrying them to successful results. Had ample facilities been placed by the King of France at his disposal, the result of the colonization of this continent might have been far different from what we now behold."

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

A temporary settlement was made at Fort St. Louis, or the old Kaskaskia village, on the Illinois River, in what is now LaSalle County, in 1682. In 1690, this was removed, with the mission connected with it, to Kaskaskia, on the river of that name, emptying into the lower Mississippi in St. Clair County. Cahokia was settled about the same time, or at least, both of these settlements began in the year 1690, though it is now pretty well settled that Cahokia is the older place, and ranks as the oldest permanent settlement in Illinois, as well as in the Mississippi Valley. The reason for the removal of the old Kaskaskia settlement and mission, was probably because the dangerous and difficult route by Lake Michigan and the Chicago portage had been almost abandoned, and travelers and traders passed down and up the Mississippi by the Fox and Wisconsin River route. They removed to the vicinity of the Mississippi in order to be in the line of travel from Canada to Louisiana, that is, the lower part of it, for it was all Louisiana then south of the lakes.

During the period of French rule in Louisiana, the population probably never exceeded ten thousand, including whites and blacks. Within that portion of it now included in Indiana, trading posts were established at the principal Miami villages which stood on the head waters of the Maumee, the Wea villages situated at Ouiatenon, on the Wabash, and the Piankeshaw villages at Post Vincennes: all of which were probably visited by French traders and missionaries before the close of the seventeenth century.

In the vast territory claimed by the French, many settlements of considerable importance had sprung up. Biloxi, on Mobile Bay, had been founded by D'Iberville, in 1699; Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac had founded Detroit in 1701; and New Orleans had been founded by Bienville, under the auspices of the Mississippi Company, in 1718. In Illinois also, considerable settlements had been made, so that in 1730 they embraced one hundred and forty French families, about six hundred "converted Indians," and many traders and voyageurs. In that portion of the country, on the east side of the Mississippi, there were five distinct settlements, with their respective villages, viz.: Cahokia, near the mouth of Cahokia Creek and about five miles below the present city of St. Louis; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below Cahokia, and four miles above Fort Chartres; Fort Chartres, twelve miles above Kaskaskia; Kaskaskia, situated on the Kaskaskia River, five miles above its confluence with the Mississippi; and Prairie du Rocher, near Fort Chartres. To these must be added St. Genevieve and St. Louis, on the west side of the Mississippi. These, with the exception of St. Louis, are among



AN EARLY SETTLEMENT.

the oldest French towns in the Mississippi Valley. Kaskaskia, in its best days, was a town of some two or three thousand inhabitants. After it passed from the crown of France its population for many years did not exceed fifteen hundred. Under British rule, in 1773, the population had decreased to four hundred and fifty. As early as 1721, the Jesuits had established a college and a monastery in Kaskaskia.

Fort Chartres was first built under the direction of the Mississippi Company, in 1718, by M. de Boisbriant, a military officer, under command of Bienville. It stood on the east bank of the Mississippi, about eighteen miles below Kaskaskia, and was for some time the headquarters of the military commandants of the district of Illinois.

In the Centennial Oration of Dr. Fowler, delivered at Philadelphia, by appointment of Gov. Beveridge, we find some interesting facts with regard to the State of Illinois, which we appropriate in this history:

In 1682 Illinois became a possession of the French crown, a dependency of Canada, and a part of Louisiana. In 1765 the English flag was run up on old Fort Chartres, and Illinois was counted among the treasures of Great Britain.

In 1779 it was taken from the English by Col. George Rogers Clark. This man was resolute in nature, wise in council, prudent in policy, bold in action, and heroic in danger. Few men who have figured in the history of America are more deserving than this colonel. Nothing short of first-class ability could have rescued Vincennes and all Illinois from the English. And it is not possible to over-estimate the influence of this achievement upon the republic. In 1779 Illinois became a part of Virginia. It was soon known as Illinois County. In 1784 Virginia ceded all this territory to the general government, to be cut into States, to be republican in form, with "the same right of sovereignty, freedom, and independence as the other States."

In 1787 it was the object of the wisest and ablest legislation found in any merely human records. No man can study the secret history of

THE "COMPACT OF 1787,"

and not feel that Providence was guiding with sleepless eye these unborn States. The ordinance that on July 13, 1787, finally became the incorporating act, has a most marvelous history. Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the northwestern territory. He was an emancipationist of that day, and favored the exclusion of slavery from the territory Virginia had ceded to the general government; but the South voted him down as often as it came up. In 1787, as late as July 10, an organizing act without the anti-slavery clause was pending. This concession to the South was expected to carry it. Congress was in

session in New York City. On July 5, Rev. Dr. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, came into New York to lobby on the northwestern territory. Everything seemed to fall into his hands. Events were ripe.

The state of the public credit, the growing of Southern prejudice, the basis of his mission, his personal character, all combined to complete one of those sudden and marvelous revolutions of public sentiment that once in five or ten centuries are seen to sweep over a country like the breath of the Almighty. Cutler was a graduate of Yale—received his A.M. from Harvard, and his D.D. from Yale. He had studied and taken degrees in the three learned professions, medicine, law, and divinity. He had thus America's best indorsement. He had published a scientific examination of the plants of New England. His name stood second only to that of Franklin as a scientist in America. He was a courtly gentleman of the old style, a man of commanding presence, and of inviting face. The Southern members said they had never seen such a gentleman in the North. He came representing a company that desired to purchase a tract of land now included in Ohio, for the purpose of planting a colony. It was a speculation. Government money was worth eighteen cents on the dollar. This Massachusetts company had collected enough to purchase 1,500,000 acres of land. Other speculators in New York made Dr. Cutler their agent (lobbyist). On the 12th he represented a demand for 5,500,000 acres. This would reduce the national debt. Jefferson and Virginia were regarded as authority concerning the land Virginia had just ceded. Jefferson's policy wanted to provide for the public credit, and this was a good opportunity to do something.

Massachusetts then owned the territory of Maine, which she was crowding on the market. She was opposed to opening the northwestern region. This fired the zeal of Virginia. The South caught the inspiration, and all exalted Dr. Cutler. The English minister invited him to dine with some of the Southern gentlemen. He was the center of interest.

The entire South rallied round him. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested personally in the western speculation. Thus Cutler, making friends with the South, and, doubtless, using all the arts of the lobby, was enabled to command the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any human law book. He borrowed from Jefferson the term "Articles of Compact," which, preceding the federal constitution, rose into the most sacred character. He then followed very closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. Its most marked points were:

1. The exclusion of slavery from the territory forever.
2. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary,

and every section numbered 16 in each township ; that is, one-thirty-sixth of all the land, for public schools.

3. A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or the enactment of any law that should nullify pre-existing contracts.

Be it forever remembered that this compact declared that "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged."

Dr. Cutler planted himself on this platform and would not yield. Giving his unqualified declaration that it was that or nothing—that unless they could make the land desirable they did not want it—he took his horse and buggy, and started for the constitutional convention in Philadelphia. On July 13, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage, and was unanimously adopted, every Southern member voting for it, and only one man, Mr. Yates, of New York, voting against it. But as the States voted as States, Yates lost his vote, and the compact was put beyond repeal.

Thus the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—a vast empire, the heart of the great valley—were consecrated to freedom, intelligence, and honesty. Thus the great heart of the nation was prepared for a year and a day and an hour. In the light of these eighty-nine years I affirm that this act was the salvation of the republic and the destruction of slavery. Soon the South saw their great blunder, and tried to repeal the compact. In 1803 Congress referred it to a committee of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported that this ordinance was a compact, and opposed repeal. Thus it stood a rock, in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery.

With all this timely aid it was, after all, a most desperate and protracted struggle to keep the soil of Illinois sacred to freedom. It was the natural battle-field for the irrepressible conflict. In the southern end of the State slavery preceded the compact. It existed among the old French settlers, and was hard to eradicate. The southern part of the State was settled from the slave States, and this population brought their laws, customs, and institutions with them. A stream of population from the North poured into the northern part of the State. These sections misunderstood and hated each other perfectly. The Southerners regarded the Yankees as a skinning, tricky, penurious race of peddlers, filling the country with tinware, brass clocks, and wooden nutmegs. The Northerner thought of the Southerner as a lean, lank, lazy creature, burrowing in a hut, and rioting in whisky, dirt and ignorance. These causes aided in making the struggle long and bitter. So strong was the sympathy with slavery that, in spite of the ordinance of 1787, and in spite of the deed of cession, it was determined to allow the old French settlers to retain their slaves. Planters from the slave States might bring their

slaves, if they would give them a chance to choose freedom or years of service and bondage for their children till they should become thirty years of age. If they chose freedom they must leave the State in sixty days or be sold as fugitives. Servants were whipped for offenses for which white men are fined. Each lash paid forty cents of the fine. A negro ten miles from home without a pass was whipped. These famous laws were imported from the slave States just as they imported laws for the inspection of flax and wool when there was neither in the State.

These Black Laws are now wiped out. A vigorous effort was made to protect slavery in the State Constitution of 1817. It barely failed. It was renewed in 1825, when a convention was asked to make a new constitution. After a hard fight the convention was defeated. But slaves did not disappear from the census of the State until 1850. There were mobs and murders in the interest of slavery. Lovejoy was added to the list of martyrs—a sort of first-fruits of that long life of immortal heroes who saw freedom as the one supreme desire of their souls, and were so enamored of her that they preferred to die rather than survive her.

The population of 12,282 that occupied the territory in A.D. 1800, increased to 45,000 in A.D. 1818, when the State Constitution was adopted, and Illinois took her place in the Union, with a star on the flag and two votes in the Senate.

Shadrach Bond was the first Governor, and in his first message he recommended the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

The simple economy in those days is seen in the fact that the entire bill for stationery for the first Legislature was only \$13.50. Yet this simple body actually enacted a very superior code.

There was no money in the territory before the war of 1812. Deer skins and coon skins were the circulating medium. In 1821, the Legislature ordained a State Bank on the credit of the State. It issued notes in the likeness of bank bills. These notes were made a legal tender for every thing, and the bank was ordered to loan to the people \$100 on personal security, and more on mortgages. They actually passed a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to receive these notes for land. The old French Lieutenant Governor, Col. Menard, put the resolution as follows: “Gentlemen of the Senate: It is moved and seconded *dat de notes of dis bank* be made land-office money. All in favor of dat motion say aye: all against it say no. It is decided in de affirmative. Now, gentlemen, I bet you one hundred dollar he never be land-office money!” Hard sense, like hard money, is always above par.

This old Frenchman presents a fine figure up against the dark background of most of his nation. They made no progress. They clung to their earliest and simplest implements. They never wore hats or caps

They pulled their blankets over their heads in the winter like the Indians, with whom they freely intermingled.

Demagogism had an early development. One John Grammar (only in name), elected to the Territorial and State Legislatures of 1816 and 1836, invented the policy of opposing every new thing, saying, "If it succeeds, no one will ask who voted against it. If it proves a failure, he could quote its record." In sharp contrast with Grammar was the character of D. P. Cook, after whom the county containing Chicago was named. Such was his transparent integrity and remarkable ability that his will was almost the law of the State. In Congress, a young man, and from a poor State, he was made Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. He was pre-eminent for standing by his committee, regardless of consequences. It was his integrity that elected John Quincy Adams to the Presidency. There were four candidates in 1824, Jackson, Clay, Crawford, and John Quincy Adams. There being no choice by the people, the election was thrown into the House. It was so balanced that it turned on his vote, and that he cast for Adams, electing him; then went home to face the wrath of the Jackson party in Illinois. It cost him all but character and greatness. It is a suggestive comment on the times, that there was no legal interest till 1830. It often reached 150 per cent., usually 50 per cent. Then it was reduced to 12, and now to 10 per cent.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE PRAIRIE STATE.

In area the State has 55,410 square miles of territory. It is about 150 miles wide and 400 miles long, stretching in latitude from Maine to North Carolina. It embraces wide variety of climate. It is tempered on the north by the great inland, saltless, tideless sea, which keeps the thermometer from either extreme. Being a table land, from 600 to 1,600 feet above the level of the sea, one is prepared to find on the health maps, prepared by the general government, an almost clean and perfect record. In freedom from fever and malarial diseases and consumptions, the three deadly enemies of the American Saxon, Illinois, as a State, stands without a superior. She furnishes one of the essential conditions of a great people—sound bodies. I suspect that this fact lies back of that old Delaware word, *Illini*, superior men.

The great battles of history that have been determinative of dynasties and destinies have been strategical battles, chiefly the question of position. Thermopylæ has been the war-cry of freemen for twenty-four centuries. It only tells how much there may be in position. All this advantage belongs to Illinois. It is in the heart of the greatest valley in the world, the vast region between the mountains—a valley that could

feed mankind for one thousand years. It is well on toward the center of the continent. It is in the great temperate belt, in which have been found nearly all the aggressive civilizations of history. It has sixty-five miles of frontage on the head of the lake. With the Mississippi forming the western and southern boundary, with the Ohio running along the southeastern line, with the Illinois River and Canal dividing the State diagonally from the lake to the Lower Mississippi, and with the Rock and Wabash Rivers furnishing altogether 2,000 miles of water-front, connecting with, and running through, in all about 12,000 miles of navigable water.

But this is not all. These waters are made most available by the fact that the lake and the State lie on the ridge running into the great valley from the east. Within cannon-shot of the lake the water runs away from the lake to the Gulf. The lake now empties at both ends, one into the Atlantic and one into the Gulf of Mexico. The lake thus seems to hang over the land. This makes the dockage most serviceable; there are no steep banks to damage it. Both lake and river are made for use.

The climate varies from Portland to Richmond; it favors every product of the continent, including the tropics, with less than half a dozen exceptions. It produces every great nutriment of the world except bananas and rice. It is hardly too much to say that it is the most productive spot known to civilization. With the soil full of bread and the earth full of minerals; with an upper surface of food and an under layer of fuel; with perfect natural drainage, and abundant springs and streams and navigable rivers; half way between the forests of the North and the fruits of the South; within a day's ride of the great deposits of iron, coal, copper, lead, and zinc; containing and controlling the great grain, cattle, pork, and lumber markets of the world, it is not strange that Illinois has the advantage of position.

This advantage has been supplemented by the character of the population. In the early days when Illinois was first admitted to the Union, her population were chiefly from Kentucky and Virginia. But, in the conflict of ideas concerning slavery, a strong tide of emigration came in from the East, and soon changed this composition. In 1870 her non-native population were from colder soils. New York furnished 133,290; Ohio gave 162,623; Pennsylvania sent on 98,352; the entire South gave us only 206,734. In all her cities, and in all her German and Scandinavian and other foreign colonies, Illinois has only about one-fifth of her people of foreign birth.

PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT.

One of the greatest elements in the early development of Illinois is the Illinois and Michigan Canal, connecting the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers with the lakes. It was of the utmost importance to the State. It was recommended by Gov. Bond, the first governor, in his first message. In 1821, the Legislature appropriated \$10,000 for surveying the route. Two bright young engineers surveyed it, and estimated the cost at \$600,000 or \$700,000. It finally cost \$8,000,000. In 1825, a law was passed to incorporate the Canal Company, but no stock was sold. In 1826, upon the solicitation of Cook, Congress gave 800,000 acres of land on the line of the work. In 1828, another law—commissioners appointed, and work commenced with new survey and new estimates. In 1834–35, George Farquhar made an able report on the whole matter. This was, doubtless, the ablest report ever made to a western legislature, and it became the model for subsequent reports and action. From this the work went on till it was finished in 1848. It cost the State a large amount of money; but it gave to the industries of the State an impetus that pushed it up into the first rank of greatness. It was not built as a speculation any more than a doctor is employed on a speculation. But it has paid into the Treasury of the State an average annual net sum of over \$111,000.

Pending the construction of the canal, the land and town-lot fever broke out in the State, in 1834–35. It took on the malignant type in Chicago, lifting the town up into a city. The disease spread over the entire State and adjoining States. It was epidemic. It cut up men's farms without regard to locality, and cut up the purses of the purchasers without regard to consequences. It is estimated that building lots enough were sold in Indiana alone to accommodate every citizen then in the United States.

Towns and cities were exported to the Eastern market by the shipload. There was no lack of buyers. Every up-ship came freighted with speculators and their money.

This distemper seized upon the Legislature in 1836–37, and left not one to tell the tale. They enacted a system of internal improvement without a parallel in the grandeur of its conception. They ordered the construction of 1,300 miles of railroad, crossing the State in all directions. This was surpassed by the river and canal improvements. There were a few counties not touched by either railroad or river or canal, and those were to be comforted and compensated by the free distribution of \$200,000 among them. To inflate this balloon beyond credence it was ordered that work should be commenced on both ends of

each of these railroads and rivers, and at each river-crossing, all at the same time. The appropriations for these vast improvements were over \$12,000,000, and commissioners were appointed to borrow the money on the credit of the State. Remember that all this was in the early days of railroading, when railroads were luxuries; that the State had whole counties with scarcely a cabin; and that the population of the State was less than 400,000, and you can form some idea of the vigor with which these brave men undertook the work of making a great State. In the light of history I am compelled to say that this was only a premature throb of the power that actually slumbered in the soil of the State. It was Hercules in the cradle.

At this juncture the State Bank loaned its funds largely to Godfrey Gilman & Co., and to other leading houses, for the purpose of drawing trade from St. Louis to Alton. Soon they failed, and took down the bank with them.

In 1840, all hope seemed gone. A population of 480,000 were loaded with a debt of \$14,000,000. It had only six small cities, really only towns, namely: Chicago, Alton, Springfield, Quincy, Galena, Nauvoo. This debt was to be cared for when there was not a dollar in the treasury, and when the State had borrowed itself out of all credit, and when there was not good money enough in the hands of all the people to pay the interest of the debt for a single year. Yet, in the presence of all these difficulties, the young State steadily refused to repudiate. Gov. Ford took hold of the problem and solved it, bringing the State through in triumph.

Having touched lightly upon some of the more distinctive points in the history of the development of Illinois, let us next briefly consider the

MATERIAL RESOURCES OF THE STATE.

It is a garden four hundred miles long and one hundred and fifty miles wide. Its soil is chiefly a black sandy loam, from six inches to sixty feet thick. On the American bottoms it has been cultivated for one hundred and fifty years without renewal. About the old French towns it has yielded corn for a century and a half without rest or help. It produces nearly everything green in the temperate and tropical zones. She leads all other States in the number of acres actually under plow. Her products from 25,000,000 of acres are incalculable. Her mineral wealth is scarcely second to her agricultural power. She has coal, iron, lead, copper, zinc, many varieties of building stone, fire clay, china clay, common brick clay, sand of all kinds, gravel, mineral paint—every thing needed for a high civilization. Left to herself, she has the elements of all greatness. The single item of coal is too vast for an appreciative

handling in figures. We can handle it in general terms like algebraical signs, but long before we get up into the millions and billions the human mind drops down from comprehension to mere symbolic apprehension.

When I tell you that nearly four-fifths of the entire State is underlaid with a deposit of coal more than forty feet thick on the average (now estimated, by recent surveys, at seventy feet thick), you can get some idea of its amount, as you do of the amount of the national debt. There it is! 41,000 square miles—one vast mine into which you could put any of the States; in which you could bury scores of European and ancient empires, and have room enough all round to work without knowing that they had been sepulchered there.

Put this vast coal-bed down by the other great coal deposits of the world, and its importance becomes manifest. Great Britain has 12,000 square miles of coal; Spain, 3,000; France, 1,719; Belgium, 578; Illinois about twice as many square miles as all combined. Virginia has 20,000 square miles; Pennsylvania, 16,000; Ohio, 12,000. Illinois has 41,000 square miles. One-seventh of all the known coal on this continent is in Illinois.

Could we sell the coal in this single State for one-seventh of one cent a ton it would pay the national debt. Converted into power, even with the wastage in our common engines, it would do more work than could be done by the entire race, beginning at Adam's wedding and working ten hours a day through all the centuries till the present time, and right on into the future at the same rate for the next 600,000 years.

Great Britain uses enough mechanical power to-day to give to each man, woman, and child in the kingdom the help and service of nineteen untiring servants. No wonder she has leisure and luxuries. No wonder the home of the common artisan has in it more luxuries than could be found in the palace of good old King Arthur. Think, if you can conceive of it, of the vast army of servants that slumber in the soil of Illinois, impatiently awaiting the call of Genius to come forth to minister to our comfort.

At the present rate of consumption England's coal supply will be exhausted in 250 years. When this is gone she must transfer her dominion either to the Indies, or to British America, which I would not resist; or to some other people, which I would regret as a loss to civilization.

COAL IS KING.

At the same rate of consumption (which far exceeds our own) the deposit of coal in Illinois will last 120,000 years. And her kingdom shall be an everlasting kingdom.

Let us turn now from this reserve power to the *annual products* of

the State. We shall not be humiliated in this field. Here we strike the secret of our national credit. Nature provides a market in the constant appetite of the race. Men must eat, and if we can furnish the provisions we can command the treasure. All that a man hath will he give for his life.

According to the last census Illinois produced 30,000,000 of bushels of wheat. That is more wheat than was raised by any other State in the Union. She raised In 1875, 130,000,000 of bushels of corn—twice as much as any other State, and one-sixth of all the corn raised in the United States. She harvested 2,747,000 tons of hay, nearly one-tenth of all the hay in the Republic. It is not generally appreciated, but it is true, that the hay crop of the country is worth more than the cotton crop. The hay of Illinois equals the cotton of Louisiana. Go to Charleston, S. C., and see them peddling handfuls of hay or grass, almost as a curiosity, as we regard Chinese gods or the cryolite of Greenland; drink your coffee and *condensed milk*; and walk back from the coast for many a league through the sand and burs till you get up into the better atmosphere of the mountains, without seeing a waving meadow or a grazing herd; then you will begin to appreciate the meadows of the Prairie State, where the grass often grows sixteen feet high.

The value of her farm implements is \$211,000,000, and the value of her live stock is only second to the great State of New York. in 1875 she had 25,000,000 hogs, and packed 2,113,845, about one-half of all that were packed in the United States. This is no insignificant item. Pork is a growing demand of the old world. Since the laborers of Europe have gotten a taste of our bacon, and we have learned how to pack it dry in boxes, like dry goods, the world has become the market.

The hog is on the march into the future. His nose is ordained to uncover the secrets of dominion, and his feet shall be guided by the star of empire.

Illinois marketed \$57,000,000 worth of slaughtered animals—more than any other State, and a seventh of all the States.

Be patient with me, and pardon my pride, and I will give you a list of some of the things in which Illinois excels all other States.

Depth and richness of soil; per cent. of good ground; acres of improved land; large farms—some farms contain from 40,000 to 60,000 acres of cultivated land, 40,000 acres of corn on a single farm; number of farmers; amount of wheat, corn, oats and honey produced; value of animals for slaughter; number of hogs; amount of pork; number of horses—three times as many as Kentucky, the horse State.

Illinois excels all other States in miles of railroads and in miles of postal service, and in money orders sold per annum, and in the amount of lumber sold in her markets.

Illinois is only second in many important matters. This sample list comprises a few of the more important: Permanent school fund (good for a young state); total income for educational purposes; number of publishers of books, maps, papers, etc.; value of farm products and implements, and of live stock; in tons of coal mined.

The shipping of Illinois is only second to New York. Out of one port during the business hours of the season of navigation she sends forth a vessel every ten minutes. This does not include canal boats, which go one every five minutes. No wonder she is only second in number of bankers and brokers or in physicians and surgeons.

She is third in colleges, teachers and schools; cattle, lead, hay, flax, sorghum and beeswax.

She is fourth in population, in children enrolled in public schools, in law schools, in butter, potatoes and carriages.

She is fifth in value of real and personal property, in theological seminaries and colleges exclusively for women, in milk sold, and in boots and shoes manufactured, and in book-binding.

She is only seventh in the production of wood, while she is the twelfth in area. Surely that is well done for the Prairie State. She now has much more wood and growing timber than she had thirty years ago.

A few leading industries will justify emphasis. She manufactures \$205,000,000 worth of goods, which places her well up toward New York and Pennsylvania. The number of her manufacturing establishments increased from 1860 to 1870, 300 per cent.; capital employed increased 350 per cent., and the amount of product increased 400 per cent. She issued 5,500,000 copies of commercial and financial newspapers—only second to New York. She has 6,759 miles of railroad, thus leading all other States, worth \$636,458,000, using 3,245 engines, and 67,712 cars, making a train long enough to cover one-tenth of the entire roads of the State. Her stations are only five miles apart. She carried last year 15,795,000 passengers, an average of 36½ miles, or equal to taking her entire population twice across the State. More than two-thirds of her land is within five miles of a railroad, and less than two per cent. is more than fifteen miles away.

The State has a large financial interest in the Illinois Central railroad. The road was incorporated in 1850, and the State gave each alternate section for six miles on each side, and doubled the price of the remaining land, so keeping herself good. The road received 2,595,000 acres of land, and pays to the State one-seventh of the gross receipts. The State receives this year \$350,000, and has received in all about \$7,000,000. It is practically the people's road, and it has a most able and gentlemanly management. Add to this the annual receipts from the canal, \$111,000, and a large per cent. of the State tax is provided for.

THE RELIGION AND MORALS

of the State keep step with her productions and growth. She was born of the missionary spirit. It was a minister who secured for her the ordinance of 1787, by which she has been saved from slavery, ignorance, and dishonesty. Rev. Mr. Wiley, pastor of a Scotch congregation in Randolph County, petitioned the Constitutional Convention of 1818 to recognize Jesus Christ as king, and the Scriptures as the only necessary guide and book of law. The convention did not act in the case, and the old Covenanters refused to accept citizenship. They never voted until 1824, when the slavery question was submitted to the people; then they all voted against it and cast the determining votes. Conscience has predominated whenever a great moral question has been submitted to the people.

But little mob violence has ever been felt in the State. In 1817 regulators disposed of a band of horse-thieves that infested the territory. The Mormon indignities finally awoke the same spirit. Alton was also the scene of a pro-slavery mob, in which Lovejoy was added to the list of martyrs. The moral sense of the people makes the law supreme, and gives to the State unruffled peace.

With \$22,300,000 in church property, and 4,298 church organizations, the State has that divine police, the sleepless patrol of moral ideas, that alone is able to secure perfect safety. Conscience takes the knife from the assassin's hand and the bludgeon from the grasp of the highwayman. We sleep in safety, not because we are behind bolts and bars—these only fence against the innocent; not because a lone officer drowns on a distant corner of a street; not because a sheriff may call his posse from a remote part of the county; but because *conscience* guards the very portals of the air and stirs in the deepest recesses of the public mind. This spirit issues within the State 9,500,000 copies of religious papers annually, and receives still more from without. Thus the crime of the State is only one-fourth that of New York and one-half that of Pennsylvania.

Illinois never had but one duel between her own citizens. In Belleville, in 1820, Alphonso Stewart and William Bennett arranged to vindicate injured honor. The seconds agreed to make it a sham, and make them shoot blanks. Stewart was in the secret. Bennett mistrusted something, and, unobserved, slipped a bullet into his gun and killed Stewart. He then fled the State. After two years he was caught, tried, convicted, and, in spite of friends and political aid, was hung. This fixed the code of honor on a Christian basis, and terminated its use in Illinois.

The early preachers were ignorant men, who were accounted eloquent according to the strength of their voices. But they set the style for all public speakers. Lawyers and political speakers followed this rule. Gov.

Ford says: "Nevertheless, these first preachers were of incalculable benefit to the country. They inculcated justice and morality. To them are we indebted for the first Christian character of the Protestant portion of the people."

In education Illinois surpasses her material resources. The ordinance of 1787 consecrated one thirty-sixth of her soil to common schools, and the law of 1818, the first law that went upon her statutes, gave three per cent. of all the rest to

EDUCATION.

The old compact secures this interest forever, and by its yoking morality and intelligence it precludes the legal interference with the Bible in the public schools. With such a start it is natural that we should have 11,050 schools, and that our illiteracy should be less than New York or Pennsylvania, and only about one-half of Massachusetts. We are not to blame for not having more than one-half as many idiots as the great States. These public schools soon made colleges inevitable. The first college, still flourishing, was started in Lebanon in 1828, by the M. E. church, and named after Bishop McKendree. Illinois College, at Jacksonville, supported by the Presbyterians, followed in 1830. In 1832 the Baptists built Shurtleff College, at Alton. Then the Presbyterians built Knox College, at Galesburg, in 1838, and the Episcopalians built Jubilee College, at Peoria, in 1847. After these early years colleges have rained down. A settler could hardly encamp on the prairie but a college would spring up by his wagon. The State now has one very well endowed and equipped university, namely, the Northwestern University, at Evanston, with six colleges, ninety instructors, over 1,000 students, and \$1,500,000 endowment.

Rev. J. M. Peck was the first educated Protestant minister in the State. He settled at Rock Spring, in St. Clair County, 1820, and left his impress on the State. Before 1837 only party papers were published, but Mr. Peck published a *Gazetteer of Illinois*. Soon after John Russell, of Bluffdale, published essays and tales showing genius. Judge James Hall published *The Illinois Monthly Magazine* with great ability, and an annual called *The Western Souvenir*, which gave him an enviable fame all over the United States. From these beginnings Illinois has gone on till she has more volumes in public libraries even than Massachusetts, and of the 44,500,000 volumes in all the public libraries of the United States, she has one-thirteenth. In newspapers she stands fourth. Her increase is marvelous. In 1850 she issued 5,000,000 copies; in 1860, 27,590,000; in 1870, 113,140,000. In 1860 she had eighteen colleges and seminaries; in 1870 she had eighty. That is a grand advance for the war decade.

This brings us to a record unsurpassed in the history of any age,

THE WAR RECORD OF ILLINOIS.

I hardly know where to begin, or how to advance, or what to say. I can at best give you only a broken synopsis of her deeds, and you must put them in the order of glory for yourself. Her sons have always been foremost on fields of danger. In 1832-33, at the call of Gov. Reynolds, her sons drove Blackhawk over the Mississippi.

When the Mexican war came, in May, 1846, 8,370 men offered themselves when only 3,720 could be accepted. The fields of Buena Vista and Vera Cruz, and the storming of Cerro Gordo, will carry the glory of Illinois soldiers along after the infamy of the cause they served has been forgotten. But it was reserved till our day for her sons to find a field and cause and foemen that could fitly illustrate their spirit and heroism. Illinois put into her own regiments for the United States government 256,000 men, and into the army through other States enough to swell the number to 290,000. This far exceeds all the soldiers of the federal government in all the war of the revolution. Her total years of service were over 600,000. She enrolled men from eighteen to forty-five years of age when the law of Congress in 1864—the test time—only asked for those from twenty to forty-five. Her enrollment was otherwise excessive. Her people wanted to go, and did not take the pains to correct the enrollment. Thus the basis of fixing the quota was too great, and then the quota itself, at least in the trying time, was far above any other State.

Thus the demand on some counties, as Monroe, for example, took every able-bodied man in the county, and then did not have enough to fill the quota. Moreover, Illinois sent 20,844 men for ninety or one hundred days, for whom no credit was asked. When Mr. Lincoln's attention was called to the inequality of the quota compared with other States, he replied, "The country needs the sacrifice. We must put the whip on the free horse." In spite of all these disadvantages Illinois gave to the country 73,000 years of service above all calls. With one-thirteenth of the population of the loyal States, she sent regularly one-tenth of all the soldiers, and in the peril of the closing calls, when patriots were few and weary, she then sent one-eighth of all that were called for by her loved and honored son in the white house. Her mothers and daughters went into the fields to raise the grain and keep the children together, while the fathers and older sons went to the harvest fields of the world. I knew a father and four sons who agreed that one of them must stay at home; and they pulled straws from a stack to see who might go. The father was left. The next day he came into the camp, saying: "Mother says she can get the crops in, and I am going, too." I know large Methodist churches from which every male member went to the army. Do you want to know

what these heroes from Illinois did in the field? Ask any soldier with a good record of his own, who is thus able to judge, and he will tell you that the Illinois men went in to win. It is common history that the greater victories were won in the West. When everything else looked dark Illinois was gaining victories all down the river, and dividing the confederacy. Sherman took with him on his great march forty-five regiments of Illinois infantry, three companies of artillery, and one company of cavalry. He could not avoid

GOING TO THE SEA.

If he had been killed, I doubt not the men would have gone right on. Lincoln answered all rumors of Sherman's defeat with, "It is impossible; there is a mighty sight of fight in 100,000 Western men." Illinois soldiers brought home 300 battle-flags. The first United States flag that floated over Richmond was an Illinois flag. She sent messengers and nurses to every field and hospital, to care for her sick and wounded sons. She said, "These suffering ones are my sons, and I will care for them."

When individuals had given all, then cities and towns came forward with their credit to the extent of many millions, to aid these men and their families.

Illinois gave the country the great general of the war—Ulysses S. Grant—since honored with two terms of the Presidency of the United States.

One other name from Illinois comes up in all minds, embalmed in all hearts, that must have the supreme place in this story of our glory and of our nation's honor; that name is Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.

The analysis of Mr. Lincoln's character is difficult on account of its symmetry.

In this age we look with admiration at his uncompromising honesty. And well we may, for this saved us. Thousands throughout the length and breadth of our country who knew him only as "Honest Old Abe," voted for him on that account; and wisely did they choose, for no other man could have carried us through the fearful night of the war. When his plans were too vast for our comprehension, and his faith in the cause too sublime for our participation; when it was all night about us, and all dread before us, and all sad and desolate behind us; when not one ray shone upon our cause: when traitors were haughty and exultant at the South, and fierce and blasphemous at the North; when the loyal men here seemed almost in the minority; when the stoutest heart quailed, the bravest cheek paled; when generals were defeating each other for place, and contractors were leeching out the very heart's blood of the prostrate republic: when every thing else had failed us, we looked at this calm, patient man standing like a rock in the storm, and said: "Mr. Lincoln

is honest, and we can trust him still." Holding to this single point with the energy of faith and despair we held together, and, under God, he brought us through to victory.

His practical wisdom made him the wonder of all lands. With such certainty did Mr. Lincoln follow causes to their ultimate effects, that his foresight of contingencies seemed almost prophetic.

He is radiant with all the great virtues, and his memory shall shed a glory upon this age that shall fill the eyes of men as they look into history. Other men have excelled him in some point, but, taken at all points, all in all, he stands head and shoulders above every other man of 6,000 years. An administrator, he saved the nation in the perils of unparalleled civil war. A statesman, he justified his measures by their success. A philanthropist, he gave liberty to one race and salvation to another. A moralist, he bowed from the summit of human power to the foot of the Cross, and became a Christian. A mediator, he exercised mercy under the most absolute abeyance to law. A leader, he was no partisan. A commander, he was untainted with blood. A ruler in desperate times, he was unsullied with crime. A man, he has left no word of passion, no thought of malice, no trick of craft, no act of jealousy, no purpose of selfish ambition. Thus perfected, without a model, and without a peer, he was dropped into these troubled years to adorn and embellish all that is good and all that is great in our humanity, and to present to all coming time the representative of the divine idea of free government.

It is not too much to say that away down in the future, when the republic has fallen from its niche in the wall of time; when the great war itself shall have faded out in the distance like a mist on the horizon; when the Anglo-Saxon language shall be spoken only by the tongue of the stranger; then the generations looking this way shall see the great president as the supreme figure in this vortex of history

CHICAGO.

It is impossible in our brief space to give more than a meager sketch of such a city as Chicago, which is in itself the greatest marvel of the Prairie State. This mysterious, majestic, mighty city, born first of water, and next of fire; sown in weakness, and raised in power; planted among the willows of the marsh, and crowned with the glory of the mountains; sleeping on the bosom of the prairie, and rocked on the bosom of the sea, the youngest city of the world, and still the eye of the prairie, as Damascus, the oldest city of the world, is the eye of the desert. With a commerce far exceeding that of Corinth on her isthmus, in the highway to the East; with the defenses of a continent piled around her by the thousand miles, making her far safer than Rome on the banks of the Tiber;



CHICAGO IN 1833.

with schools eclipsing Alexandria and Athens: with liberties more conspicuous than those of the old republics; with a heroism equal to the first Carthage, and with a sanctity scarcely second to that of Jerusalem—set your thoughts on all this, lifted into the eyes of all men by the miracle of its growth, illuminated by the flame of its fall, and transfigured by the divinity of its resurrection, and you will feel, as I do, the utter impossibility of compassing this subject as it deserves. Some impression of her importance is received from the shock her burning gave to the civilized world.

When the doubt of her calamity was removed, and the horrid fact was accepted, there went a shudder over all cities, and a quiver over all lands. There was scarcely a town in the civilized world that did not shake on the brink of this opening chasm. The flames of our homes reddened all skies. The city was set upon a hill, and could not be hid. All eyes were turned upon it. To have struggled and suffered amid the scenes of its fall is as distinguishing as to have fought at Thermopylae, or Salamis, or Hastings, or Waterloo, or Bunker Hill.

Its calamity amazed the world, because it was felt to be the common property of mankind.

The early history of the city is full of interest, just as the early history of such a man as Washington or Lincoln becomes public property, and is cherished by every patriot.

Starting with 560 acres in 1833, it embraced and occupied 23,000 acres in 1869, and, having now a population of more than 500,000, it commands general attention.

The first settler—Jean Baptiste Pointe au Sable, a mulatto from the West Indies—came and began trade with the Indians in 1796. John Kinzie became his successor in 1804, in which year Fort Dearborn was erected.

A mere trading-post was kept here from that time till about the time of the Blackhawk war, in 1832. It was not the city. It was merely a cock crowing at midnight. The morning was not yet. In 1833 the settlement about the fort was incorporated as a town. The voters were divided on the propriety of such corporation, twelve voting for it and one against it. Four years later it was incorporated as a city, and embraced 560 acres.

The produce handled in this city is an indication of its power. Grain and flour were imported from the East till as late as 1837. The first exportation by way of experiment was in 1839. Exports exceeded imports first in 1842. The Board of Trade was organized in 1848, but it was so weak that it needed nursing till 1855. Grain was purchased by the wagon-load in the street.

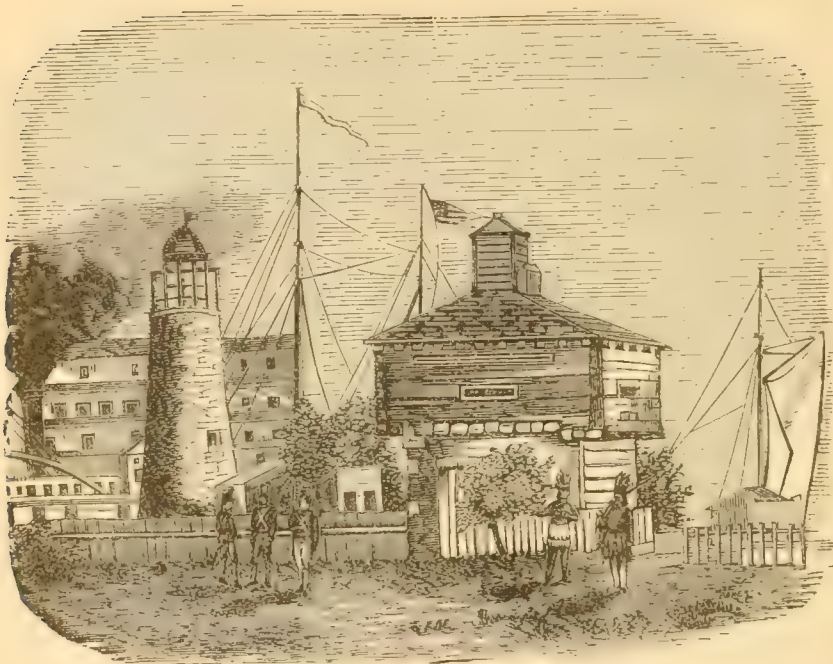
I remember sitting with my father on a load of wheat, in the long

line of wagons along Lake street, while the buyers came and untied the bags, and examined the grain, and made their bids. That manner of business had to cease with the day of small things. Now our elevators will hold 15,000,000 bushels of grain. The cash value of the produce handled in a year is \$215,000,000, and the produce weighs 7,000,000 tons or 700,000 car loads. This handles thirteen and a half ton each minute, all the year round. One tenth of all the wheat in the United States is handled in Chicago. Even as long ago as 1853 the receipts of grain in Chicago exceeded those of the goodly city of St. Louis, and in 1854 the exports of grain from Chicago exceeded those of New York and doubled those of St. Petersburg, Archangel, or Odessa, the largest grain markets in Europe.

The manufacturing interests of the city are not contemptible. In 1873 manufactories employed 45,000 operatives; in 1876, 60,000. The manufactured product in 1875 was worth \$177,000,000.

No estimate of the size and power of Chicago would be adequate that did not put large emphasis on the railroads. Before they came thundering along our streets canals were the hope of our country. But who ever thinks now of traveling by canal packets? In June, 1852, there were only forty miles of railroad connected with the city. The old Galena division of the Northwestern ran out to Elgin. But now, who can count the trains and measure the roads that seek a terminus or connection in this city? The lake stretches away to the north, gathering in to this center all the harvests that might otherwise pass to the north of us. If you will take a map and look at the adjustment of railroads, you will see, first, that Chicago is the great railroad center of the world, as New York is the commercial city of this continent; and, second, that the railroad lines form the iron spokes of a great wheel whose hub is this city. The lake furnishes the only break in the spokes, and this seems simply to have pushed a few spokes together on each shore. See the eighteen trunk lines, exclusive of eastern connections.

Pass round the circle, and view their numbers and extent. There is the great Northwestern, with all its branches, one branch creeping along the lake shore, and so reaching to the north, into the Lake Superior regions, away to the right, and on to the Northern Pacific on the left, swinging around Green Bay for iron and copper and silver, twelve months in the year, and reaching out for the wealth of the great agricultural belt and isothermal line traversed by the Northern Pacific. Another branch, not so far north, feeling for the heart of the Badger State. Another pushing lower down the Mississippi—all these make many connections, and tapping all the vast wheat regions of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and all the regions this side of sunset. There is that elegant road, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, running out a goodly number of



OLD FORT DEARBORN, 1830.



PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1833.

branches, and reaping the great fields this side of the Missouri River. I can only mention the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, *our* Illinois Central, described elsewhere, and the Chicago & Rock Island. Further around we come to the lines connecting us with all the eastern cities. The Chicago, Indianapolis & St. Louis, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the Michigan Central and Great Western, give us many highways to the seaboard. Thus we reach the Mississippi at five points, from St. Paul to Cairo and the Gulf itself by two routes. We also reach Cincinnati and Baltimore, and Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and New York. North and south run the water courses of the lakes and the rivers, broken just enough at this point to make a pass. Through this, from east to west, run the long lines that stretch from ocean to ocean.

This is the neck of the glass, and the golden sands of commerce must pass into our hands. Altogether we have more than 10,000 miles of railroad, directly tributary to this city, seeking to unload their wealth in our coffers. All these roads have come themselves by the infallible instinct of capital. Not a dollar was ever given by the city to secure one of them, and only a small per cent. of stock taken originally by her citizens, and that taken simply as an investment. Coming in the natural order of events, they will not be easily diverted.

There is still another showing to all this. The connection between New York and San Francisco is by the middle route. This passes inevitably through Chicago. St. Louis wants the Southern Pacific or Kansas Pacific, and pushes it out through Denver, and so on up to Cheyenne. But before the road is fairly under way, the Chicago roads shove out to Kansas City, making even the Kansas Pacific a feeder, and actually leaving St. Louis out in the cold. It is not too much to expect that Dakota, Montana, and Washington Territory will find their great market in Chicago.

But these are not all. Perhaps I had better notice here the ten or fifteen new roads that have just entered, or are just entering, our city. Their names are all that is necessary to give. Chicago & St. Paul, looking up the Red River country to the British possessions; the Chicago, Atlantic & Pacific; the Chicago, Decatur & State Line; the Baltimore & Ohio; the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes; the Chicago & LaSalle Railroad; the Chicago, Pittsburgh & Cincinnati; the Chicago and Canada Southern; the Chicago and Illinois River Railroad. These, with their connections, and with the new connections of the old roads, already in process of erection, give to Chicago not less than 10,000 miles of new tributaries from the richest land on the continent. Thus there will be added to the reserve power, to the capital within reach of this city, not less than \$1,000,000,000.

Add to all this transporting power the ships that sail one every nine minutes of the business hours of the season of navigation; add, also, the canal boats that leave one every five minutes during the same time—and you will see something of the business of the city.

THE COMMERCE OF THIS CITY

has been leaping along to keep pace with the growth of the country around us. In 1852, our commerce reached the hopeful sum of \$20,000,000. In 1870 it reached \$400,000,000. In 1871 it was pushed up above \$450,000,000. And in 1875 it touched nearly double that.

One-half of our imported goods come directly to Chicago. Grain enough is exported directly from our docks to the old world to employ a semi-weekly line of steamers of 3,000 tons capacity. This branch is not likely to be greatly developed. Even after the great Welland Canal is completed we shall have only fourteen feet of water. The great ocean vessels will continue to control the trade.

The banking capital of Chicago is \$24,431,000. Total exchange in 1875, \$659,000,000. Her wholesale business in 1875 was \$294,000,000. The rate of taxes is less than in any other great city.

The schools of Chicago are unsurpassed in America. Out of a population of 300,000 there were only 186 persons between the ages of six and twenty-one unable to read. This is the best known record.

In 1831 the mail system was condensed into a half-breed, who went on foot to Niles, Mich., once in two weeks, and brought back what papers and news he could find. As late as 1846 there was often only one mail a week. A post-office was established in Chicago in 1833, and the post-master nailed up old boot-legs on one side of his shop to serve as boxes for the nabobs and literary men.

It is an interesting fact in the growth of the young city that in the active life of the business men of that day the mail matter has grown to a daily average of over 6,500 pounds. It speaks equally well for the intelligence of the people and the commercial importance of the place, that the mail matter distributed to the territory immediately tributary to Chicago is seven times greater than that distributed to the territory immediately tributary to St. Louis.

The improvements that have characterized the city are as startling as the city itself. In 1831, Mark Beaubien established a ferry over the river, and put himself under bonds to carry all the citizens free for the privilege of charging strangers. Now there are twenty-four large bridges and two tunnels.

In 1833 the government expended \$30,000 on the harbor. Then commenced that series of manœuvres with the river that has made it one

of the world's curiosities. It used to wind around in the lower end of the town, and make its way rippling over the sand into the lake at the foot of Madison street. They took it up and put it down where it now is. It was a narrow stream, so narrow that even moderately small crafts had to go up through the willows and cat's tails to the point near Lake street bridge, and back up one of the branches to get room enough in which to turn around.

In 1844 the quagmires in the streets were first pontooned by plank roads, which acted in wet weather as public squirt-guns. Keeping you out of the mud, they compromised by squirting the mud over you. The wooden-block pavements came to Chicago in 1857. In 1840 water was delivered by peddlers in carts or by hand. Then a twenty-five horsepower engine pushed it through hollow or bored logs along the streets till 1854, when it was introduced into the houses by new works. The first fire-engine was used in 1835, and the first steam fire-engine in 1859. Gas was utilized for lighting the city in 1850. The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1858, and horse railroads carried them to their work in 1859. The museum was opened in 1863. The alarm telegraph adopted in 1864. The opera-house built in 1865. The city grew from 560 acres in 1833 to 23,000 in 1869. In 1834, the taxes amounted to \$48.90, and the trustees of the town borrowed \$60 more for opening and improving streets. In 1835, the legislature authorized a loan of \$2,000, and the treasurer and street commissioners resigned rather than plunge the town into such a gulf.

Now the city embraces 36 square miles of territory, and has 30 miles of water front, besides the outside harbor of refuge, of 400 acres, inclosed by a crib sea-wall. One-third of the city has been raised up an average of eight feet, giving good pitch to the 263 miles of sewerage. The water of the city is above all competition. It is received through two tunnels extending to a crib in the lake two miles from shore. The closest analysis fails to detect any impurities, and, received 35 feet below the surface, it is always clear and cold. The first tunnel is five feet two inches in diameter and two miles long, and can deliver 50,000,000 of gallons per day. The second tunnel is seven feet in diameter and six miles long, running four miles under the city, and can deliver 100,000,000 of gallons per day. This water is distributed through 410 miles of water-mains.

The three grand engineering exploits of the city are: First, lifting the city up on jack-screws, whole squares at a time, without interrupting the business, thus giving us good drainage; second, running the tunnels under the lake, giving us the best water in the world; and third, the turning the current of the river in its own channel, delivering us from the old abominations, and making decency possible. They redound about

equally to the credit of the engineering, to the energy of the people, and to the health of the city.

That which really constitutes the city, its indescribable spirit, its soul, the way it lights up in every feature in the hour of action, has not been touched. In meeting strangers, one is often surprised how some homely women marry so well. Their forms are bad, their gait uneven and awkward, their complexion is dull, their features are misshapen and mismatched, and when we see them there is no beauty that we should desire them. But when once they are aroused on some subject, they put on new proportions. They light up into great power. The real person comes out from its unseemly ambush, and captures us at will. They have power. They have ability to cause things to come to pass. We no longer wonder why they are in such high demand. So it is with our city.

There is no grand scenery except the two seas, one of water, the other of prairie. Nevertheless, there is a spirit about it, a push, a breadth, a power, that soon makes it a place never to be forsaken. One soon ceases to believe in impossibilities. Balaams are the only prophets that are disappointed. The bottom that has been on the point of falling out has been there so long that it has grown fast. It can not fall out. It has all the capital of the world itching to get inside the corporation.

The two great laws that govern the growth and size of cities are, first, the amount of territory for which they are the distributing and receiving points; second, the number of medium or moderate dealers that do this distributing. Monopolists build up themselves, not the cities. They neither eat, wear, nor live in proportion to their business. Both these laws help Chicago.

The tide of trade is eastward—not up or down the map, but across the map. The lake runs up a wingdam for 500 miles to gather in the business. Commerce can not ferry up there for seven months in the year, and the facilities for seven months can do the work for twelve. Then the great region west of us is nearly all good, productive land. Dropping south into the trail of St. Louis, you fall into vast deserts and rocky districts, useful in holding the world together. St. Louis and Cincinnati, instead of rivaling and hurting Chicago, are her greatest sureties of dominion. They are far enough away to give sea-room,—farther off than Paris is from London,—and yet they are near enough to prevent the springing up of any other great city between them.

St. Louis will be helped by the opening of the Mississippi, but also hurt. That will put New Orleans on her feet, and with a railroad running over into Texas and so West, she will tap the streams that now crawl up the Texas and Missouri road. The current is East, not North, and a seaport at New Orleans can not permanently help St. Louis.

Chicago is in the field almost alone, to handle the wealth of one-

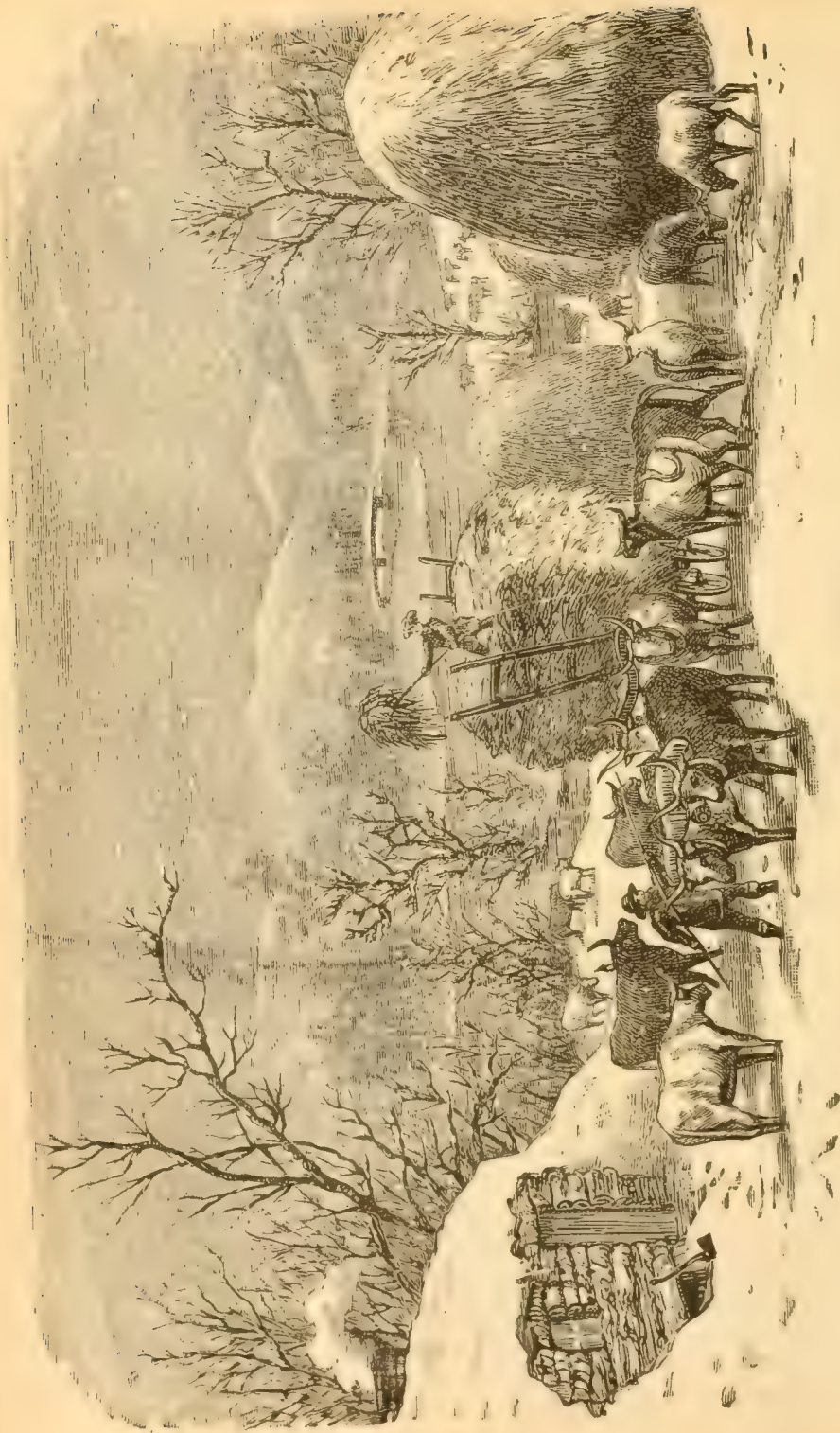
fourth of the territory of this great republic. This strip of seacoast divides its margins between Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Savannah, or some other great port to be created for the South in the next decade. But Chicago has a dozen empires casting their treasures into her lap. On a bed of coal that can run all the machinery of the world for 500 centuries; in a garden that can feed the race by the thousand years; at the head of the lakes that give her a temperature as a summer resort equaled by no great city in the land; with a climate that insures the health of her citizens; surrounded by all the great deposits of natural wealth in mines and forests and herds, Chicago is the wonder of to-day, and will be *the city of the future*.

MASSACRE AT FORT DEARBORN.

During the war of 1812, Fort Dearborn became the theater of stirring events. The garrison consisted of fifty-four men under command of Captain Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Helm (son-in-law of Mrs. Kinzie) and Ensign Ronan. Dr. Voorhees was surgeon. The only residents at the post at that time were the wives of Captain Heald and Lieutenant Helm, and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family, and a few Canadian *voyageurs*, with their wives and children. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on most friendly terms with the Pottawattamies and Winnebagos, the principal tribes around them, but they could not win them from their attachment to the British.

One evening in April, 1812, Mr. Kinzie sat playing on his violin and his children were dancing to the music, when Mrs. Kinzie came rushing into the house, pale with terror, and exclaiming: "The Indians! the Indians!" "What? Where?" eagerly inquired Mr. Kinzie. "Up at Lee's, killing and scalping," answered the frightened mother, who, when the alarm was given, was attending Mrs. Barnes (just confined) living not far off. Mr. Kinzie and his family crossed the river and took refuge in the fort, to which place Mrs. Barnes and her infant not a day old were safely conveyed. The rest of the inhabitants took shelter in the fort. This alarm was caused by a scalping party of Winnebagos, who hovered about the fort several days, when they disappeared, and for several weeks the inhabitants were undisturbed.

On the 7th of August, 1812, General Hull, at Detroit, sent orders to Captain Heald to evacuate Fort Dearborn, and to distribute all the United States property to the Indians in the neighborhood—a most insane order. The Pottawattamie chief, who brought the dispatch, had more wisdom than the commanding general. He advised Captain Heald not to make the distribution. Said he: "Leave the fort and stores as they are, and let the Indians make distribution for themselves; and while they are engaged in the business, the white people may escape to Fort Wayne."



PIONEERS' FIRST WINTER.

Captain Heald held a council with the Indians on the afternoon of the 12th, in which his officers refused to join, for they had been informed that treachery was designed—that the Indians intended to murder the white people in the council, and then destroy those in the fort. Captain Heald, however, took the precaution to open a port-hole displaying a cannon pointing directly upon the council, and by that means saved his life.

Mr. Kinzie, who knew the Indians well, begged Captain Heald not to confide in their promises, nor distribute the arms and munitions among them, for it would only put power into their hands to destroy the whites. Acting upon this advice, Heald resolved to withhold the munitions of war; and on the night of the 13th, after the distribution of the other property had been made, the powder, ball and liquors were thrown into the river, the muskets broken up and destroyed.

Black Partridge, a friendly chief, came to Captain Heald, and said: "Linden birds have been singing in my ears to-day: be careful on the march you are going to take." On that dark night vigilant Indians had crept near the fort and discovered the destruction of their promised booty going on within. The next morning the powder was seen floating on the surface of the river. The savages were exasperated and made loud complaints and threats.

On the following day when preparations were making to leave the fort, and all the inmates were deeply impressed with a sense of impending danger, Capt. Wells, an uncle of Mrs. Heald, was discovered upon the Indian trail among the sand-hills on the borders of the lake, not far distant, with a band of mounted Miamis, of whose tribe he was chief, having been adopted by the famous Miami warrior, Little Turtle. When news of Hull's surrender reached Fort Wayne, he had started with this force to assist Heald in defending Fort Dearborn. He was too late. Every means for its defense had been destroyed the night before, and arrangements were made for leaving the fort on the morning of the 15th.

It was a warm bright morning in the middle of August. Indications were positive that the savages intended to murder the white people; and when they moved out of the southern gate of the fort, the march was like a funeral procession. The band, feeling the solemnity of the occasion, struck up the Dead March in Saul.

Capt. Wells, who had blackened his face with gun-powder in token of his fate, took the lead with his band of Miamis, followed by Capt. Heald, with his wife by his side on horseback. Mr. Kinzie hoped by his personal influence to avert the impending blow, and therefore accompanied them, leaving his family in a boat in charge of a friendly Indian, to be taken to his trading station at the site of Niles, Michigan, in the event of his death.



VIEW OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

BRICKER CHY

The procession moved slowly along the lake shore till they reached the sand-hills between the prairie and the beach, when the Pottawattamie escort, under the leadership of Blackbird, filed to the right, placing those hills between them and the white people. Wells, with his Miamis, had kept in the advance. They suddenly came rushing back, Wells exclaiming, "They are about to attack us; form instantly." These words were quickly followed by a storm of bullets, which came whistling over the little hills which the treacherous savages had made the covert for their murderous attack. The white troops charged upon the Indians, drove them back to the prairie, and then the battle was waged between fifty-four soldiers, twelve civilians and three or four women (the cowardly Miamis having fled at the outset) against five hundred Indian warriors. The white people, hopeless, resolved to sell their lives as dearly as possible. Ensign Ronan wielded his weapon vigorously, even after falling upon his knees weak from the loss of blood. Capt. Wells, who was by the side of his niece, Mrs. Heald, when the conflict began, behaved with the greatest coolness and courage. He said to her, "We have not the slightest chance for life. We must part to meet no more in this world. God bless you." And then he dashed forward. Seeing a young warrior, painted like a demon, climb into a wagon in which were twelve children, and tomahawk them all, he cried out, unmindful of his personal danger, "If that is your game, butchering women and children, I will kill too." He spurred his horse towards the Indian camp, where they had left their squaws and papooses, hotly pursued by swift-footed young warriors, who sent bullets whistling after him. One of these killed his horse and wounded him severely in the leg. With a yell the young braves rushed to make him their prisoner and reserve him for torture. He resolved not to be made a captive, and by the use of the most provoking epithets tried to induce them to kill him instantly. He called a fiery young chief a *squaw*, when the enraged warrior killed Wells instantly with his tomahawk, jumped upon his body, cut out his heart, and ate a portion of the warm morsel with savage delight!

In this fearful combat women bore a conspicuous part. Mrs. Heald was an excellent equestrian and an expert in the use of the rifle. She fought the savages bravely, receiving several severe wounds. Though faint from the loss of blood, she managed to keep her saddle. A savage raised his tomahawk to kill her, when she looked him full in the face, and with a sweet smile and in a gentle voice said, in his own language, "Surely you will not kill a *squaw*!" The arm of the savage fell, and the life of the heroic woman was saved.

Mrs. Helm, the step-daughter of Mr. Kinzie, had an encounter with a stout Indian, who attempted to tomahawk her. Springing to one side, she received the glancing blow on her shoulder, and at the same instant

seized the savage round the neck with her arms and endeavored to get hold of his scalping knife, which hung in a sheath at his breast. While she was thus struggling she was dragged from her antagonist by another powerful Indian, who bore her, in spite of her struggles, to the margin of the lake and plunged her in. To her astonishment she was held by him so that she would not drown, and she soon perceived that she was in the hands of the friendly Black Partridge, who had saved her life.

The wife of Sergeant Holt, a large and powerful woman, behaved as bravely as an Amazon. She rode a fine, high-spirited horse, which the Indians coveted, and several of them attacked her with the butts of their guns, for the purpose of dismounting her; but she used the sword which she had snatched from her disabled husband so skillfully that she foiled them; and, suddenly wheeling her horse, she dashed over the prairie, followed by the savages shouting, "The brave woman! the brave woman! Don't hurt her!" They finally overtook her, and while she was fighting them in front, a powerful savage came up behind her, seized her by the neck and dragged her to the ground. Horse and woman were made captives. Mrs. Holt was a long time a captive among the Indians, but was afterwards ransomed.

In this sharp conflict two-thirds of the white people were slain and wounded, and all their horses, baggage and provision were lost. Only twenty-eight straggling men now remained to fight five hundred Indians rendered furious by the sight of blood. They succeeded in breaking through the ranks of the murderers and gaining a slight eminence on the prairie near the Oak Woods. The Indians did not pursue, but gathered on their flanks, while the chiefs held a consultation on the sand-hills, and showed signs of willingness to parley. It would have been madness on the part of the whites to renew the fight; and so Capt. Heald went forward and met Blackbird on the open prairie, where terms of surrender were soon agreed upon. It was arranged that the white people should give up their arms to Blackbird, and that the survivors should become prisoners of war, to be exchanged for ransoms as soon as practicable. With this understanding captives and captors started for the Indian camp near the fort, to which Mrs. Helm had been taken bleeding and suffering by Black Partridge, and had met her step-father and learned that her husband was safe.

A new scene of horror was now opened at the Indian camp. The wounded, not being included in the terms of surrender, as it was interpreted by the Indians, and the British general, Proctor, having offered a liberal bounty for American scalps, delivered at Malden, nearly all the wounded men were killed and scalped, and the price of the trophies was afterwards paid by the British government.



SHABBONA.

[This was engraved from a daguerreotype, taken when Shabbona was 83 years old.]

This celebrated Indian chief, whose portrait appears in this work, deserves more than a passing notice. Although Shabbona was not so conspicuous as Tecumseh or Black Hawk, yet in point of merit he was superior to either of them.

Shabbona was born at an Indian village on the Kankakee River, now in Will County, about the year 1775. While young he was made chief of the band, and went to Shabbona Grove, now DeKalb County, where they were found in the early settlement of the county.

In the war of 1812, Shabbona, with his warriors, joined Tecumseh, was

aid to that great chief, and stood by his side when he fell at the battle of the Thames. At the time of the Winnebago war, in 1827, he visited almost every village among the Pottawatomies, and by his persuasive arguments prevented them from taking part in the war. By request of the citizens of Chicago, Shabbona, accompanied by Billy Caldwell (Sauganash), visited Big Foot's village at Geneva Lake, in order to pacify the warriors, as fears were entertained that they were about to raise the tomahawk against the whites. Here Shabbona was taken prisoner by Big Foot, and his life threatened, but on the following day was set at liberty. From that time the Indians (through reproach) styled him "the white man's friend," and many times his life was endangered.

Before the Black Hawk war, Shabbona met in council at two different times, and by his influence prevented his people from taking part with the Sacs and Foxes. After the death of Black Partridge and Senachwine, no chief among the Pottawatomies exerted so much influence as Shabbona. Black Hawk, aware of this influence, visited him at two different times, in order to enlist him in his cause, but was unsuccessful. While Black Hawk was a prisoner at Jefferson Barracks, he said, had it not been for Shabbona the whole Pottawatomic nation would have joined his standard, and he could have continued the war for years.

To Shabbona many of the early settlers of Illinois owe the preservation of their lives, for it is a well-known fact, had he not notified the people of their danger, a large portion of them would have fallen victims to the tomahawk of savages. By saving the lives of whites he endangered his own, for the Sacs and Foxes threatened to kill him, and made two attempts to execute their threats. They killed Pypeogee, his son, and Pyps, his nephew, and hunted him down as though he was a wild beast.

Shabbona had a reservation of two sections of land at his Grove, but by leaving it and going west for a short time, the Government declared the reservation forfeited, and sold it the same as other vacant land. On Shabbona's return, and finding his possessions gone, he was very sad and broken down in spirit, and left the Grove for ever. The citizens of Ottawa raised money and bought him a tract of land on the Illinois River, above Seneca, in Grundy County, on which they built a house, and supplied him with means to live on. He lived here until his death, which occurred on the 17th of July, 1859, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and was buried with great pomp in the cemetery at Morris. His squaw, Pokanoka, was drowned in Mazon Creek, Grundy County, on the 30th of November, 1864, and was buried by his side.

In 1861 subscriptions were taken up in many of the river towns, to erect a monument over the remains of Shabbona, but the war breaking out, the enterprise was abandoned. Only a plain marble slab marks the resting-place of this friend of the white man.

ABSTRACT OF ILLINOIS STATE LAWS.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

No *promissory note, check, draft, bill of exchange, order, or note, negotiable instrument* payable at sight, or on demand, or on presentment, shall be entitled to *days of grace*. All other bills of exchange, drafts or notes are entitled to *three days of grace*. All the above mentioned paper falling due on *Sunday, New Years' Day, the Fourth of July, Christmas, or any day appointed or recommended by the President of the United States or the Governor of the State as a day of fast or thanksgiving*, shall be deemed as due on the day previous, and should two or more of these days come together, then such instrument shall be treated as due on the day previous to the first of said days. No defense can be made against a *negotiable instrument (assigned before due)* in the hands of the assignee without notice, *except fraud was used* in obtaining the same. To hold an *indorser*, due diligence must be used *by suit*, in collecting of the maker, unless suit would have been unavailing. Notes payable to *person named or to order*, in order to absolutely transfer title, must be indorsed by the *payee*. Notes payable to *bearer* may be *transferred by delivery*, and when so payable every *indorser* thereon is held as a *guarantor of payment* unless otherwise expressed.

In computing interest or discount on negotiable instruments, a *month* shall be considered a *calendar month or twelfth of a year*, and for less than a month, a day shall be figured a *thirtieth* part of a month. Notes *only bear interest* when so expressed, but after due they draw the legal interest, even if not stated.

INTEREST.

The legal rate of interest is *six per cent*. Parties may agree in *writing* on a rate not exceeding *ten per cent*. If a rate of interest greater than ten per cent. is contracted for, it works a *forfeiture of the whole of said interest*, and only the principal can be recovered.

DESCENT.

When *no will is made*, the property of a deceased person is distributed as follows:

First. To his or her children and their descendants in equal parts; the descendants of the deceased child or grandchild taking the share of their deceased parents in equal parts among them.

Second. Where there is no child, nor descendant of such child, and no widow or surviving husband, then to the parents, brothers and sisters of the deceased, and their descendants, in equal parts, the surviving parent, if either be dead, taking a double portion; and if there is no parent living, then to the brothers and sisters of the intestate and their descendants.

Third. When there is a widow or surviving husband, and no child or children, or descendants of the same, then one-half of the real estate and the whole of the personal estate shall descend to such widow or surviving husband, absolutely, and the other half of the real estate shall descend as in other cases where there is no child or children or descendants of the same.

Fourth. When there is a widow or surviving husband and also a child or children, or descendants of the latter, then one third of all the personal estate to the widow or surviving husband absolutely.

Fifth. If there is no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, and no widow or surviving husband, then in equal parts to the next of kin to the intestate in equal degree. Collaterals shall not be represented except with the descendants of brothers and sisters of the intestate, and there shall be no distinction between kindred of the whole and the half blood.

Sixth. If any intestate leaves a widow or surviving husband and no kindred, then to such widow or surviving husband; and if there is no such widow or surviving husband, it shall escheat to and vest in the county where the same, or the greater portion thereof, is situated.

WILLS AND ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

No exact form of words are necessary in order to make a will good at law. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years, and every female of the age of eighteen years, of sound mind and memory, can make a valid will; it must be in writing, signed by the testator or by some one in his or her presence and by his or her direction, and attested by two or more credible witnesses. Care should be taken that the witnesses are not interested in the will. Persons knowing themselves to have been named in the will or appointed executor, must within thirty days of the death of deceased cause the will to be proved and recorded in the proper county, or present it, and refuse to accept; on failure to do so are liable to forfeit the sum of twenty dollars per month. Inventory to be made by executor or administrator within three months from date of letters testamentary or

of administration. Executors' and administrators' *compensation* not to exceed six per cent. on amount of personal estate, and three per cent. on money realized from real estate, with such additional allowance as shall be reasonable for extra services. *Appraisers' compensation* \$2 per day.

Notice requiring all claims to be presented against the estate shall be given by the executor or administrator *within six months* of being qualified. Any person having a claim *and not presenting it* at the time fixed by said notice is required to have summons issued notifying the executor or administrator of his having filed his claim in court; in such cases the costs have to be paid by the claimant. *Claims* should be filed within *two years* from the time *administration* is granted on an estate, as after that time they are *forever barred*, unless *other estate is found* that was not inventoried. *Married women, infants, persons insane, imprisoned* or without the United States, in the employment of the United States, or of this State, have *two years* after their disabilities are removed to file claims.

Claims are classified and paid out of the estate in the following manner:

First. Funeral expenses.

Second. The widow's award, if there is a widow; or children if there are children, and no widow.

Third. Expenses attending the last illness, not including physician's bill.

Fourth. Debts due the common school or township fund.

Fifth. All expenses of proving the will and taking out letters testamentary or administration, and settlement of the estate, and the physician's bill in the last illness of deceased.

Sixth. Where the deceased has received money in trust for any purpose, his executor or administrator shall pay out of his estate the amount received and not accounted for.

Seventh. All other debts and demands of whatsoever kind, without regard to quality or dignity, which shall be exhibited to the court within two years from the granting of letters.

Award to Widow and Children, exclusive of debts and legacies or bequests, except funeral expenses:

First. The family pictures and wearing apparel, jewels and ornaments of herself and minor children.

Second. School books and the family library of the value of \$100.

Third. One sewing machine.

Fourth. Necessary beds, bedsteads and bedding for herself and family.

Fifth. The stoves and pipe used in the family, with the necessary cooking utensils, or in case they have none, \$50 in money.

Sixth. Household and kitchen furniture to the value of \$100.

Seventh. One milch cow and calf for every four members of her family.

Eighth. Two sheep for each member of her family, and the fleeces taken from the same, and one horse, saddle and bridle.

Ninth. Provisions for herself and family for one year.

Tenth. Food for the stock above specified for six months.

Eleventh. Fuel for herself and family for three months.

Twelfth. One hundred dollars worth of other property suited to her condition in life, to be selected by the widow.

The widow if she elects may have in lieu of the said award, the same personal property or money in place thereof as is or may be exempt from execution or attachment against the head of a family.

TAXES.

The owners of real and personal property, on the first day of May in each year, are liable for the taxes thereon.

Assessments should be completed before the fourth Monday in June, at which time the town board of review meets to examine assessments, hear objections, and make such changes as ought to be made. The county board have also power to correct or change assessments.

The tax books are placed in the hands of the town collector on or before the tenth day of December, who retains them until the tenth day of March following, when he is required to return them to the county treasurer, who then collects all delinquent taxes.

No costs accrue on real estate taxes till advertised, which takes place the first day of April, when three weeks' notice is required before judgment. Cost of advertising, twenty cents each tract of land, and ten cents each lot.

Judgment is usually obtained at May term of County Court. Costs six cents each tract of land, and five cents each lot. Sale takes place in June. Costs in addition to those before mentioned, twenty-eight cents each tract of land, and twenty-seven cents each town lot.

Real estate sold for taxes may be redeemed any time before the expiration of two years from the date of sale, by payment to the County Clerk of the amount for which it was sold and twenty-five per cent. thereon if redeemed within six months, fifty per cent. if between six and twelve months, if between twelve and eighteen months seventy-five per cent., and if between eighteen months and two years one hundred per cent., and in addition, all subsequent taxes paid by the purchaser, with ten per cent. interest thereon, also one dollar each tract if notice is given by the purchaser of the sale, and a fee of twenty-five cents to the clerk for his certificate.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

Justices have jurisdiction in all civil cases on contracts for the recovery of moneys for damages for injury to real property, or taking, detaining, or

injuring personal property; for rent; for all cases to recover damages done real or personal property by railroad companies, in actions of replevin, and in actions for damages for fraud in the sale, purchase, or exchange of personal property, when the amount claimed as due is not over \$200. They have also jurisdiction in all cases for violation of the ordinances of cities, towns or villages. A justice of the peace may orally order an officer or a private person to arrest any one committing or attempting to commit a criminal offense. He also upon complaint can issue his warrant for the arrest of any person accused of having committed a crime, and have him brought before him for examination.

COUNTY COURTS

Have jurisdiction in all *matters of probate* (except in counties having a population of one hundred thousand or over), settlement of estates of *deceased persons*, appointment of *guardians and conservators*, and settlement of their accounts; all matters relating to *apprentices*; proceedings for the *collection of taxes and assessments*, and in proceedings of *executors, administrators, guardians and conservators for the sale of real estate*. In *law cases* they have concurrent jurisdiction with Circuit Courts in all cases where justices of the peace now have, or hereafter may have, jurisdiction when the amount claimed shall not exceed \$1,000, and in all criminal offenses where the punishment is *not imprisonment in the penitentiary, or death*, and in all cases of appeals from justices of the peace and police magistrates; *excepting* when the county judge is sitting as a justice of the peace. *Circuit Courts* have unlimited jurisdiction.

LIMITATION OF ACTION.

Accounts five years. Notes and written contracts ten years. Judgments twenty years. Partial payments or new promise in writing, within or after said period, will revive the debt. Absence from the State deducted, and when the cause of action is barred by the law of another State, it has the same effect here. Slander and libel, one year. Personal injuries, two years. To recover land or make entry thereon, twenty years. Action to foreclose mortgage or trust deed, or make a sale, within ten years.

All persons in *possession of land, and paying taxes for seven consecutive years, with color of title, and all persons paying taxes for seven consecutive years, with color of title, on vacant land, shall be held to be the legal owners to the extent of their paper title.*

MARRIED WOMEN

May sue and be sued. Husband and wife not liable for each other's debts, either before or after marriage, but both are liable for expenses and education of the family.

She may contract the same as if unmarried, except that in a partnership business she can not, without consent of her husband, *unless he has abandoned or deserted her*, or is idiotic or insane, or confined in penitentiary; she is entitled and can recover her own earnings, but neither husband nor wife is entitled to compensation for any services rendered for the other. At the death of the husband, in addition to widow's award, a married woman has a dower interest (one-third) in all real estate owned by her husband after their marriage, and which has not been released by her, and the husband has the same interest in the real estate of the wife at her death.

EXEMPTIONS FROM FORCED SALE.

Home worth \$1,000, and the following Personal Property: Lot of ground and buildings thereon, occupied as a residence by the debtor, being a householder and having a family, to the value of \$1,000. *Exemption continues after the death of the householder for the benefit of widow and family, some one of them occupying the homestead until youngest child shall become twenty-one years of age, and until death of widow.* There is no exemption from sale for taxes, assessments, debt or liability incurred for the purchase or improvement of said homestead. No release or waiver of exemption is valid, unless in writing, and subscribed by such householder and wife (if he have one), and acknowledged as conveyances of real estate are required to be acknowledged. The following articles of personal property owned by the debtor, are exempt from execution, writ of attachment, and distress for rent: The necessary wearing apparel, Bibles, school books and family pictures of every person; and, 2d, one hundred dollars worth of other property to be selected by the debtor, and, in addition, when the debtor is the head of a family and resides with the same, three hundred dollars worth of other property to be selected by the debtor; provided that such selection and exemption shall not be made by the debtor or allowed to him or her from any money, salary or wages due him or her from any person or persons whatever.

When the head of a family shall die, desert or not reside with the same, the family shall be entitled to and receive all the benefit and privileges which are by this act conferred upon the head of a family residing with the same. No personal property is exempt from execution when judgment is obtained for the wages of laborers or servants. Wages of a laborer who is the head of a family can not be garnisheed, except the sum due him be in excess of \$25.

DEEDS AND MORTGAGES.

To be valid there must be a valid consideration. Special care should be taken to have them signed, sealed, delivered, and properly acknowledged, with the proper seal attached. *Witnesses* are not required. The *acknowledgement* must be made in this state, before *Master in Chancery, Notary Public, United States Commissioner, Circuit or County Clerk, Justice of Peace, or any Court of Record having a seal, or any Judge, Justice, or Clerk of any such Court.* When taken before a *Notary Public, or United States Commissioner*, the same shall be attested by his *official seal*, when taken before a *Court or the Clerk* thereof, the same shall be attested by the *seal* of such *Court*, and when taken before a *Justice of the Peace* residing out of the county where the real estate to be conveyed lies, there shall be added a certificate of the *County Clerk* under his seal of office, *that he was a Justice of the Peace* in the county at the time of taking the same. A deed is good without such certificate attached, but can not be used in evidence unless such a certificate is produced or other competent evidence introduced. Acknowledgements made out of the state must either be executed according to the laws of this state, or there should be attached a certificate that it is in conformity with the laws of the state or country where executed. Where this is not done the same may be proved by any other legal way. Acknowledgments where the *Homestead* rights are to be waived must state as follows: "Including the release and waiver of the right of homestead."

Notaries Public can take acknowledgements any where in the state.

Sheriffs, if authorized by the mortgagor of real or personal property in his mortgage, may sell the property mortgaged.

In the case of the *death of grantor or holder of the equity of redemption* of real estate mortgaged, or conveyed by deed of trust where equity of redemption is waived, and it contains power of sale, must be foreclosed in the same manner as a common mortgage in court.

ESTRAYS.

Horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, swine, sheep, or goats found straying at any time during the year, in counties where such animals are not allowed to run at large, or between the last day of October and the 15th day of April in other counties, *the owner thereof being unknown, may be taken up as estrays.*

No person *not a householder* in the county where estray is found can lawfully take up an estray, and then only *upon or about his farm or place of residence.* *Estrays should not be used before advertised,* except animals giving milk, which may be milked for their benefit.

Notices must be posted up within five (5) days in three (3) of the most public places in the town or precinct in which estray was found, giving the residence of the taker up, and a particular description of the estray, its age, color, and marks natural and artificial, and stating before what justice of the peace in such town or precinct, and at what time, not less than ten (10) nor more than fifteen (15) days from the time of posting such notices, he will apply to have the estray appraised.

A copy of such notice should be filed by the taker up with the *town clerk*, whose duty it is to enter the same at large, in a book kept by him for that purpose.

If the *owner* of estray shall not have appeared and *proved ownership*, and taken the same away, first paying the taker up his reasonable charges for taking up, keeping, and advertising the same, the taker up shall appear before the justice of the peace mentioned in above mentioned notice, and make an affidavit as required by law.

As the *affidavit has to be made before the justice*, and all other steps as to appraisement, etc., are before him, who is familiar therewith, they are therefore omitted here.

Any person taking up an estray at any other place than about or upon his farm or residence, or *without complying with the law*, shall *forfeit and pay a fine of ten dollars with costs*.

Ordinary diligence is required in *taking care of estrays*, but in case they die or get away the taker is not liable for the same.

GAME.

It is *unlawful* for any person to kill, or attempt to kill or destroy, in any manner, any *prairie hen or chicken or woodcock* between the 15th day of January and the 1st day of September; or any *deer, fawn, wild-turkey, partridge or pheasant* between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of October; or any quail between the 1st day of February and 1st day of November; or any wild goose, duck, snipe, brant or other water fowl between the 1st day of May and 15th day of August in each year. Penalty: Fine not less than \$5 nor more than \$25, for each bird or animal, and costs of suit, and stand committed to county jail until fine is paid, but not exceeding ten days. *It is unlawful* to hunt with *gun, dog or net* within the inclosed grounds or lands of another *without permission*. Penalty: Fine not less than \$3 nor more than \$100, to be paid into school fund.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Whenever any of the following articles shall be contracted for, or sold or delivered, and no special contract or agreement shall be made to the contrary, the weight per bushel shall be as follows, to-wit:

	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>
Stone Coal, - - -	80	Buckwheat, - - -	52
Unslacked Lime, - - -	80	Coarse Salt, - - -	50
Corn in the ear, - - -	70	Barley, - - -	48
Wheat, - - -	60	Corn Meal, - - -	48
Irish Potatoes, - - -	60	Castor Beans, - - -	46
White Beans, - - -	60	Timothy Seed, - - -	45
Clover Seed, - - -	60	Hemp Seed, - - -	44
Onions, - - -	57	Malt, - - -	38
Shelled Corn, - - -	56	Dried Peaches, - - -	33
Rye, - - -	56	Oats, - - -	32
Flax Seed, - - -	56	Dried Apples, - - -	24
Sweet Potatoes, - - -	55	Bran, - - -	20
Turnips, - - -	55	Blue Grass Seed, - - -	14
Fine Salt, - - -	55	Hair (plastering), - - -	8

Penalty for giving less than the above standard is double the amount of property wrongfully not given, and ten dollars addition thereto.

MILLERS.

The owner or occupant of every public grist mill in this state shall grind all grain brought to his mill in its turn. The *toll* for both *steam* and *water* mills, is, for grinding and bolting *wheat, rye, or other grain*, one *eighth part*; for grinding *Indian corn, oats, barley and buckwheat* not required to be *bolled*, one *seventh part*; for grinding *malt*, and *chopping* all kinds of grain, one *eighth part*. It is the duty of every miller when his mill is in repair, to *aid and assist in loading and unloading* all grain brought to him to be ground, and he is also required to keep an accurate *half bushel measure*, and an accurate set of *toll dishes or scales* for weighing the grain. The *penalty* for neglect or refusal to comply with the law is \$5, to the use of any person to sue for the same, to be recovered before any justice of the peace of the county where penalty is incurred. Millers are accountable for the safe keeping of all grain left in his mill for the purpose of being ground, with bags or casks containing same (except it results from unavoidable accidents), provided that such bags or casks are distinctly marked with the initial letters of the owner's name.

MARKS AND BRANDS.

Owners of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep or goats may have *one ear mark* and one brand, but which shall be *different* from his *neighbor's*, and may be *recorded* by the county clerk of the county in which such property is kept. The *fee* for such record is fifteen cents. The *record* of such shall be *open* to examination free of charge. In cases of *disputes* as to marks or brands such *record* is *prima facie evidence*. Owners of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep or goats that may have been branded by the *former owner*,

may be re-branded in presence of one or more of his neighbors, who shall certify to the facts of the marking or branding being done, when done, and in what brand or mark they were re-branded or re-marked, which certificate may also be recorded as before stated.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Children may be adopted by any resident of this state, by filing a petition in the Circuit or County Court of the county in which he resides, asking leave to do so, and if desired may ask that the name of the child be changed. Such petition, if made by a person having a husband or wife, will not be granted, unless the husband or wife joins therein, as the adoption must be by them jointly.

The petition shall state name, sex, and age of the child, and the new name, if it is desired to change the name. Also the name and residence of the parents of the child, if known, and of the guardian, if any, and whether the parents or guardians consent to the adoption.

The court must find, before granting decree, that the *parents of the child*, or the survivors of them, have *deserted his or her family* or such child for one year next preceding the application, or if neither are living, the guardian; if no guardian, the next of kin in this state capable of giving consent, has had notice of the presentation of the petition and consents to such adoption. If the child is of the *age of fourteen years* or upwards, the adoption *can not be made without its consent.*

SURVEYORS AND SURVEYS.

There is in every county elected a surveyor known as county surveyor, who has power to appoint deputies, for whose official acts he is responsible. It is the *duty of the county surveyor*, either by himself or his deputy, to make *all surveys* that he may be called upon to make within his county as soon as may be after application is made. The necessary chainmen and other assistance must be employed by the person requiring the same to be done, and to be by him paid, unless otherwise agreed; but the chainmen must be disinterested persons and approved by the surveyor and sworn by him to measure justly and impartially.

The County Board in each county is required by law to provide a copy of the United States field notes and plats of their surveys of the lands in the county to be kept in the recorder's office subject to examination by the public, and the county surveyor is required to make his surveys in conformity to said notes, plats and the laws of the United States governing such matters. The surveyor is also required to keep a record of all surveys made by him, which shall be subject to inspection by any one interested, and shall be delivered up to his successor in office. A

certified copy of the said surveyor's record shall be *prima facie* evidence of its contents.

The fees of county surveyors are six dollars per day. The county surveyor is also *ex officio inspector of mines*, and as such, assisted by some practical miner selected by him, shall once each year inspect all the mines in the county, for which they shall each receive such compensation as may be fixed by the County Board, not exceeding \$5 a day, to be paid out of the county treasury.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Where practicable from the nature of the ground, persons traveling in any kind of vehicle, *must turn to the right* of the center of the road, so as to permit each carriage to pass without interfering with each other. The *penalty* for a violation of this provision is \$5 for every offense, to be recovered by the *party injured*; but to recover, there must have occurred some injury to person or property resulting from the violation. The *owners* of any carriage traveling upon any road in this State for the conveyance of passengers who shall *employ* or continue in his employment as driver any person who is addicted to *drunkenness*, or the excessive use of spiritous liquors, after he has had notice of the same, *shall forfeit*, at the rate of \$5 per day, and if any *driver* while actually engaged in driving any such carriage, shall be guilty of *intoxication* to such a degree as to *endanger* the safety of *passengers*, it shall be the duty of the owner, on receiving *written notice* of the fact, signed by one of the *passengers*, and *certified* by him *on oath*, forthwith to discharge such driver. If such owner shall have such driver in his *employ within three months* after such notice, he is liable for \$5 per day for the time he shall keep said driver in his employment after receiving such notice.

Persons *driving any carriage* on any public highway are prohibited from *running their horses* upon any occasion under a *penalty* of a fine not exceeding \$10, or imprisonment not exceeding sixty days, at the discretion of the court. Horses attached to any *carriage* used to convey *passengers* for hire must be *properly hitched* or the lines placed in the hands of some other person before the driver leaves them for any purpose. For violation of this provision each driver shall *forfeit twenty dollars*, to be recovered by action, to be commenced within six months. It is understood by the *term carriage* herein to mean any carriage or vehicle used for the transportation of passengers or goods or either of them.

The commissioners of highways in the different towns have the care and superintendence of highways and bridges therein. They have all the powers necessary to lay out, vacate, regulate and repair all roads, build and repair bridges. In addition to the above, it is their duty to erect and keep in repair at the forks or crossing-place of the most

important roads post and guide boards with plain inscriptions, giving directions and distances to the most noted places to which such road may lead; also to make provisions to prevent thistles, burdock, and cockle burrs, mustard, yellow dock, Indian mallow and jimson weed from seeding, and to extirpate the same as far as practicable, and to prevent all rank growth of vegetation on the public highways so far as the same may obstruct public travel, and it is in their discretion to erect watering places for public use for watering teams at such points as may be deemed advisable.

The Commissioners, on or before the 1st day of May of each year, shall make out and deliver to their treasurer a list of all able-bodied men in their town, *excepting* paupers, idiots, lunatics, and such others as are exempt by law, and assess against each the sum of two dollars as a poll tax for highway purposes. Within thirty days after such list is delivered they shall cause a written or printed notice to be given to each person so assessed, notifying him of the time when and place where such tax must be paid, or its equivalent in labor performed; they may contract with persons owing such poll tax to perform a certain amount of labor on any road or bridge in payment of the same, and if such tax is not paid nor labor performed by the first Monday of July of such year, or within ten days after notice is given after that time, they shall bring suit therefor against such person before a justice of the peace, who shall hear and determine the case according to law for the offense complained of, and shall forthwith issue an execution, directed to any constable of the county where the delinquent shall reside, who shall forthwith collect the moneys therein mentioned.

The Commissioners of Highways of each town shall annually ascertain, as near as practicable, how much money must be raised by tax on real and personal property for the making and repairing of roads, only, to any amount they may deem necessary, not exceeding forty cents on each one hundred dollars' worth, as valued on the assessment roll of the previous year. The tax so levied on property lying within an incorporated village, town or city, shall be paid over to the corporate authorities of such town, village or city. Commissioners shall receive \$1.50 for each day necessarily employed in the discharge of their duty.

Overseers. At the first meeting the Commissioners shall choose one of their number to act General Overseer of Highways in their township, whose duty it shall be to take charge of and safely keep all tools, implements and machinery belonging to said town, and shall, by the direction of the Board, have general supervision of all roads and bridges in their town.

As all township and county officers are familiar with their duties, it is only intended to give the points of the law that the public should be familiar with. The manner of laying out, altering or vacating roads, etc., will not be here stated, as it would require more space than is contemplated in a work of this kind. It is sufficient to state that, the first step is by petition, addressed to the Commissioners, setting out what is prayed for, giving the names of the owners of lands if known, if not known so state, over which the road is to pass, giving the general course, its place of beginning, and where it terminates. It requires not less than twelve *freeholders* residing within three miles of the road who shall sign the petition. Public roads must not be less than fifty feet wide, nor more than sixty feet wide. Roads not exceeding two miles in length, if petitioned for, may be laid out, not less than forty feet. Private roads for private and public use, may be laid out of the width of three rods, on petition of the person directly interested: the damage occasioned thereby shall be paid by the premises benefited thereby, and before the road is opened. If not opened in two years, the order shall be considered rescinded. Commissioners in their discretion may permit persons who live on or have private roads, to work out their road tax thereon. Public roads must be opened in five days from date of filing order of location, or be deemed vacated.

DRAINAGE.

Whenever one or more owners or occupants of land *desire to construct a drain or ditch* across the land of others for *agricultural, sanitary or mining purposes*, the proceedings are as follows:

File a petition in the Circuit or County Court of the county in which the proposed ditch or drain is to be constructed, setting forth the necessity for the same, with a description of its proposed starting point, route and terminus, and if it shall be necessary for the drainage of the land or coal mines or for sanitary purposes, that a drain, ditch, levee or similar work be constructed, a description of the same. It shall also set forth the names of all persons owning the land over which such drain or ditch shall be constructed, or if unknown stating that fact.

No private property shall be taken or damaged for the purpose of constructing a ditch, drain or levee, without compensation, if claimed by the owner, the same to be ascertained by a jury; but if the construction of such ditch, drain or levee shall be a benefit to the owner, the same shall be a set off against such compensation.

If the proceedings seek to affect the property of a minor, lunatic or married woman, the guardian, conservator or husband of the same shall be made party defendant. The petition may be amended and parties made defendants at any time when it is necessary to a fair trial.

When the petition is presented to the judge, he shall note thereon when he will hear the same, and order the issuance of summonses and the publication of notice to each non-resident or unknown defendant.

The petition may be heard by such judge in vacation as well as in term time. Upon the trial, the jury shall ascertain the just compensation to each owner of the property sought to be damaged by the construction of such ditch, drain or levee, and truly report the same.

As it is only contemplated in a work of this kind to give an abstract of the laws, and as the parties who have in charge the execution of the further proceedings are likely to be familiar with the requirements of the statute, the necessary details are not here inserted.

WOLF SCALPS.

The County Board of any county in this State may hereafter allow such bounty on *wolf scalps* as the board may deem reasonable.

Any person claiming a bounty shall produce the scalp or scalps with the ears thereon, within sixty days after the wolf or wolves shall have been caught, to the Clerk of the County Board, who shall administer to said person the following oath or affirmation, to-wit: "You do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that the scalp or scalps here produced by you was taken from a wolf or wolves killed and first captured by yourself within the limits of this county, and within the sixty days last past."

CONVEYANCES.

When the reversion expectant on a lease of any tenements or hereditaments of any tenure shall be surrendered or merged, the estate which shall for the time being confer as against the tenant under the same lease the next vested right to the same tenements or hereditaments, shall, to the extent and for the purpose of preserving such incidents to and obligations on the same reversion, as but for the surrender or merger thereof, would have subsisted, be deemed the reversion expectant on the same lease.

PAUPERS.

Every poor person who shall be unable to earn a livelihood in consequence of any *bodily infirmity, idiocy, lunacy or unavoidable cause*, shall be supported by the father, grand-father, mother, grand-mother, children, grand-children, brothers or sisters of such poor person, if they or either of them be of sufficient ability; but if any of such dependent class shall have become so from *intemperance* or other *bad conduct*, they shall not be entitled to support from any relation except parent or child.

The children shall first be called on to support their parents, if they are able; but if not, the parents of such poor person shall then be called on, if of sufficient ability; and if there be no parents or children able, then the brothers and sisters of such dependent person shall be called upon; and if there be no brothers or sisters of sufficient ability, the grand-children of such person shall next be called on; and if they are not able, then the grand-parents. Married females, while their husbands live, shall not be liable to contribute for the support of their poor relations except out of their separate property. It is the duty of the state's (county) attorney, to make complaint to the County Court of his county against all the relatives of such paupers in this state liable to his support and prosecute the same. In case the state's attorney neglects, or refuses, to complain in such cases, then it is the duty of the overseer of the poor to do so. The person called upon to contribute shall have at least ten days' notice of such application by summons. The court has the power to determine the kind of support, depending upon the circumstances of the parties, and may also order two or more of the different degrees to maintain such poor person, and prescribe the proportion of each, according to their ability. The court may specify the time for which the relative shall contribute—in fact has control over the entire subject matter, with power to enforce its orders. Every county (except those in which the poor are supported by the towns, and in such cases the towns are liable) is required to relieve and support all poor and indigent persons *lawfully* resident therein. Residence means the *actual* residence of the party, or the place where he was employed; or in case he was in no employment, then it shall be the place where he made his home. When any person becomes chargeable as a pauper in any county or town who did not reside at the commencement of six months immediately preceding his becoming so, but did at that time reside in some other county or town in this state, then the county or town, as the case may be, becomes liable for the expense of taking care of such person until removed, and it is the duty of the overseer to notify the proper authorities of the fact. If any person shall bring and leave any pauper in any county in this state where such pauper had no legal residence, knowing him to be such, he is liable to a fine of \$100. In counties under township organization, the supervisors in each town are ex-officio overseers of the poor. The overseers of the poor act under the directions of the County Board in taking care of the poor and granting of temporary relief; also, providing for non-resident persons not paupers who may be taken sick and not able to pay their way, and in case of death cause such person to be decently buried.

The residence of the inmates of poorhouses and other charitable institutions for voting purposes is their former place of abode.

FENCES.

In counties under township organization, the *town assessor* and commissioner of highways are the fence-viewers in their respective towns. In other counties the County Board appoints three in each precinct annually. A *lawful fence* is *four and one-half feet high*, in good repair, consisting of rails, timber, boards, stone, hedges, or whatever the fence-viewers of the town or precinct where the same shall lie, shall consider equivalent thereto, but in counties under township organization the annual town meeting may establish any other kind of fence as such, or the County Board in other counties may do the same. Division fences shall be made and maintained in just proportion by the adjoining owners, except when the owner shall choose to let his land lie open, but after a division fence is built by agreement or otherwise, neither party can remove his part of such fence so long as he may crop or use such land for farm purposes, or without giving the other party one year's notice in writing of his intention to remove his portion. When any person shall enclose his land upon the enclosure of another, he shall refund the owner of the adjoining lands a just proportion of the value at that time of such fence. The value of fence and the just proportion to be paid or built and maintained by each is to be ascertained by two fence-viewers in the town or precinct. Such fence-viewers have power to settle all disputes between different owners as to fences built or to be built, as well as to repairs to be made. Each party chooses one of the viewers, but if the other party neglects, after eight days' notice in writing, to make his choice, then the other party may select both. It is sufficient to notify the tenant or party in possession, when the owner is not a resident of the town or precinct. The two fence-viewers chosen, after viewing the premises, shall hear the statements of the parties, in case they can't agree, they shall select another fence-viewer to act with them, and the decision of any two of them is final. The decision must be reduced to writing, and should plainly set out description of fence and all matters settled by them, and must be filed in the office of the town clerk in counties under township organization, and in other counties with the county clerk.

Where any person is liable to contribute to the erection or the repairing of a division fence, neglects or refuses so to do, the party injured, after giving sixty days notice in writing when a fence is to be erected, or ten days when it is only repairs, may proceed to have the work done at the expense of the party whose duty it is to do it, to be recovered from him with costs of suit, and the party so neglecting shall also be liable to the party injured for all damages accruing from such neglect or refusal, to be determined by any two fence-viewers selected as before provided, the appraisement to be reduced to writing and signed.

Where a person shall conclude to remove his part of a division fence, and let his land lie open, and having given the year's notice required, the adjoining owner may cause the value of said fence to be ascertained by fence-viewers as before provided, and on payment or tender of the amount of such valuation to the owner, it shall prevent the removal. A party removing a division fence without notice is liable for the damages accruing thereby.

Where a fence has been built on the land of another through mistake, the owner may enter upon such premises and remove his fence and material within six months after the division line has been ascertained. Where the material to build such a fence has been taken from the land on which it was built, then before it can be removed, the person claiming must first pay for such material to the owner of the land from which it was taken, nor shall such a fence be removed at a time when the removal will throw open or expose the crops of the other party; a reasonable time must be given beyond the six months to remove crops.

The compensation of fence-viewers is one dollar and fifty cents a day each, to be paid in the first instance by the party calling them, but in the end all expenses, including amount charged by the fence-viewers, must be paid equally by the parties, except in cases where a party neglects or refuses to make or maintain a just proportion of a division fence, when the party in default shall pay them.

DAMAGES FROM TRESPASS.

Where stock of any kind breaks into any person's enclosure, the fence being *good* and *sufficient*, the owner is liable for the damage done; but where the damage is done by stock *running at large, contrary to law*, the owner is liable where there is not such a fence. Where stock is found trespassing on the enclosure of another as aforesaid, the owner or occupier of the premises may take possession of such stock and keep the same until damages, with reasonable charges for keeping and feeding and all costs of suit, are paid. Any person taking or rescuing such stock so held without his consent, shall be liable to a fine of not less than three nor more than five dollars for each animal rescued, to be recovered by suit before a justice of the peace for the use of the school fund. Within twenty-four hours after taking such animal into his possession, the person taking it up must give notice of the fact to the owner, if known, or if unknown, notices must be posted in some public place near the premises.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

The owner of lands, or his legal representatives, can sue for and recover rent therefor, in any of the following cases:

First. When rent is due and in arrears on a lease for life or lives.

Second. When lands are held and occupied by any person without any special agreement for rent.

Third. When possession is obtained under an agreement, written or verbal, for the purchase of the premises and before deed given, the right to possession is terminated by forfeiture on non-compliance with the agreement, and possession is wrongfully refused or neglected to be given upon demand made in writing by the party entitled thereto. Provided that all payments made by the vendee or his representatives or assigns, may be set off against the rent.

Fourth. When land has been sold upon a judgment or a decree of court, when the party to such judgment or decree, or person holding under him, wrongfully refuses, or neglects, to surrender possession of the same, after demand in writing by the person entitled to the possession.

Fifth. When the lands have been sold upon a mortgage or trust deed, and the mortgagor or grantor or person holding under him, wrongfully refuses or neglects to surrender possession of the same, after demand in writing by the person entitled to the possession.

If any tenant, or any person who shall come into possession from or under or by collusion with such tenant, shall willfully hold over any lands, etc., after the expiration the term of their lease, and *after demand made in writing* for the possession thereof, is liable to pay *double rent*. A tenancy from year to year requires sixty days notice in writing, to terminate the same at the end of the year; such notice can be given at any time within four months preceding the last sixty days of the year.

A tenancy by the month, or less than a year, where the tenant holds over without any special agreement, the landlord may terminate the tenancy, by thirty days notice in writing.

When rent is due, the landlord may serve a notice upon the tenant, stating that unless the rent is paid within not less than five days, his lease will be terminated; if the rent is not paid, the landlord may consider the lease ended. When default is made in any of the terms of a lease, it shall not be necessary to give more than ten days notice to quit or of the termination of such tenancy; and the same may be terminated on giving such notice to quit, at any time after such default in any of the terms of such lease; which notice may be substantially in the following form, viz:

To ——. You are hereby notified that, in consequence of your default in (here insert the character of the default), of the premises now occupied by you, being etc. (here describe the premises), I have elected to determine your lease, and you are hereby notified to quit and deliver up possession of the same to me within ten days of this date (dated, etc.)

The above to be signed by the lessor or his agent, and no other notice or demand of possession or termination of such tenancy is necessary.

Demand may be made, or notice served, by delivering a written or

prated, or partly either, copy thereof to the tenant, or leaving the same with some person above the age of twelve years residing on or in possession of the premises; and in case no one is in the actual possession of the said premises, then by posting the same on the premises. When the tenancy is for a certain time, and the term expires by the terms of the lease, the tenant is then bound to surrender possession, and no notice to quit or demand of possession is necessary.

Distress for rent.—In all cases of distress for rent, the landlord, by himself, his agent or attorney, may seize for rent any personal property of his tenant that may be found in the county where the tenant resides; the property of any other person, even if found on the premises, is not liable.

An inventory of the property levied upon, with a statement of the amount of rent claimed, should be at once filed with some justice of the peace, if not over \$200; and if above that sum, with the clerk of a court of record of competent jurisdiction. Property may be released, by the party executing a satisfactory bond for double the amount.

The landlord may distrain for rent, any time within *six months* after the expiration of the term of the lease, or when terminated.

In all cases where the premises rented shall be sub-let, or the lease assigned, the landlord shall have the same right to enforce lien against such lessee or assignee, that he has against the tenant to whom the premises were rented.

When a tenant abandons or removes from the premises or any part thereof, the landlord, or his agent or attorney, may seize upon any grain or other crops grown or growing upon the premises, or part thereof so abandoned, whether the rent is due or not. If such grain, or other crops, or any part thereof, is not fully grown or matured, the landlord, or his agent or attorney, shall cause the same to be properly cultivated, harvested or gathered, and may sell the same, and from the proceeds pay all his labor, expenses and rent. The tenant may, before the sale of such property, redeem the same by tendering the rent and reasonable compensation for work done, or he may replevy the same.

Exemption.—The same articles of personal property which are bylaw exempt from execution, except the crops as above stated, is also exempt from distress for rent.

If any tenant is about to or shall permit or attempt to sell and remove from the premises, without the consent of his landlord, such portion of the crops raised thereon as will endanger the lien of the landlord upon such crops, for the rent, it shall be lawful for the landlord to distress before rent is due.

LIENS.

Any person who shall by *contract*, express or implied, or partly both, with the owner of any lot or tract of land, furnish labor or material, or services as an architect or superintendent, in building, altering, repairing or ornamenting any house or other building or appurtenance thereto on such lot, or upon any street or alley, and connected with such improvements, shall have a lien upon the whole of such lot or tract of land, and upon such house or building and appurtenances, for the amount due to him for such labor, material or services. If the contract is *expressed*, and the time for the *completion* of the work is *beyond three years* from the commencement thereof; or, if the time of payment is beyond one year from the time stipulated for the completion of the work, then no lien exists. If the contract is *implied*, then no lien exists, unless the work be done or material is furnished within one year from the commencement of the work or delivery of the materials. As between different creditors having liens, no preference is given to the one whose contract was first made: but each shares *pro-rata*. Incumbrances existing on the lot or tract of the land at the time the contract is made, do not operate on the improvements, and are only preferred to the extent of the value of the land at the *time of making the contract*. The above lien can not be enforced *unless suit is commenced* within *six months* after the last payment for labor or materials shall have become due and payable. Sub-contractors, mechanics, workmen and other persons furnishing any material, or performing any labor for a contractor as before specified, have a lien to the extent of the amount due the contractor at the time the following notice is served upon the owner of the land who made the contract:

To —, You are hereby notified, that I have been employed by—— (here state whether to labor or furnish material, and substantially the nature of the demand) upon your (here state in general terms description and situation of building), and that I shall hold the (building, or as the case may be), and your interest in the ground, liable for the amount that may (is or may become) due me on account thereof. Signature, ——
Date, ——

If there is a contract in writing between contractor and sub-contractor, a copy of it should be served with above notice, and said notice must be served within forty days from the completion of such sub-contract, if there is one; if not, then from the time payment should have been made to the person performing the labor or furnishing the material. If the owner is not a resident of the county, or can not be found therein, then the above notice must be filed with the clerk of the Circuit Court, with his fee, fifty cents, and a copy of said notice must be published in a newspaper published in the county, for four successive weeks.

When the owner or agent is notified as above, he can retain any money due the contractor sufficient to pay such claim; if more than one claim, and not enough to pay all, they are to be paid pro rata.

The owner has the right to demand in writing, a statement of the contractor, of what he owes for labor, etc., from time to time as the work progresses, and on his failure to comply, forfeits to the owner \$50 for every offense.

The liens referred to cover any and all estates, whether in fee for life, for years, or any other interest which the owner may have.

To enforce the lien of *sub-contractors*, suit must be commenced within *three months* from the time of the performance of the sub-contract, or during the work or furnishing materials.

Hotel, inn and boarding-house keepers, have a lien upon the baggage and other valuables of their guests or boarders, brought into such hotel, inn or boarding-house, by their guests or boarders, for the proper charges due from such guests or boarders for their accommodation, board and lodgings, and such *extras* as are furnished at their request.

Stable-keepers and other persons have a lien upon the horses, carriages and harness kept by them, for the proper charges due for the keeping thereof and expenses bestowed thereon at the request of the owner or the person having the possession of the same.

Agisters (persons who take care of cattle belonging to others), and persons keeping, yarding, feeding or pasturing domestic animals, shall have a lien upon the animals agistered, kept, yarded or fed, for the proper charges due for such service.

All persons who may furnish any railroad corporation in this state with fuel, ties, material, supplies or any other article or thing necessary for the construction, maintenance, operation or repair of its road by contract, or may perform work or labor on the same, is entitled to be paid as part of the current expenses of the road, and have a lien upon all its property. Sub-contractors or laborers have also a lien. The conditions and limitations both as to contractors and sub-contractors, are about the same as herein stated as to general liens.

DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL TERMS.

§— means *dollars*, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States Currency.

£— means *pounds*, English money.

@ stands for *at* or *to*. lb for *pound*, and bbl. for *barrel*; ¢ for *per* or *by the*. Thus, Butter sells at 20. @ 30¢ ¢ lb, and Flour at \$8. @ 12 ¢ bbl.

% for *per cent* and # for *number*.

May 1.—Wheat sells at \$1.20. @ 1.25, "seller June." Seller June

means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June.

Selling *short*, is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock, at a fixed price, within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling "short," to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the "shorts" are termed "bears."

Buying *long*, is to contract to purchase a certain amount of grain or shares of stock at a fixed price, deliverable within a stipulated time, expecting to make a profit by the rise of prices. The "longs" are termed "bulls," as it is for their interest to "operate" so as to "toss" the prices upward as much as possible.

NOTES.

Form of note is legal, worded in the simplest way, so that the amount and time of payment are mentioned.

\$100.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 15, 1876.

Sixty days from date I promise to pay to E. F. Brown, or order, One Hundred dollars, for value received.

L. D. LOWRY.

A note to be payable in any thing else than money needs only the facts substituted for money in the above form.

ORDERS.

Orders should be worded simply, thus:

Mr. F. H. COATS:

Chicago, Sept. 15, 1876.

Please pay to H. Birdsall, Twenty-five dollars, and charge to

F. D. SILVA.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts should always state when received and what for, thus:

\$100.

Chicago, Sept. 15, 1876.

Received of J. W. Davis, One Hundred dollars, for services rendered in grading his lot in Fort Madison, on account.

THOMAS BRADY.

If receipt is in full it should be so stated.

BILLS OF PURCHASE.

W. N. MASON,

Salem, Illinois, Sept. 15, 1876.

Bought of A. A. GRAHAM.

4 Bushels of Seed Wheat, at \$1.50	-	-	-	-	\$6.00
2 Seamless Sacks	"	.30	-	-	.60

Received payment,	\$6.60
A. A. GRAHAM.	

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

An agreement is where one party promises to another to do a certain thing in a certain time for a stipulated sum. Good business men always reduce an agreement to writing, which nearly always saves misunderstandings and trouble. No particular form is necessary, but the facts must be clearly and explicitly stated, and there must, to make it valid, be a reasonable consideration.

GENERAL FORM OF AGREEMENT.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the Second day of October, 1876, between John Jones, of Aurora, County of Kane, State of Illinois, of the first part, and Thomas Whiteside, of the same place, of the second part —

WITNESSETH, that the said John Jones, in consideration of the agreement of the party of the second part, hereinafter contained, contracts and agrees to and with the said Thomas Whiteside, that he will deliver, in good and marketable condition, at the Village of Batavia, Ill., during the month of November, of this year, One Hundred Tons of Prairie Hay, in the following lots, and at the following specified times; namely, twenty-five tons by the seventh of November, twenty-five tons additional by the fourteenth of the month, twenty-five tons more by the twenty-first, and the entire one hundred tons to be all delivered by the thirtieth of November.

And the said Thomas Whiteside, in consideration of the prompt fulfillment of this contract, on the part of the party of the first part, contracts to and agrees with the said John Jones, to pay for said hay five dollars per ton, for each ton as soon as delivered.

In case of failure of agreement by either of the parties hereto, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the party so failing shall pay to the other, One Hundred Dollars, as fixed and settled damages.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands the day and year first above written.

JOHN JONES,
THOMAS WHITESIDE.

AGREEMENT WITH CLERK FOR SERVICES.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, between Reuben Stone, of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, party of the first part, and George Barclay, of Englewood, County of Cook, State of Illinois, party of the second part —

WITNESSETH, that said George Barclay agrees faithfully and diligently to work as clerk and salesman for the said Reuben Stone, for and during the space of one year from the date hereof, should both live such length of time, without absenting himself from his occupation;

during which time he, the said Barclay, in the store of said Stone, of Chicago, will carefully and honestly attend, doing and performing all duties as clerk and salesman aforesaid, in accordance and in all respects as directed and desired by the said Stone.

In consideration of which services, so to be rendered by the said Barclay, the said Stone agrees to pay to said Barclay the annual sum of one thousand dollars, payable in twelve equal monthly payments, each upon the last day of each month; provided that all dues for days of absence from business by said Barclay, shall be deducted from the sum otherwise by the agreement due and payable by the said Stone to the said Barclay.

Witness our hands.

REUBEN STONE.

GEORGE BARCLAY.

BILLS OF SALE.

A bill of sale is a written agreement to another party, for a consideration to convey his right and interest in the personal property. The purchaser must take actual possession of the property. Juries have power to determine upon the fairness or unfairness of a bill of sale.

COMMON FORM OF BILL OF SALE.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, Louis Clay, of Princeton, Illinois, of the first part, for and in consideration of Five Hundred and Ten dollars, to me paid by John Floyd, of the same place, of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, and by this instrument do convey unto the said Floyd, party of the second part, his executors, administrators, and assigns, my undivided half of ten acres of corn, now growing on the farm of Thomas Tyrrell, in the town above mentioned; one pair of horses, sixteen sheep, and five cows, belonging to me, and in my possession at the farm aforesaid; to have and to hold the same unto the party of the second part, his executors and assigns, forever. And I do, for myself and legal representatives, agree with the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, to warrant and defend the sale of the afore-mentioned property and chattels unto the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, against all and every person whatsoever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand, this tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

LOUIS CLAY.

BONDS.

A bond is a written admission on the part of the maker in which he pledges a certain sum to another, at a certain time.

COMMON FORM OF BOND.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, George Edgerton, of Watseka, Iroquois County, State of Illinois, am firmly bound unto Peter Kirchoff, of the place aforesaid, in the sum of five hundred dollars, to be paid to the said Peter Kirchoff, or his legal representatives; to which payment, to be made, I bind myself, or my legal representatives, by this instrument.

Sealed with my seal, and dated this second day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

The condition of this bond is such that if I, George Edgerton, my heirs, administrators, or executors, shall promptly pay the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars in three equal annual payments from the date hereof, with annual interest, then the above obligation to be of no effect; otherwise to be in full force and valid.

Sealed and delivered in

presence of

GEORGE EDGERTON. [L.S.]

WILLIAM TURNER.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

A chattel mortgage is a mortgage on personal property for payment of a certain sum of money, to hold the property against debts of other creditors. The mortgage must describe the property, and must be acknowledged before a justice of the peace in the township or precinct where the mortgagee resides, and entered upon his docket, and must be recorded in the recorder's office of the county.

GENERAL FORM OF CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

THIS INDENTURE, made and entered into this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, between Theodore Lottinville, of the town of Geneseo in the County of Henry, and State of Illinois, party of the first part, and Paul Henshaw, of the same town, county, and State, party of the second part.

Witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of one thousand dollars, in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, does hereby grant, sell, convey, and confirm unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever, all and singular the following described goods and chattels, to wit:

Two three-year old roan-colored horses, one Burdett organ, No. 987, one Brussels carpet, 15x20 feet in size, one marble-top center table, one Home Comfort cooking stove, No. 8, one black walnut bureau with mirror attached, one set of parlor chairs (six in number), upholstered in green rep, with lounge corresponding with same in style and color of upholstery, now in possession of said Lottinville, at No. 4 Prairie Ave., Geneseo, Ill.;

Together with all and singular, the appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining: to have and to hold the above described goods and chattels, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Provided, always, and these presents are upon this express condition, that if the said Theodore Lottinville, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall, on or before the first day of January, A.D., one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, pay, or cause to be paid, to the said Paul Ranslow, or his lawful attorney or attorneys, heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, the sum of One Thousand dollars, together with the interest that may accrue thereon, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the first day of January, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, until paid, according to the tenor of one promissory note bearing even date herewith for the payment of said sum of money, that then and from thenceforth, these presents, and everything herein contained, shall cease, and be null and void, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided, also, that the said Theodore Lottinville may retain the possession of and have the use of said goods and chattels until the day of payment aforesaid: and also, at his own expense, shall keep said goods and chattels: and also at the expiration of said time of payment, if said sum of money, together with the interest as aforesaid, shall not be paid, shall deliver up said goods and chattels, in good condition, to said Paul Ranslow, or his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns.

And provided, also, that if default in payment as aforesaid, by said party of the first part, shall be made, or if said party of the second part shall at any time before said promissory note becomes due, feel himself unsafe or insecure, that then the said party of the second part, or his attorney, agent, assigns, or heirs, executors, or administrators, shall have the right to take possession of said goods and chattels, wherever they may or can be found, and sell the same at public or private sale, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, after giving ten days' notice of the time and place of said sale, together with a description of the goods and chattels to be sold, by at least four advertisements, posted up in public places in the vicinity where said sale is to take place, and proceed to make the sum of money and interest promised as aforesaid, together with all reasonable costs, charges, and expenses in so doing: and if there shall be any overplus, shall pay the same without delay to the said party of the first part, or his legal representatives.

In testimony whereof, the said party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal, the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in

presence of

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

THEODORE LOTTINVILLE. [L.S.]

LEASE OF FARM AND BUILDINGS THEREON.

THIS INDENTURE, made this second day of June, 1875, between David Patton of the Town of Bisbee, State of Illinois, of the first part, and John Doyle of the same place, of the second part,

Witnesseth, that the said David Patton, for and in consideration of the covenants hereinafter mentioned and reserved, on the part of the said John Doyle, his executors, administrators, and assigns, to be paid, kept, and performed, hath let, and by these presents doth grant, demise, and let, unto the said John Doyle, his executors, administrators, and assigns, all that parcel of land situate in Bisbee aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit :

[Here describe the land.]

Together with all the appurtenances appertaining thereto. To have and to hold the said premises, with appurtenances thereto belonging, unto the said Doyle, his executors, administrators, and assigns, for the term of five years, from the first day of October next following, at a yearly rent of Six Hundred dollars, to be paid in equal payments, semi-annually, as long as said buildings are in good tenantable condition.

And the said Doyle, by these presents, covenants and agrees to pay all taxes and assessments, and keep in repair all hedges, ditches, rail, and other fences ; (the said David Patton, his heirs, assigns and administrators, to furnish all timber, brick, tile, and other materials necessary for such repairs.)

Said Doyle further covenants and agrees to apply to said land, in a farmer-like manner, all manure and compost accumulating upon said farm, and cultivate all the arable land in a husbandlike manner, according to the usual custom among farmers in the neighborhood : he also agrees to trim the hedges at a seasonable time, preventing injury from cattle to such hedges, and to all fruit and other trees on the said premises. That he will seed down with clover and timothy seed twenty acres yearly of arable land, ploughing the same number of acres each Spring of land now in grass, and hitherto unbroken.

It is further agreed, that if the said Doyle shall fail to perform the whole or any one of the above mentioned covenants, then and in that case the said David Patton may declare this lease terminated, by giving three months' notice of the same, prior to the first of October of any year, and may distrain any part of the stock, goods, or chattels, or other property in possession of said Doyle, for sufficient to compensate for the non-performance of the above written covenants, the same to be determined, and amounts so to be paid to be determined, by three arbitrators, chosen as follows : Each of the parties to this instrument to choose one,

and the two so chosen to select a third : the decision of said arbitrators to be final.

In witness whereof, we have hereto set our hands and seals.

Signed, sealed, and delivered

in presence of

JAMES WALDRON.

DAVID PATTON. [L.S.]

JOHN DOYLE. [L.S.]

FORM OF LEASE OF A HOUSE.

THIS INSTRUMENT, made the first day of October, 1875, witnesseth that Amos Griest of Yorkville, County of Kendall, State of Illinois, hath rented from Aaron Young of Logansport aforesaid, the dwelling and lot No. 13 Ohio Street, situated in said City of Yorkville, for five years from the above date, at the yearly rental of Three Hundred dollars, payable monthly, on the first day of each month, in advance, at the residence of said Aaron Young.

At the expiration of said above mentioned term, the said Griest agrees to give the said Young peaceable possession of the said dwelling, in as good condition as when taken, ordinary wear and casualties excepted.

In witness whereof, we place our hands and seals the day and year aforesaid.

Signed, sealed and delivered

in presence of

NICKOLAS SCHUTZ,

Notary Public.

AMOS GRIEST. [L.S.]

AARON YOUNG. [L.S.]

LANDLORD'S AGREEMENT.

THIS certifies that I have let and rented, this first day of January, 1876, unto Jacob Schmidt, my house and lot, No. 15 Erie Street, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, and its appurtenances : he to have the free and uninterrupted occupation thereof for one year from this date, at the yearly rental of Two Hundred dollars, to be paid monthly in advance : rent to cease if destroyed by fire, or otherwise made untenable.

PETER FUNK.

TENANT'S AGREEMENT.

THIS certifies that I have hired and taken from Peter Funk, his house and lot, No. 15 Erie Street, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, with appurtenances thereto belonging, for one year, to commence this day, at a yearly rental of Two Hundred dollars, to be paid monthly in advance : unless said house becomes untenable from fire or other causes, in which case rent ceases : and I further agree to give and yield said premises one year from this first day of January 1876, in as good condition as now, ordinary wear and damage by the elements excepted.

Given under my hand this day.

JACOB SCHMIDT.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

TO F. W. ARLEN,

Sir: Please observe that the term of one year, for which the house and land, situated at No. 6 Indiana Street, and now occupied by you, were rented to you, expired on the first day of October, 1875, and as I desire to repossess said premises, you are hereby requested and required to vacate the same.

Respectfully Yours,

P. T. BARNUM.

LINCOLN, NEB., October 4, 1875.

TENANT'S NOTICE OF LEAVING.

DEAR SIR:

The premises I now occupy as your tenant, at No. 6 Indiana Street, I shall vacate on the first day of November, 1875. You will please take notice accordingly.

Dated this tenth day of October, 1875.

F. W. ARLEN.

TO P. T. BARNUM, ESQ.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE TO SECURE PAYMENT OF MONEY.

THIS INDENTURE, made this sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, between William Stocker, of Peoria, County of Peoria, and State of Illinois, and Olla, his wife, party of the first part, and Edward Singer, party of the second part.

Whereas, the said party of the first part is justly indebted to the said party of the second part, in the sum of Two Thousand dollars, secured to be paid by two certain promissory notes (bearing even date herewith) the one due and payable at the Second National Bank in Peoria, Illinois, with interest, on the sixteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three; the other due and payable at the Second National Bank at Peoria, Ill., with interest, on the sixteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

Now, therefore, this indenture witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, for the better securing the payment of the money aforesaid, with interest thereon, according to the tenor and effect of the said two promissory notes above mentioned; and, also in consideration of the further sum of one dollar to them in hand paid by the said party of the second part, at the delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold, and conveyed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, and convey, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever, all that certain parcel of land, situate, etc.

[*Describing the premises.*]

To have and to hold the same, together with all and singular the Tenements, Hereditaments, Privileges and Appurtenances thereunto

belonging or in any wise appertaining. And also, all the estate, interest, and claim whatsoever, in law as well as in equity which the party of the first part have in and to the premises hereby conveyed unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, and to their only proper use, benefit and behoof. And the said William Stocker, and Olla, his wife, party of the first part, hereby expressly waive, relinquish, release, and convey unto the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, all right, title, claim, interest, and benefit whatever, in and to the above described premises, and each and every part thereof, which is given by or results from all laws of this state pertaining to the exemption of homesteads.

Provided always, and these presents are upon this express condition, that if the said party of the first part, their heirs, executors, or administrators, shall well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, to the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, the afore-said sums of money, with such interest thereon, at the time and in the manner specified in the above mentioned promissory notes, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, then in that case, these presents and every thing herein expressed, shall be absolutely null and void.

In witness whereof, the said party of the first part hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

JAMES WHITEHEAD,
FRED. SAMUELS.

WILLIAM STOCKER. [L.S.]
OLLA STOCKER. [L.S.]

WARRANTY DEED WITH COVENANTS.

THIS INDENTURE, made this sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, between Henry Best of Lawrence, County of Lawrence, State of Illinois, and Belle, his wife, of the first part, and Charles Pearson of the same place, of the second part,

Witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of Six Thousand dollars in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, and sold, and by these presents do grant, bargain, and sell, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, all the following described lot, piece, or parcel of land, situated in the City of Lawrence, in the County of Lawrence, and State of Illinois, to wit:

[Here describe the property.]

Together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand whatsoever, of the said party of the first part, either in law or equity, of, in, and to the

above bargained premises, with the hereditaments and appurtenances. To have and to hold the said premises above bargained and described, with the appurtenances, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever. And the said Henry Best, and Belle, his wife, parties of the first part, hereby expressly waive, release, and relinquish unto the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, all right, title, claim, interest, and benefit whatever, in and to the above described premises, and each and every part thereof, which is given by or results from all laws of this state pertaining to the exemption of homesteads.

And the said Henry Best, and Belle, his wife, party of the first part, for themselves and their heirs, executors, and administrators, do covenant, grant, bargain, and agree, to and with the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, that at the time of the ensealing and delivery of these presents they were well seized of the premises above conveyed, as of a good, sure, perfect, absolute, and indefeasible estate of inheritance in law, and in fee simple, and have good right, full power, and lawful authority to grant, bargain, sell, and convey the same, in manner and form aforesaid, and that the same are free and clear from all former and other grants, bargains, sales, liens, taxes, assessments, and encumbrances of what kind or nature soever: and the above bargained premises in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, against all and every person or persons lawfully claiming or to claim the whole or any part thereof, the said party of the first part shall and will warrant and forever defend.

In testimony whereof, the said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered

in presence of
JERRY LINKLATER.

HENRY BEST, [L.S.]
BELLE BEST. [L.S.]

QUIT-CLAIM DEED.

THIS INDENTURE, made the eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, between David Tour, of Plano, County of Kendall, State of Illinois, party of the first part, and Larry O'Brien, of the same place, party of the second part,

Witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of Nine Hundred dollars in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and the said party of the second part forever released and discharged therefrom, has remised, released, sold, conveyed, and quit-claimed, and by these presents does remise, release, sell, convey, and quit-claim, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever, all the right, title, interest,

claim, and demand, which the said party of the first part has in and to the following described lot, piece, or parcel of land, to wit:

[Here describe the land.]

To have and to hold the same, together with all and singular the appurtenances and privileges thereunto belonging, or in any wise thereunto appertaining, and all the estate, right, title, interest, and claim whatever, of the said party of the first part, either in law or equity, to the only proper use, benefit, and behoof of the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever.

In witness whereof the said party of the first part hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered

DAVID TOUR. [L.S.]

in presence of

THOMAS ASHLEY.

The above forms of Deeds and Mortgage are such as have heretofore been generally used, but the following are much shorter, and are made equally valid by the laws of this state.

WARRANTY DEED.

The grantor (here insert name or names and place of residence), for and in consideration of (here insert consideration) in hand paid, conveys and warrants to (here insert the grantee's name or names) the following described real estate (here insert description), situated in the County of — in the State of Illinois.

Dated this — day of — A. D. 18—.

QUIT CLAIM DEED.

The grantor (here insert grantor's name or names and place of residence), for the consideration of (here insert consideration) convey and quit-claim to (here insert grantee's name or names) all interest in the following described real estate (here insert description), situated in the County of — in the State of Illinois.

Dated this — day of — A. D. 18—.

MORTGAGE.

The mortgagor (here insert name or names) mortgages and warrants to (here insert name or names of mortgagee or mortgagees), to secure the payment of (here recite the nature and amount of indebtedness, showing when due and the rate of interest, and whether secured by note or otherwise), the following described real estate (here insert description thereof), situated in the County of — in the State of Illinois.

Dated this — day of — A. D. 18—.

RELEASE.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents, that I, Peter Ahlund, of Chicago, of the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, for and in consideration of One dollar, to me in hand paid, and for other good and valuable considera-

tions, the receipt whereof is hereby confessed, do hereby grant, bargain, remise, convey, release, and quit-claim unto Joseph Carlin of Chicago, of the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, all the right, title, interest, claim, or demand whatsoever, I may have acquired in, through, or by a certain Indenture or Mortgage Deed, bearing date the second day of January, A. D. 1871, and recorded in the Recorder's office of said county, in book A of Deeds, page 46, to the premises therein described, and which said Deed was made to secure one certain promissory note, bearing even date with said deed, for the sum of Three Hundred dollars.

Witness my hand and seal, this second day of November, A. D. 1874.

PETER AHLUND. [L.S.]

State of Illinois, }
Cook County. } ss.

I, George Saxton, a Notary Public in and for said county, in the state aforesaid, do hereby certify that Peter Ahlund, personally known to me as the same person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing Release, appeared before me this day in person, and acknowledged that he signed, sealed, and delivered the said instrument of writing as his free and voluntary act, for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

[NOTARIAL
SEAL]

Given under my hand and seal, this second day of November, A. D. 1874.

GEORGE SAXTON, N. P.

GENERAL FORM OF WILL FOR REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I, Charles Mansfield, of the Town of Salem, County of Jackson, State of Illinois, being aware of the uncertainty of life, and in failing health, but of sound mind and memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner following, to wit:

First. I give, devise and bequeath unto my oldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, of bank stock, now in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the farm owned by myself in the Town of Buskirk, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, with all the houses, tenements, and improvements thereunto belonging: to have and to hold unto my said son, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Second. I give, devise and bequeath to each of my daughters, Anna Louise Mansfield and Ida Clara Mansfield, each Two Thousand dollars in bank stock, in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, and also each one quarter section of land, owned by myself, situated in the Town of Lake, Illinois, and recorded in my name in the Recorder's office in the county where such land is located. The north one hundred and sixty acres of said half section is devised to my eldest daughter, Anna Louise.

Third. I give, devise and bequeath to my son, Frank Alfred Mansfield, Five shares of Railroad stock in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and my one hundred and sixty acres of land and saw mill thereon, situated in Manistee, Michigan, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said real estate is recorded in my name in the county where situated.

Fourth. I give to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, all my household furniture, goods, chattels, and personal property, about my home, not hitherto disposed of, including Eight Thousand dollars of bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, Fifteen shares in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the free and unrestricted use, possession, and benefit of the home farm, so long as she may live, in lieu of dower, to which she is entitled by law; said farm being my present place of residence.

Fifth. I bequeath to my invalid father, Elijah H. Mansfield, the income from rents of my store building at 145 Jackson Street, Chicago, Illinois, during the term of his natural life. Said building and land therewith to revert to my said sons and daughters in equal proportion, upon the demise of my said father.

Sixth. It is also my will and desire that, at the death of my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, or at any time when she may arrange to relinquish her life interest in the above mentioned homestead, the same may revert to my above named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

And lastly. I nominate and appoint as executors of this my last will and testament, my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, and my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield.

I further direct that my debts and necessary funeral expenses shall be paid from moneys now on deposit in the Savings Bank of Salem, the residue of such moneys to revert to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, for her use forever.

In witness whereof, I, Charles Mansfield, to this my last will and testament, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Signed, sealed, and declared by Charles Mansfield, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto as witnesses thereof.

PETER A. SCHENCK, Sycamore, Ills.
FRANK E. DENT, Salem, Ills.

CHARLES MANSFIELD. [L.S.]

CODICIL.

Whereas I, Charles Mansfield, did, on the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, make my last will and testament, I do now, by this writing, add this codicil to my said will, to be taken as a part thereof.

Whereas, by the dispensation of Providence, my daughter, Anna Louise, has deceased November fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and whereas, a son has been born to me, which son is now christened Richard Albert Mansfield, I give and bequeath unto him my gold watch, and all right, interest, and title in lands and bank stock and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter, Anna Louise, in the body of this will.

In witness whereof, I hereunto place my hand and seal, this tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared to
us by the testator, Charles Mansfield, as
and for a codicil to be annexed to his
last will and testament. And we, at
his request, and in his presence, and in
the presence of each other, have sub-
scribed our names as witnesses thereto,
at the date hereof.

CHARLES MANSFIELD. [L.S.]

FRANK E. DENT, Salem, Ills.

JOHN C. SHAY, Salem, Ills.

CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS

May be legally made by *electing* or *appointing*, according to the *usages* or *customs* of the body of which it is a part, at any meeting held for that purpose, *two* or *more* of its *members* as trustees, wardens or vestrymen, and may adopt a *corporate* name. The chairman or secretary of such meeting shall, as soon as possible, make and file in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county, an affidavit substantially in the following form:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, {
——— County. } ss.

I, ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that at a meeting of the members of the (here insert the name of the church, society or congregation as known before organization), held at (here insert place of meeting), in the County of ———, and State of Illinois, on the ——— day of ———, A.D. 18—, for that purpose, the following persons were elected (or appointed) [*here insert their names*] trustees, wardens, vestrymen, (or officers by whatever name they may choose to adopt, with powers similar to trustees) according to the rules and usages of such (church, society or congregation), and said ———

adopted as its corporate name (here insert name), and at said meeting this affiant acted as (chairman or secretary, as the case may be).

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this — day of —, A.D. 18—. Name of Affiant — — —

which affidavit must be recorded by the recorder, and shall be, or a certified copy made by the recorder, received as evidence of such an incorporation.

No certificate of election after the first need be filed for record.

The term of office of the trustees and the general government of the society can be determined by the rules or by-laws adopted. Failure to elect trustees at the time provided does not work a dissolution, but the old trustees hold over. A trustee or trustees may be removed, in the same manner by the society as elections are held by a meeting called for that purpose. The property of the society vests in the corporation. The corporation may hold, or acquire by purchase or otherwise, land not exceeding ten acres, for the purpose of the society. The trustees have the care, custody and control of the property of the corporation, and can, *when directed* by the society, erect houses or improvements, and repair and alter the same, and may also when so directed by the society, mortgage, encumber, sell and convey any real or personal estate belonging to the corporation, and make all proper contracts in the name of such corporation. But they are prohibited by law from encumbering or interfering with any property so as to destroy the effect of any gift, grant, devise or bequest to the corporation; but such gifts, grants, devises or bequests, must in all cases be used so as to carry out the object intended by the persons making the same. Existing societies may organize in the manner herein set forth, and have all the advantages thereof.

SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The business of *publishing books by subscription* having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations *not authorized by the publisher*; in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made:

A subscription is in the nature of a contract of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to pay a certain sum for the work described; the consideration is concurrent that the publisher shall publish the book named, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. The nature and character of the work is described in the prospectus and by the sample shown. These should be carefully examined before subscribing, as they are the basis and consideration of the promise to pay,

and not the too often exaggerated statements of the agent, who is merely employed to solicit subscriptions, for which he is usually paid a commission for each subscriber, and has no authority to change or alter the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the agent assume to agree to make the subscription conditional or modify or change the agreement of the publisher, as set out by prospectus and sample, in order to bind the principal, the subscriber should see that such conditions or changes are stated over or in connection with his signature, so that the publisher may have notice of the same.

All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember that the law as to written contracts is, that they can not be varied, altered or rescinded verbally, but if done at all, must be done in writing. It is therefore important that all persons contemplating subscribing should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made, is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract.

Persons employed to solicit subscriptions are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode, and have no authority to do it in any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other matter. They can not collect money, or agree that payment may be made in anything else but money. They can not extend the time of payment beyond the time of delivery, nor bind their principal for the payment of expenses incurred in their business.

It would save a great deal of trouble, and often serious loss, if persons, before signing their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would examine carefully what it is; if they can not read themselves, should call on some one disinterested who can.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-

tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings: and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expeditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[* The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President,

* This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment

the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary

occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,

President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.

JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.

NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.

WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.

WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATERSON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
JONA. DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.

B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV. MORRIS.

Delaware.

GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO. BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.

Maryland.

JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

Virginia.

JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.

North Carolina.

WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.

South Carolina.

J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.

WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO AND AMENDATORY OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states,
pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.*

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact

tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-

ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this act.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

NOVEMBER 7, 1876.

COUNTIES.	Hayes and Lincoln, Republican.	Tilden and Hancock, Democrat.	Peter Cooper Greenback.	Smith, Prohibition Anti-Secret Societies.	COUNTIES.	Hayes and Wheeler, Republican.	Tilden and Hendricks, Democrat.	Peter Cooper Greenback.	Smith, Prohibition, Anti-Secret Societies.
Adams	4953	6308	41	17	Livingston	3550	2134	1170	3
Alexander	1219	1280			Logan	2788	2595	37	
Bond	1520	1142	17		Macon	3120	2782	268	16
Boone	1965	363	43		Macoupin	3567	4076	114	
Brown	944	1495	133	2	Madison	4554	4730	39	1
Bureau	3719	2218	145	11	Marion	2009	2444	209	
Calhoun	441	900			Marshall	1553	1430	135	1
Carroll	2231	918	111	3	Mason	1566	1939	86	3
Cass	1209	1618	74	7	Massac	1231	793	20	
Champaign	4530	3103	604	1	McDonough	2952	2311	347	
Christian	2501	3287	207	6	McHenry	3465	1874	34	3
Clark	1814	2197	236	9	McLean	6363	4410	518	8
Clay	1416	1541	112		Menard	1115	1657	10	
Clinton	1329	1989	132		Mercer	2209	1428	90	3
Coles	2957	2822	102		Monroe	845	1651	7	
Cook	36548	39240	277		Montgomery	2486	3013	201	
Crawford	1355	1643	38		Morgan	3069	3174	109	3
Cumberland	1145	1407	129		Moultrie	1215	1672	28	
De Kalb	3679	1413	65	3	Ogle	3833	1921	104	8
De Witt	1928	1174	746	10	Peoria	4665	5443	95	
Douglas	1631	1357	94		Pope	1319	800	5	
DuPage	2129	1276	25	8	Perry	1541	1383	48	
Edgar	2715	2883	161		Piatt	1807	1316	117	
Edwards	970	466	61		Pike	3055	4040	35	1
Effingham	1145	2265	43		Pulaski	1043	772		
Fayette	1881	2421	57		Putnam	646	459	14	
Fox	1601	742	204		Randolph	2357	2589	52	
Franklin	966	1302	391	1	Richland	1410	1552	5	
Fulton	4187	4669	89	1	Rock Island	3912	2838	37	
Gallatin	703	1140	282	2	Saline	980	1081	641	
Greene	1695	3160	1	9	Sangamon	4851	5847	29	
Grundy	1996	1142	108		Schuyler	1522	1804	115	
Hamilton	627	1433	770	4	Scott	910	1269	182	
Hancock	3496	4207			Shelby	2069	3553	341	
Hardin	330	611	134		Stark	1140	786	96	
Henderson	1315	1015	1		St. Clair	4708	5891	99	1
Henry	4177	1928	340	4	Stephenson	3198	2758	26	3
Iroquois	3768	2578	249	14	Tazewell	2850	3171	44	2
Jackson	2040	2071	106		Union	978	2155	3	
Jasper					Vermilion	4372	3031	288	9
Jefferson	1346	1667	647		Wabash	650	936	207	
Jersey	1345	2166		12	Warren	2795	1984	138	1
Jo Daviess	2907	2276	140	2	Washington	1911	1671	39	
Johnson	1367	893	61		Wayne	1570	1751	482	
Kane	5398	2850	172	5	White	1297	2066	469	4
Kankakee	2627	1363	26	2	Whiteside	3851	2131	133	8
Kendall	1869	524	309		Will	4770	3999	677	1
Knox	5235	2632	141	1	Williamson	1672	1644	41	
Lake	2619	1647	55	1	Winnebago	4505	1568	70	13
LaSalle	6277	6001	514	15	Woodford	1733	2105	237	1
Lawrence	1198	1329	27						
Lee	3087	2080	100	2	Total	275958	257099	16951	130

PRACTICAL RULES FOR EVERY DAY USE.

How to find the gain or loss per cent. when the cost and selling price are given.

RULE.—Find the difference between the cost and selling price, which will be the gain or loss.

Annex two ciphers to the gain or loss, and divide it by the cost price; the result will be the gain or loss per cent.

How to change gold into currency.

RULE.—Multiply the given sum of gold by the price of gold.

How to change currency into gold.

Divide the amount in currency by the price of gold.

How to find each partner's share of the gain or loss in a copartnership business.

RULE.—Divide the whole gain or loss by the entire stock, the quotient will be the gain or loss per cent.

Multiply each partner's stock by this per cent., the result will be each one's share of the gain or loss.

How to find gross and net weight and price of hogs.

A short and simple method for finding the net weight, or price of hogs, when the gross weight or price is given, and vice versa.

NOTE.—It is generally assumed that the gross weight of Hogs **diminished** by 1-5 or 20 per cent. of itself gives the net weight, and the net weight **increased** by $\frac{1}{4}$ or 25 per cent. of itself equals the gross weight.

To find the net weight or gross price.

Multiply the given number by .8 (tenths.)

To find the gross weight or net price.

Divide the given number by .8 (tenths.)

How to find the capacity of a granary, bin, or wagon-bed.

RULE.—Multiply (by short method) the number of cubic feet by 6308, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the correct answer in bushels and tenths of a bushel.

For only an approximate answer, multiply the cubic feet by 8, and point off one decimal place.

How to find the contents of a corn-crib.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by 54, short method, or

by $4\frac{1}{2}$ ordinary method, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the answer in bushels.

NOTE.—In estimating corn in the ear, the **quality** and the **time it has been cribbed** must be taken into consideration, since corn will shrink considerably during the Winter and Spring. This rule generally holds good for corn measured at the time it is cribbed, provided it is sound and clean.

How to find the contents of a cistern or tank.

RULE.—Multiply the square of the mean diameter by the depth (all in feet) and this product by 5681 (short method), and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the contents in barrels of $31\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

How to find the contents of a barrel or cask.

RULE.—Under the square of the mean diameter, write the length (all in inches) in REVERSED order, so that its UNITS will fall under the TENS; multiply by short method, and this product again by .430; point off one decimal place, and the result will be the answer in wine gallons.

How to measure boards.

RULE.—Multiply the length (in feet) by the width (in inches) and divide the product by 12—the result will be the contents in square feet.

How to measure scantlings, joists, planks, sills, etc.

RULE.—Multiply the width, the thickness, and the length together (the width and thickness in inches, and the length in feet), and divide the product by 12—the result will be square feet.

How to find the number of acres in a body of land.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width (in rods), and divide the product by 160 (carrying the division to 2 decimal places if there is a remainder); the result will be the answer in acres and hundredths.

When the opposite sides of a piece of land are of unequal length, add them together and take one-half for the mean length or width.

How to find the number of square yards in a floor or wall.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width or height (in feet), and divide the product by 9, the result will be square yards.

How to find the number of bricks required in a building.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by $22\frac{1}{2}$.

The number of cubic feet is found by multiplying the length, height and thickness (in feet) together.

Bricks are usually made 8 inches long, 4 inches wide, and two inches thick; hence, it requires 27 bricks to make a cubic foot without mortar, but it is generally assumed that the mortar fills $\frac{1}{6}$ of the space.

How to find the number of shingles required in a roof.

RULE.—Multiply the number of square feet in the roof by 8, if the shingles are exposed $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or by $7\frac{1}{2}$ if exposed 5 inches.

To find the number of square feet, multiply the length of the roof by twice the length of the rafters.

To find the length of the rafters, at ONE-FOURTH pitch, multiply the width of the building by .56 (hundredths); at ONE-THIRD pitch, by .6 (tenths); at TWO-FIFTHS pitch, by .64 (hundredths); at ONE-HALF pitch, by .71 (hundredths). This gives the length of the rafters from the apex to the end of the wall, and whatever they are to project must be taken into consideration.

NOTE.—By $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ pitch is meant that the apex or comb of the roof is to be $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ the width of the building higher than the walls or base of the rafters.

How to reckon the cost of hay.

RULE.—Multiply the number of pounds by half the price per ton, and remove the decimal point three places to the left.

How to measure grain.

RULE.—Level the grain; ascertain the space it occupies in cubic feet; multiply the number of cubic feet by 8, and point off one place to the left.

NOTE.—Exactness requires the addition to every three hundred bushels of one extra bushel.

The foregoing rule may be used for finding the number of gallons, by multiplying the number of bushels by 8.

If the corn in the box is in the ear, divide the answer by 2, to find the number of bushels of shelled corn, because it requires 2 bushels of ear corn to make 1 of shelled corn.

Rapid rules for measuring land without instruments.

In measuring land, the first thing to ascertain is the contents of any given plot in square yards; then, given the number of yards, find out the number of rods and acres.

The most ancient and simplest measure of distance is a step. Now, an ordinary-sized man can train himself to cover one yard at a stride, on the average, with sufficient accuracy for ordinary purposes.

To make use of this means of measuring distances, it is essential to walk in a straight line; to do this, fix the eye on two objects in a line straight ahead, one comparatively near, the other remote; and, in walking, keep these objects constantly in line.

Farmers and others by adopting the following simple and ingenious contrivance, may always carry with them the scale to construct a correct yard measure.

Take a foot rule, and commencing at the base of the little finger of the left hand, mark the quarters of the foot on the outer borders of the left arm, pricking in the marks with indelible ink.

To find how many rods in length will make an acre, the width being given.

RULE.—Divide 160 by the width, and the quotient will be the answer.

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To find how many rods in length will make an acre, the width being given.

RULE.—Divide 160 by the width, and the quotient will be the answer.

How to find the number of acres in any plot of land, the number of rods being given.

RULE.—Divide the number of rods by 8, multiply the quotient by 5, and remove the decimal point two places to the left.

The diameter being given, to find the circumference.

RULE.—Multiply the diameter by 3 1-7.

How to find the diameter, when the circumference is given.

RULE.—Divide the circumference by 3 1-7.

To find how many solid feet a round stick of timber of the same thickness throughout will contain when squared.

RULE.—Square half the diameter in inches, multiply by 2, multiply by the length in feet, and divide the product by 144.

General rule for measuring timber, to find the solid contents in feet.

RULE.—Multiply the depth in inches by the breadth in inches, and then multiply by the length in feet, and divide by 144.

To find the number of feet of timber in trees with the bark on.

RULE.—Multiply the square of one-fifth of the circumference in inches, by twice the length, in feet, and divide by 144. Deduct 1-10 to 1-15 according to the thickness of the bark.

Howard's new rule for computing interest.

RULE.—The reciprocal of the rate is the time for which the interest on any sum of money will be shown by simply removing the decimal point two places to the left; for ten times that time, remove the point one place to the left; for 1-10 of the same time, remove the point three places to the left.

Increase or diminish the results to suit the time given.

NOTE.—The reciprocal of the rate is found by **inverting** the rate; thus 3 per cent. per month, inverted, becomes $\frac{1}{3}$ of a month, or 10 days.

When the rate is expressed by one figure, always write it thus: 3-1, three ones.

Rule for converting English into American currency.

Multiply the pounds, with the shillings and pence stated in decimals, by 400 plus the premium in fourths, and divide the product by 90.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND MEASURE.

A township—36 sections each a mile square.

A section—640 acres.

A quarter section, half a mile square—160 acres.

An eighth section, half a mile long, north and south, and a quarter of a mile wide—80 acres.

A sixteenth section, a quarter of a mile square—40 acres.

The sections are all numbered 1 to 36, commencing at the north-east corner.

The sections are divided into quarters, which are named by the cardinal points. The quarters are divided in the same way. The description of a forty acre lot would read: The south half of the west half of the south-west quarter of section 1 in township 24, north of range 7 west, or as the case might be; and sometimes will fall short and sometimes overrun the number of acres it is supposed to contain.

The nautical mile is 795 4-5 feet longer than the common mile.

SURVEYORS' MEASURE.

7 92-100 inches.....	make 1 link.
25 links.....	“ 1 rod.
4 rods.....	“ 1 chain.
80 chains..	“ 1 mile.

NOTE.—A chain is 100 links, equal to 4 rods or 66 feet.

Shoemakers formerly used a subdivision of the inch called a barley-corn; three of which made an inch.

Horses are measured directly over the fore feet, and the standard of measure is four inches—called a hand.

In Biblical and other old measurements, the term span is sometimes used, which is a length of nine inches.

The sacred cubit of the Jews was 24.024 inches in length.

The common cubit of the Jews was 21.704 inches in length.

A pace is equal to a yard or 36 inches.

A fathom is equal to 6 feet.

A league is three miles, but its length is variable, for it is strictly speaking a nautical term, and should be three geographical miles, equal to 3.45 statute miles, but when used on land, three statute miles are said to be a league.

In cloth measure an aune is equal to 1½ yards, or 45 inches.

An Amsterdam ell is equal to 26.796 inches.

A Trieste ell is equal to 25.284 inches.

A Brabant ell is equal to 27.116 inches.

HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.

Every farmer and mechanic, whether he does much or little business, should keep a record of his transactions in a clear and systematic manner. For the benefit of those who have not had the opportunity of acquiring a primary knowledge of the principles of book-keeping, we here present a simple form of keeping accounts which is easily comprehended, and well adapted to record the business transactions of farmers, mechanics and laborers.

1875.		A. H. JACKSON.		Dr.	Cr.
Jan.	10	To 7 bushels Wheat.....	at \$1.25	\$8 75	
"	17	By shoeing span of Horses.....			\$2 50
Feb.	4	To 14 bushels Oats.....	at \$.45	6 30	
"	4	To 5 lbs. Butter.....	at .25	1 25	
March	8	By new Harrow.....			18 00
"	8	By sharpening 2 Plows.....			40
"	13	By new Double-Tree.....			2 25
"	27	To Cow and Calf.....		48 00	
April	9	To half ton of Hay.....		6 25	
"	9	By Cash.....			25 00
May	6	By repairing Corn-Planter.....			4 75
"	24	To one Sow with Pigs.....		17 50	
July	4	By Cash, to balance account.....			35 15
				\$88 05	\$88 05

1875.		CASSA MASON.		Dr.	Cr.
March	21	By 3 days' labor.....	at \$1.25		\$3 75
"	21	To 2 Shoats.....	at 3.00	\$6 00	
"	23	To 18 bushels Corn.....	at .45	8 10	
May	1	By 1 month's Labor.....			25 00
"	1	To Cash.....		10 00	
June	19	By 8 days' Mowing.....	at \$1.50		12 00
"	26	To 50 lbs. Flour.....		2 75	
July	10	To 27 lbs. Meat.....	at \$.10	2 70	
"	29	By 9 days' Harvesting.....	at 2.00		18 00
Aug.	12	By 6 days' Labor.....	at 1.50		9 00
"	12	To Cash.....		20 00	
Sept.	1	To Cash to balance account.....		18 20	
				\$67 75	\$67 75

INTEREST TABLE.

A SIMPLE RULE FOR ACCURATELY COMPUTING INTEREST AT ANY GIVEN PER CENT. FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

Multiply the *principal* (amount of money at interest) by the *time reduced to days*; then divide this *product* by the *quotient* obtained by dividing 360 (the number of days in the interest year) by the *per cent.* of interest, and the *quotient thus obtained* will be the required interest.

ILLUSTRATION.

Solution.

Require the interest of \$462.50 for one month and eighteen days at 6 per cent. An interest month is 30 days; one month and eighteen days equal 48 days. \$462.50 multiplied by 48 gives \$222.0000; 360 divided by 6 (the per cent. of interest) gives 60; and \$222.0000 divided by 60 will give you the exact interest, which is \$3.70. If the rate of interest in the above example were 12 per cent., we would divide the \$222.0000 by 30 (6/360) (because 360 divided by 12 gives 30; if 4 per cent., we would divide by 90; if 8 per cent., by 45; and in like manner for any other per cent.)

\$462.50
48

370000
185000

60) \$222.0000
\$3.70
180
420
420

00

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE.

12 units, or things, 1 Dozen. 12 dozen, 1 Gross. 20 things, 1 Score.	196 pounds, 1 Barrel of Flour. 200 pounds, 1 Barrel of Pork. 56 pounds, 1 Firkin of Butter.	24 sheets of paper, 1 Quire. 20 quires paper 1 Ream. 4 ft. wide, 4 ft. high, and 8 ft. long, 1 Cord Wood.
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NAMES OF THE STATES OF THE UNION, AND THEIR SIGNIFICATIONS.

Virginia.—The oldest of the States, was so called in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the “Virgin Queen,” in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made his first attempt to colonize that region.

Florida.—Ponce de Leon landed on the coast of Florida on Easter Sunday, and called the country in commemoration of the day, which was the Pasqua Florida of the Spaniards, or “Feast of Flowers.”

Louisiana was called after Louis the Fourteenth, who at one time owned that section of the country.

Alabama was so named by the Indians, and signifies “Here we Rest.”

Mississippi is likewise an Indian name, meaning “Long River.”

Arkansas, from Kansas, the Indian word for “smoky water.” Its prefix was really *arc*, the French word for “bow.”

The *Carolinas* were originally one tract, and were called “Carolana,” after Charles the Ninth of France.

Georgia owes its name to George the Second of England, who first established a colony there in 1732.

Tennessee is the Indian name for the “River of the Bend,” *i. e.*, the Mississippi which forms its western boundary.

Kentucky is the Indian name for “at the head of the river.”

Ohio means “beautiful;” *Iowa*, “drowsy ones;” *Minnesota*, “cloudy water,” and *Wisconsin*, “wild-rushing channel.”

Illinois is derived from the Indian word *illini*, men, and the French suffix *ois*, together signifying “tribe of men.”

Michigan was called by the name given the lake, *fish-weir*, which was so styled from its fancied resemblance to a fish trap.

Missouri is from the Indian word “muddy,” which more properly applies to the river that flows through it.

Oregon owes its Indian name also to its principal river.

Cortes named *California*.

Massachusetts is the Indian for “The country around the great hills.”

Connecticut, from the Indian Quon-ch-ta-Cut, signifying “Long River.”

Maryland, after Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles the First, of England.

New York was named by the Duke of York.

Pennsylvania means “Penn’s woods,” and was so called after William Penn, its original owner.

Delaware after Lord De La Ware.

New Jersey, so called in honor of Sir George Carteret, who was Governor of the Island of Jersey, in the British Channel.

Maine was called after the province of Maine in France, in compliment of Queen Henrietta of England, who owned that province.

Vermont, from the French word *Vert Mont*, signifying Green Mountain.

New Hampshire, from Hampshire county in England. It was formerly called Laconia.

The little State of *Rhode Island* owes its name to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean, which domain it is said to greatly resemble.

Texas is the American word for the Mexican name by which all that section of the country was called before it was ceded to the United States.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total Population.
Alabama.....	996,992
Arkansas.....	484,471
California.....	560,247
Connecticut.....	557,454
Delaware.....	125,015
Florida.....	187,748
Georgia.....	1,184,109
Illinois.....	2,539,891
Indiana.....	1,680,637
Iowa.....	1,191,792
Kansas.....	364,399
Kentucky.....	1,321,011
Louisiana.....	726,915
Maine.....	626,915
Maryland.....	780,894
Massachusetts.....	1,457,351
Michigan.....	1,184,059
Minnesota.....	439,706
Mississippi.....	827,922
Missouri.....	1,721,295
Nebraska.....	122,993
Nevada.....	42,491
New Hampshire.....	318,300
New Jersey.....	906,096
New York.....	4,382,759
North Carolina.....	1,071,361
Ohio.....	2,665,360
Oregon.....	90,923
Pennsylvania.....	3,521,791
Rhode Island.....	217,353
South Carolina.....	705,606
Tennessee.....	1,258,520
Texas.....	815,579
Vermont.....	330,551
Virginia.....	1,225,163
West Virginia.....	442,014
Wisconsin.....	1,054,670
Total States.....	38,113,253
Arizona.....	9,658
Colorado.....	39,864
Dakota.....	14,181
District of Columbia.....	131,700
Idaho.....	14,999
Montana.....	20,595
New Mexico.....	91,874
Utah.....	86,786
Washington.....	23,955
Wyoming.....	9,118
Total Territories.....	442,730
Total United States.....	38,555,983

POPULATION OF FIFTY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

CITIES.	Aggregate Population.
New York, N. Y.....	942,292
Philadelphia, Pa.....	674,022
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	396,099
St. Louis, Mo.....	310,864
Chicago, Ill.....	298,977
Baltimore, Md.....	267,354
Boston, Mass.....	250,526
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	216,239
New Orleans, La.....	191,418
San Francisco, Cal.....	149,473
Buffalo, N. Y.....	117,714
Washington, D. C.....	109,199
Newark, N. J.....	105,059
Louisville, Ky.....	100,753
Cleveland, Ohio.....	92,829
Pittsburg, Pa.....	86,076
Jersey City, N. J.....	82,546
Detroit, Mich.....	79,577
Milwaukee, Wis.....	71,440
Albany, N. Y.....	69,422
Providence, R. I.....	68,904
Rochester, N. Y.....	62,386
Allegheny, Pa.....	53,180
Richmond, Va.....	51,038
New Haven, Conn.....	50,840
Charleston, S. C.....	48,956
Indianapolis, Ind.....	48,244
Troy, N. Y.....	46,465
Syracuse, N. Y.....	43,051
Worcester, Mass.....	41,105
Lowell, Mass.....	40,928
Memphis, Tenn.....	40,226
Cambridge, Mass.....	39,634
Hartford, Conn.....	37,180
Scranton, Pa.....	35,092
Reading, Pa.....	33,930
Paterson, N. J.....	33,579
Kansas City, Mo.....	32,260
Mobile, Ala.....	32,034
Toledo, Ohio.....	31,584
Portland, Me.....	31,413
Columbus, Ohio.....	31,274
Wilmington, Del.....	30,841
Dayton, Ohio.....	30,473
Lawrence, Mass.....	28,921
Utica, N. Y.....	28,804
Charlestown, Mass.....	28,323
Savannah, Ga.....	28,235
Lynn, Mass.....	28,233
Fall River, Mass.....	26,766

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.		Miles R. R. 1872.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.		Miles R. R. 1872.
		1870.	1875.				1870.	1875.	
<i>States.</i>					<i>States.</i>				
Alabama.....	50,722	996,992	.....	1,671	Pennsylvania.....	46,000	3,521,791	.....	5,113
Arkansas.....	52,198	484,471	.....	25	Rhode Island.....	1,306	217,353	258,239	136
California.....	188,981	560,247	.....	1,013	South Carolina.....	29,385	705,606	925,145	1,201
Connecticut.....	4,674	537,454	.....	820	Tennessee.....	45,600	1,258,520	.....	1,520
Delaware.....	2,126	125,015	.....	227	Texas.....	237,504	815,579	.....	865
Florida.....	59,268	187,748	.....	466	Vermont.....	10,212	330,551	.....	675
Georgia.....	58,000	1,184,109	.....	2,108	Virginia.....	40,904	1,225,163	.....	1,490
Illinois.....	55,410	2,539,891	.....	5,904	West Virginia.....	23,000	442,014	.....	485
Indiana.....	33,809	1,680,637	.....	3,529	Wisconsin.....	53,924	1,054,670	1,236,729	1,725
Iowa.....	55,045	1,191,792	1,350,544	3,160	<i>Total States.....</i>				
Kansas.....	81,318	364,399	528,349	1,760	1,950,171 38,113,253				
Kentucky.....	37,600	1,321,011	.....	1,123	<i>Territories.</i>				
Louisiana.....	41,346	726,915	857,039	539	Arizona.....	113,916	9,658	.....	.....
Maine.....	31,776	626,915	.....	871	Colorado.....	104,500	39,864	.....	392
Maryland.....	11,184	780,894	.....	820	Dakota.....	147,490	14,181	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	7,800	1,457,351	1,651,912	1,606	Dist. of Columbia.....	60	131,700	.....	.....
Michigan.....	56,451	1,184,059	1,334,031	2,235	Idaho.....	90,932	14,999	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	83,531	439,706	598,429	1,612	Idaho.....	143,776	20,595	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	62,704	827,922	.....	990	New Mexico.....	121,201	91,874	.....	.....
Missouri.....	65,350	1,721,295	.....	2,580	Utah.....	80,056	86,786	.....	375
Nebraska.....	75,955	123,993	246,280	828	Washington.....	69,944	23,955	.....	498
Nevada.....	112,090	42,491	52,540	593	Wyoming.....	93,107	9,118	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	9,280	318,300	.....	790	<i>Total Territories.....</i>				
New Jersey.....	8,320	906,096	1,026,502	1,265	965,032 442,730				
New York.....	47,000	4,382,759	4,705,208	4,470	<i>Aggregate of U. S. (2,915,203 38,555,983)</i>				
North Carolina.....	50,704	1,071,361	.....	1,190	60,852				
Ohio.....	39,964	2,665,260	.....	3,740					
Oregon.....	95,241	90,923	.....	109					
* Last Census of Michigan taken in 1874.					* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.				

* Last Census of Michigan taken in 1874.

* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD;

POPULATION AND AREA.

COUNTRIES.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	CAPITALS.	Population.
China.....	446,500,000	1871	3,741,846	119.3	Pekin.....	1,648,800
British Empire.....	226,817,108	1871	4,677,432	48.6	London.....	3,251,800
Russia.....	81,925,490	1871	8,003,778	10.2	St. Petersburg.....	667,000
United States with Alaska.....	38,925,600	1870	2,603,884	7.78	Washington.....	109,199
France.....	36,469,800	1866	204,091	178.7	Paris.....	1,825,300
Austria and Hungary.....	35,904,400	1869	240,348	149.4	Vienna.....	833,900
Japan.....	34,785,300	1871	149,399	232.9	Yeddo.....	1,554,800
Great Britain and Ireland.....	31,817,100	1871	121,315	262.3	London.....	3,251,800
German Empire.....	29,906,092	1871	160,207	187.	Berlin.....	825,400
Italy.....	27,439,921	1871	118,847	230.9	Rome.....	244,484
Spain.....	16,642,000	1867	195,775	85.	Madrid.....	332,000
Brazil.....	10,000,000	.....	3,253,029	3.07	Rio Janeiro.....	420,000
Turkey.....	16,463,000	.....	672,621	24.4	Constantinople.....	1,075,000
Mexico.....	9,173,700	1869	761,526	11.9	Mexico.....	210,300
Sweden and Norway.....	5,921,500	1870	292,871	20.	Stockholm.....	136,900
Persia.....	5,000,000	1870	635,964	7.8	Teheran.....	120,000
Belgium.....	5,021,300	1869	11,373	441.5	Brussels.....	314,100
Bavaria.....	4,861,400	1871	29,292	165.9	Munich.....	169,500
Portugal.....	3,995,200	1868	34,494	115.8	Lisbon.....	224,063
Holland.....	3,688,300	1870	12,680	290.9	Hague.....	90,100
New Grenada.....	3,000,000	1870	357,157	8.4	Bogota.....	45,000
Chili.....	2,000,000	1869	132,616	15.1	Santiago.....	115,400
Switzerland.....	2,669,100	1870	15,992	166.9	Berne.....	36,000
Peru.....	2,500,000	1871	471,838	5.3	Lima.....	160,100
Bolivia.....	2,000,000	.....	497,321	4.	Chuquisaca.....	25,000
Argentine Republic.....	1,812,000	1869	871,848	2.1	Buenos Ayres.....	177,800
Wurtemberg.....	1,818,500	1871	7,533	241.4	Stuttgart.....	91,600
Denmark.....	1,784,000	1870	14,753	120.9	Copenhagen.....	162,000
Venezuela.....	1,500,000	.....	368,238	4.1	Caracas.....	43,000
Baden.....	1,461,400	1871	5,912	247.	Carlsruhe.....	36,600
Greece.....	1,457,900	1870	19,353	75.3	Athens.....	43,400
Guatemala.....	1,180,000	1871	40,879	28.9	Guatemala.....	40,000
Ecuador.....	1,300,000	.....	218,928	5.9	Quito.....	70,000
Paraguay.....	1,000,000	1871	63,787	15.6	Asuncion.....	48,000
.....	823,138	.....	2,969	277.9	Darmstadt.....	30,000
Liberia.....	600,000	1871	9,766	61.8	Monrovia.....	4,000
San Salvador.....	572,000	.....	7,335	77.3	San Salvador.....	15,000
Hayti.....	350,000	1871	10,205	56.	Port au Prince.....	20,000
Nicaragua.....	300,000	1871	58,171	6.	Managua.....	10,000
Uruguay.....	300,000	1871	66,722	6.5	Monte Video.....	44,500
Honduras.....	350,000	1871	47,092	7.4	Comayagua.....	12,000
San Domingo.....	136,000	.....	17,823	7.6	San Domingo.....	20,000
Costa Rica.....	135,000	1870	21,505	6.3	San Jose.....	2,000
Hawaii.....	62,950	.....	7,633	80.	Honolulu.....	7,633

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS, BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					
	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.
Adams.....	56362	41323	26508	14476	2186	-----
Alexander.....	10564	4707	2484	3313	1390	626
Bond.....	13152	9815	6144	5060	3124	2931
Boone.....	12942	11678	7624	1705	-----	-----
Brown.....	12205	9938	7198	4183	-----	-----
Bureau.....	32415	26426	8841	3067	-----	-----
Calhoun.....	6562	5144	3231	1741	1090	-----
Carroll.....	16705	11733	4586	1023	-----	-----
Cass.....	11580	11325	7253	2981	-----	-----
Champaign.....	32737	14629	2649	1475	-----	-----
Christian.....	20363	10492	3203	1878	-----	-----
Clark.....	18719	14987	9532	7453	3940	931
Clay.....	15875	9336	4289	3228	755	-----
Clinton.....	16285	10941	5139	3718	2330	-----
Coles.....	25235	14203	9335	9616	-----	-----
Cook.....	349966	144954	43385	10201	-----	-----
Crawford.....	13889	11551	7135	4422	3117	*23
Cumberland.....	12223	8311	3718	-----	-----	2999
De Kalb.....	23265	19086	7540	1697	-----	-----
De Witt.....	14768	10820	5002	3247	-----	-----
Douglas.....	13484	7140	-----	-----	-----	-----
Du Page.....	16685	14701	9290	3535	-----	-----
Edgar.....	21450	16925	10692	8225	4071	-----
Edwards.....	7565	5454	3524	3070	1649	3444
Effingham.....	15653	7816	3799	1675	-----	-----
Fayette.....	19638	11189	8075	6328	2704	-----
Ford.....	9103	1979	-----	-----	-----	-----
Franklin.....	12652	9393	5681	3682	4083	1763
Fulton.....	38291	33338	22508	13142	1841	-----
Gallatin.....	11134	8055	5448	10760	7405	3155
Greene.....	20277	16093	12429	11951	7674	-----
Grundy.....	14938	10379	3023	-----	-----	-----
Hamilton.....	13014	9915	6362	3945	2616	-----
Hancock.....	35935	29061	14652	9946	483	-----
Hardin.....	5113	3759	2887	1378	-----	-----
Henderson.....	12582	9501	4612	-----	-----	-----
Henry.....	35506	20660	3807	1260	41	-----
Iroquois.....	25782	12325	4149	1695	-----	-----
Jackson.....	19634	9589	5862	3566	1828	1542
Jasper.....	11234	8364	3220	1472	-----	-----
Jefferson.....	17864	12965	8109	5762	2555	691
Jersey.....	15054	12051	7354	4535	-----	-----
Jo Daviess.....	27820	27325	18604	6180	2111	-----
Johnson.....	11248	9342	4114	3626	1596	843
Kane.....	39091	30062	16703	6501	-----	-----
Kankakee.....	24352	15412	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kendall.....	12399	13074	7730	-----	-----	-----
Knox.....	39522	28663	13279	7060	274	-----
Lake.....	21014	18257	14226	2634	-----	-----
La Salle.....	60792	48332	17815	9348	-----	-----
Lawrence.....	12533	9214	6121	7092	3668	-----
Lee.....	27171	17651	5292	2035	-----	-----
Livingston.....	31471	11637	1553	759	-----	-----
Logan.....	23053	14272	5128	2333	-----	-----

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS—CONCLUDED.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					
	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.
Macon	26,481	13,738	3988	3039	1122	.....
Macoupin	32,726	24,602	12,355	7,926	1,990	.....
Madison	44,131	31,251	20,441	14,433	6,221	13,550
Marion	20,622	12,739	6,720	4,742	2,125	.....
Marshall	16,950	13,437	5,180	18,49	.....	.....
Mason	16,184	10,931	5,921	.....	.....	.....
Massac	9,581	6,213	4,092	.....	.....	.....
McDonough	26,509	20,069	7,616	5,308	(b)	.....
McHenry	23,762	22,089	14,978	2,578	.....	.....
McLean	53,988	28,772	10,163	6,565	.....	.....
Menard	11,735	9,584	6,349	4,431	.....	.....
Mercer	18,769	15,042	5,246	2,352	26	.....
Monroe	12,982	12,832	7,679	4,481	2,000	*21
Montgomery	25,314	13,979	6,277	4,490	2,953	1516
Morgan	28,463	22,112	16,064	19,547	12,714	.....
Moultrie	10,385	6,385	3,234	.....	.....	.....
Ogle	27,492	22,888	10,020	3,479	.....	.....
Peoria	47,540	36,601	17,547	6,153	(c)	.....
Perry	13,723	9,552	5,278	3,222	1,215	.....
Piatt	10,953	6,127	1,606	.....	.....	.....
Pike	30,708	27,249	18,819	11,728	2,396	.....
Pope	11,437	6,742	3,975	4,094	3,316	2,610
Pulaski	7,754	3,943	2,265	.....	.....	.....
Putnam	6,280	5,587	3,924	2,131	1,310	.....
Randolph	20,859	17,205	11,079	7,944	4,429	3,492
Richland	12,803	9,711	4,012	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island	29,783	21,005	6,937	2,610	.....	.....
Saline	12,714	9,331	5,588	.....	.....	.....
Sangamon	46,352	32,274	19,228	14,716	12,960	.....
Schuyler	17,419	14,684	10,573	6,972	6,295	.....
Scott	10,530	9,069	7,914	6,215	.....	.....
Shelby	25,476	14,613	7,807	6,659	2,972	.....
Stark	10,751	9,004	3,710	1,573	.....	.....
St. Clair	51,068	37,694	20,180	13,631	7,078	*5
Stephenson	30,608	25,112	11,666	2,800	.....	5,248
Tazewell	27,903	21,470	12,052	7,221	4,716	.....
Union	16,518	11,181	7,615	5,524	3,239	2,362
Vermilion	30,388	19,800	11,492	9,303	5,836	.....
Wabash	88,41	73,13	46,90	4,240	2,710	.....
Warren	23,174	18,336	8,176	6,739	308	.....
Washington	17,509	13,731	6,953	4,810	1,675	1,517
Wayne	19,758	12,223	6,825	5,133	2,553	1,114
White	16,846	12,403	8,925	7,919	6,091	4,828
Whitesides	27,503	18,737	5,361	2,514	.....	.....
Will	43,013	29,321	16,703	10,167	.....	.....
Williamson	17,329	12,205	7,216	4,457	.....	.....
Winnebago	29,301	24,491	11,773	4,609	.....	.....
Woodford	18,956	13,282	4,415	.....	.....	.....
Total	253,989	171,195	85,147	47,618	15,745	*49
						55,162

STATE LAWS

RELATING TO RATES OF INTEREST AND PENALTIES FOR USURY.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Legal Rate of Interest.	Rate al- lowed by Contract.	Penalties for Usury.
	per cent	per cent.	
Alabama	8	8	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Arizona	10	Any rate.	
Arkansas.....	6	10	Forfeiture of principal and interest.
California.....	10	Any rate.	
Colorado	10	Any rate.	
Connecticut.....	7	7	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Dakota.....	7	12	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Delaware.....	6	6	Forfeiture of principal.
District of Columbia	6	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Florida	8	Any rate.	
Georgia	7	12	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Idaho.....	10	24	Fine and imprisonment.
Illinois.....	6	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Indiana.....	6	10	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Iowa.....	6	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Kansas.....	8	12	Forfeiture of ex. of in. above 12 per cent.
Kentucky	6	8	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Louisiana.....	5	8	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Maine.....	6	Any rate.	
Maryland.....	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Massachusetts	6	Any rate.	
Michigan.....	7	10	Forfeiture of ex. of in. above 7 per cent.
Minnesota.....	7	12	No Usury Law in this State.
Mississippi.....	6	10	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Missouri.....	6	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Montana.....	10	Any rate.	
Nebraska.....	10	12	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Nevada.....	10	Any rate.	
New Hampshire.....	6	6	Forfeiture of thrice the excess and costs.
New Jersey.....	7	7	Forfeiture of entire interest.
New Mexico.....	6	Any rate.	
New York.....	7	7.	Forfeiture of contract.
North Carolina.....	6	8	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Ohio.....	6	8	Forfeiture of excess above 6 per cent.
Ontario, Canada.....	6	Any rate.	
Oregon	10	12	
Pennsylvania.....	6	Any rate.	
Quebec, Canada	6	Any rate.	
Rhode Island.....	6	Any rate.	
South Carolina.....	7	Any rate.	
Tennessee.....	6	10	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Texas.....	8	12	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Utah.....	10	Any rate.	
Vermont.....	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Virginia.....	6	6*	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Washington Territory	10	Any rate.	
West Virginia.....	6	6*	Forfeiture of excess of interest
Wisconsin.....	7	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Wyoming.....	12	Any rate.	

* Except in cases defined by statutes of the State.

STATE LAWS

RELATING TO LIMITATIONS OF ACTIONS: SHOWING LIMIT OF TIME IN WHICH
ACTION MAY BE BROUGHT ON THE FOLLOWING:

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Assault slander, &c.	Open Accts.	Notes.	Judg- ments.	Sealed and witnessed Instru- ments.
	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
Alabama.....	1	3	6	20	10
Arkansas.....	1	3	5	10	10
California.....	1	2	4	5	5
Colorado.....	1	6	6	3	3
Connecticut.....	3	6	6	20	17
Dakota.....	2	6	6	20	20
Delaware.....	1	3	6	20	20
District of Columbia.....	1	3	3	12	12
Florida.....	2	4	5	20	20
Georgia.....	1	4	6	7	20
Idaho.....	2	2	4	5	5
Illinois.....	1	5	10	20	10
Indiana.....	2	6	20	20	20
Iowa.....	2	5	10	20	10
Kansas.....	1	3	5	5	15
Kentucky.....	1	2	15	15	15
Louisiana.....	1	3	5	10	20
Maine.....	2	6	20	20	20
Maryland.....	1	3	3	12	12
Massachusetts.....	2	6	20	20	20
Michigan.....	2	6	6	6	10
Minnesota.....	2	6	6	10	6
Mississippi.....	1	3	6	7	7
Missouri.....	2	5	10	20	10
Montana.....	2	5	10	10	10
Nebraska.....	1	4	5	5	10
Nevada.....	2	2	4	5	4
New Hampshire.....	2	6	6	20	20
New Jersey.....	2	6	6	20	16
New Mexico.....	1	6	10	10	10
New York.....	2	6	6	20	20
North Carolina.....	3	3	3	10	10
Ohio.....	1	6	15	15	15
Ontario (U. Canada).....	2	6	6	20	20
Oregon.....	2	6	6	10	20
Pennsylvania.....	1	6	6	20	20
Quebec (L. Canada).....	1	5	5	30	30
Rhode Island.....	1	6	6	20	20
South Carolina.....	2	6	6	20	20
Tennessee.....	1	6	6	10	6
Texas.....	1	2	4	10	5
Utah.....	1	2	4	5	7
Vermont.....	2	6	4	8	8
Virginia.....	1	5	5	10	20
Washington Territory.....	2	3	6	6	6
West Virginia.....	1	5	10	10	10
Wisconsin.....	2	6	6	20	20
Wyoming.....	1	6	15	15	15

PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, BY COUNTIES.—1870.

COUNTIES.	Improved Land.	Woodland.	Other unimproved.	Spring Wheat.	Winter Wheat.	Rye.	Indian Corn.	Oats.
Total.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Total.	19,329,952	5,061,578	1,491,331	10,133,207	19,995,198	2,456,578	129,921,395	12,780,851
Adams.	287,926	112,576	19,370	16,191	947,616	20,989	1,452,905	759,074
Alexander.	13,836	17,761			42,658	30	244,220	21,627
Bond.	145,045	42,613	1,915	700	368,625	6,240	1,064,052	461,097
Boone.	137,307	29,886	2,658	241,042	599	35,871	466,985	579,127
Brown.	57,062	35,491	25,608	13,276	117,502	4,742	337,769	70,852
Bureau.	380,611	41,866	15,093	465,226	1,044	43,811	3,030,400	987,432
Calhoun.	37,684	63,443	2,754	75	221,294	1,186	234,041	26,341
Carroll.	186,864	29,793	33,302	418,073	260	25,721	1,367,965	775,100
Cass.	92,902	33,493	6,604	12,165	127,054	2,772	1,146,980	168,784
Champaign.	419,368	16,789	58,502	102,577	123,091	45,752	3,924,720	721,375
Christian.	241,472	19,803	19,173	18,360	504,041	10,722	1,883,336	383,821
Clark.	118,594	102,201	5,420		185,118	7,308	614,582	212,628
Clay.	146,922	80,612	5,225	1,894	55,737	3,221	1,019,994	209,945
Clinton.	150,177	48,868	8,722	500	610,888	1,619	813,257	446,324
Coles.	208,337	45,214	3,271	2,651	154,485	8,825	2,133,111	315,954
Cook.	348,824	19,635	17,337	144,296	4,904	20,171	570,427	1,584,225
Crawford.	105,055	78,350	27,185	60	212,924	15,497	581,964	136,255
Cumberland.	75,342	40,334	5,604	550	84,697	14,798	403,075	171,880
DeKalb.	334,502	29,742	6,551	398,059	190	21,018	1,023,849	1,087,074
De Witt.	292,339	17,838	17,633	106,535	11,845	11,540	1,131,635	16,756
Douglas.	147,633	11,897	7,316	7,683	65,461	9,017	1,680,225	227,471
DuPage.	164,874	17,243	3,851	106,096	693	7,532	331,981	860,809
Edgar.	265,458	66,803	14,282	13,283	247,360	37,508	2,107,615	290,679
Edward.	58,912	57,585	830		122,703	528	352,371	129,152
Effingham.	120,343	56,340	26,206	77	195,716	19,759	620,247	386,073
Fayette.	187,196	93,400	16,786		351,310	25,328	962,525	497,395
Ford.	103,499	62,996	14,076	42,571	1,008	11,532	565,671	154,580
Franklin.	80,749	3,994	86,710	365	111,324	5,195	653,435	129,426
Fulton.	228,132	123,823	4,076	193,669	223,930	131,711	1,508,763	261,390
Gallatin.	49,572	68,750	2,565		53,093	51	509,491	27,164
Greene.	175,408	93,242	29,653		577,400	415	1,051,313	64,029
Grundy.	133,999	6,256	4,505	21,700	150	4,930	295,971	269,332
Hamilton.	58,996	93,876		139	92,347	11,672	735,252	203,464
Hancock.	331,517	43,385	18,480	181,379	232,750	133,533	1,510,401	579,419
Hardin.	28,117	44,771	107		32,306			26,991
Henderson.	140,954	34,705	14,243	161,112	69,062	96,430	1,712,901	229,286
Henry.	265,901	12,620	31,459	462,379	445	35,766	2,541,683	668,367
Jackson.	322,510	22,478	63,498	57,160	10,480	23,259	799,811	430,746
Jasper.	78,548	87,642	5,991	890	329,036	524	611,951	149,931
Jefferson.	90,867	67,023	12,250		87,808	9,165	461,345	149,214
Jersey.	118,951	24,888	7,78		100,855	5,934	887,991	285,940
Johnson.	94,147	51,427	1,363		558,367		519,120	22,770
Joliet.	156,517	82,076	45,779	282,758	555	7,182	1,286,326	874,016
Kane.	57,820	3	79,141		92,191	2,468	343,298	74,525
Kankakee.	240,120	34,646	399	188,826	325	23,618	674,337	785,068
Kendall.	312,182	10,978	10,598	103,466	486	12,932	637,399	772,408
Knox.	161,001	14,244	2,282	90,681	1,249	5,162	681,267	468,890
Lake.	330,829	41,666	25,153	287,764	113,547	2,708,315	787,952	787,952
Lasalle.	207,779	21,072	24,399	168,914	221	5,774	1,117,355	699,069
Lawrence.	83,724	48,117	2,356	271,181	2,193	48,308	3,077,022	1,509,642
Lee.	87,828	72,738	3,273		264,134	1,121	656,361	131,386
Livingston.	322,211	12,071	7,409	450,793	2,260	14,822	1,656,978	803,197
Logan.	377,505	12,462	41,788	120,206	1,339	26,116	1,182,691	659,300
Madison.	321,708	17,349	408	198,055	40,963	37,232	4,221,641	490,226
Macoupin.	205,238	13,135	9,135	55,238	196,616	29,232	2,214,468	454,648
Madison.	331,058	81,224	7,343	160	86,398	2,401	1,151,335	1,151,335
Madison.	257,032	89,450	13,675	550	1,207,181	3,685	2,127,549	475,252
Marion.	173,081	61,578	4,142		173,652	11,517	1,031,057	389,446
Marshall.	166,057	8,266	2,976	106,129	900	36,137	1,182,903	362,604
Mason.	209,453	31,739	31,013	73,261	125,628	49,181	2,648,721	272,660
Massac.	25,151	33,339	30		72,316	544	133,124	22,097
McDonough.	204,143	23,544	14,035	272,331	36	72,401	1,362,917	280,177
McHenry.	230,514	53,292	57,998	401,790	20	29,264	1,145,005	910,397
McLean.	494,978	40,369	49,087	211,801	10,955	39,824	3,723,379	911,127
Menard.	141,171	34,931	13,952	36,152	45,793	4,288	1,973,881	235,091
Merced.	222,809	45,977	22,588	289,291	13,208	778	2,054,962	452,889
Monroe.	92,810	83,369	660		651,767	1,427	543,718	152,251
Montgomery.	276,682	47,804	8,495	59	744,891	3,291	1,527,898	668,424
Morgan.	293,456	60,217	1,378	18,196	557,523	5,537	3,198,835	198,724
Moultrie.	144,220	24,783	13,112	17,128	196,436	6,674	1,753,141	263,992
Ogle.	316,883	43,643	14,913	497,038	5,580	157,504	1,867,066	141,540
Peoria.	170,729	48,666	2,516	92,361	31,843	99,501	969,224	334,892
Perry.	93,754	68,476	220		350,446	1,011	384,446	338,760
Platt.	94,454	5,978	13,897	26,382	39,762	9,248	1,029,725	130,610
Pike.	238,953	128,953	9,302	130	1,057,497	25,305	1,399,188	161,419
Poplar.	55,080	87,734			70,457	2,306	315,958	67,886
Potter.	19,319	5,516			46,922	15	1,735	16,511
Putnam.	37,271	17,184	4,174	28,137	79	7,707	334,259	86,519
Randolph.	140,764	162,274	1,170	450	1,031,022	3,235	510,081	414,487
Richland.	75,079	50,618	2,025		150,268	3,401	482,594	201,634
Rock Island.	155,214	31,239	20,755	243,541	2,279	20,003	1,459,653	276,575
Saline.	72,309	70,395	809	59	83,011	508	531,511	69,793
Sangamon.	201,718	43,068	19,982	89,304	247,658	3,079	4,386,769	597,718
Schuyler.	96,195	62,477	21,294	56,221	166,721	20,841	1,145,005	119,453
Scott.	85,331	44,633	1,610	18	266,105	930	752,771	13,163
Shelby.	310,179	74,908	9,314	15,526	452,015	23,686	2,082,578	637,812
Stark.	138,129	12,375	2,783	124,630	30,534	1,119,878	316,726	
St. Clair.	231,117	76,591	2,016	2,550	1,562,621	1,008	1,423,121	476,851
Stephenson.	251,457	43,167	13,701	527,394	2,118	135,362	1,615,679	960,630
Tazewell.	229,126	73,445	14,445	13,417	72,419	59,027	2,062,053	505,711
Tazewell.	75,832	83,606	5,300		160,231	1,737	1,173	124,173
Vermilion.	360,251	53,078	31,122	44,806	249,558	52,476	2,818,027	436,051
Walton.	54,063	37,558	509		202,201	421,361		110,793
Washington.	266,187	27,294	14,583	186,290	5,712	72,212	2,982,853	601,054
Washington.	177,592	55,852	1,931		672,486	2,576	836,115	533,498
White.	147,352	146,794	10,186	206	164,839	8,665	1,179,291	404,492
White.	83,398	83,398			164,321	868	870,521	119,412
White.	289,809	21,823	37,310	457,455	264	31,658	2,162,943	880,838
White.	419,442	24,261	6,335	195,286	1,996	8,030	1,131,458	1,268,682
Williamson.	128,418	116,919	1,618	176	170,787	6,228	655,770	180,986
Winnebago.	217,473	37,238	15,237	408,606	2,468	137,985	1,237,406	868,903
Woodford.	225,504	25,217	24,135	178,139	108,307	20,426	2,154,185	744,581



J. J. Adair

PLEASANT GROVE TP.



HISTORY OF COLES COUNTY.

By H. Berlin, A. A. Gilman, and J. W. Blair.

HISTORY is the camera through which we view the events of countries and people. It records the noble deeds of the soldier and the statesman, and stands the proud monument of a country's greatness. It is history, sacred though it be, that tells us of the glory of Eden, and the purity and happiness of the first pair in its Elysian fields, and likewise of their transgression and fall. And through the sixty centuries that have passed since the world's dawn, it is history that presents to us, whether in types, in hieroglyphics or in tradition, all that we know of men and things past. The events which constitute the annals of a country are matters of at least some local interest, and be that country ever so "beautiless, barren and bleak," it contains something of sufficient importance to be engraved upon the pages of history. How much more important, then, that the fertile region of which we propose to treat in these pages should become a matter of record, and form a part of the history of a great State and a great country.

A history of Coles County is a part of the history of America. Every portion of a thing goes to make up and becomes a part of the whole. The population of this county constitutes a part of the forty millions of American citizens who people this country, and their absolute wealth and prosperity make a part of our national wealth and material greatness. The intelligence of its people form a part of our intelligence as a nation. The patriotism and self-sacrificing devotion of its sons, the gallantry and prowess of its soldiers on a hundred battlefields, are no mean part of the pride and glory of this great American nation.

The age of Coles County (as such) is two years less than half a century, but the date of its settlement extends back nearly a decade beyond its organization as a county. Within that time, the events that have transpired and the scenes that have been enacted upon its soil, will be the subject-matter of these pages. Taking it from the time of its occupancy by the Indians, we will endeavor to trace its progress from that wilderness state to the present period of its wealth and prosperity. Its growth has been rapid and wonderful beyond the wildest dreams of the pioneers who first set foot within its borders.

The present territory of the county was formerly a part of the State of Virginia, and ceded by her to the United States in 1784, and was called the Northwest Territory. Virginia was the home of the "Father of His Country,"

and prides herself still on being the mother of the nation's best Presidents; so Coles County comes of no ignoble ancestry. In 1778, Virginia organized what is now Illinois into one county, which, some years later, received the name of St. Clair, from the then Governor of the Northwest Territory. In 1809, Illinois was organized into a separate Territory, and was composed at the time of two counties—St. Clair and Randolph. After this, Madison was set off from St. Clair, and Crawford was afterward set off from Madison. When Illinois was received into the sisterhood of States, in 1818, there were but fifteen counties, of which Crawford was one. This county was named for Hon. William H. Crawford, who was reputed an honest man, and a safe custodian of public money: for under the administration of Madison and Monroe he was Secretary of the Treasury, and also a candidate for the Presidency in the Adams and Jackson campaign of 1824. During the year 1819, Clark County was set off from Crawford. It then embraced a large extent of territory running up the valley of the Wabash, and far beyond, even to the Canada line, or British possessions. Clark County was named in honor of Gen. George Rogers Clarke, a native of Virginia, and a pioneer warrior of considerable celebrity. In 1779, more than a quarter of a century before the organization of Illinois into a separate Territory, he organized an army in Virginia, and marched it across the Alleghany Mountains to the Ohio River. A few years later, the world rung with the mighty achievement of Napoleon crossing the Alps with a great army, but to our mind, the deed no more than equaled that of Clarke in crossing the Alleghanies and traversing a wilderness with his little band of soldiers, beset and harassed by hostile savages. He had never seen a steamboat nor heard of a railway-train, but he understood war and the transportation of an army. He built rafts, and on them shipped his soldiers down the Ohio to the spot where Shawneetown now stands, and then by forced marches through swamps and marshes filled with water, often knee-deep to his men, he moved them across the country to Kaskaskia and captured that important post from the British. But all this belongs to State history.

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

Coles County was set off from Clark in 1830. It then embraced in its territory what is now Cumberland and Douglas Counties. Upon its organization, it was christened Coles, in honor of Edward Coles, the second Governor of the State, and elected to that position in 1822. As a general rule, it is not safe to name a child or country for any man while he is yet living, though he be a very Solomon, for we know not how soon he may fall. There is no security for a good reputation but in the tomb. This side of that "bourn" the proudest name, the most exalted reputation may totter and fall to pieces. In this respect, however, Coles County's namesake died with a name untarnished. Edward Coles was a man eminently fit to give a name to any country. He was a native of Virginia, rich, and a large slave-owner, and when he emigrated

to Illinois he brought his slaves with him. A man who loved liberty, its fires lighted up his soul, and its benign influence dictated his action and inspired him with pure purposes and prompted him to noble deeds. Of all other men, he demanded respect for his rights, and to the rights and personal liberty of all other men he accorded the same profound respect. On reaching Illinois and becoming a citizen of the State, he set his slaves all free, and, in addition, gave each head of a family among them 160 acres of land. Such was the law at that time, that a man setting a slave free in Illinois, must give a bond that it should never become a public charge. To this very unsavory requirement of the law, Coles failed to yield obedience, for which little delinquency his case was adjudicated by the courts, and he was fined \$2,000. This fine he was never required to pay, and the cause which gave rise to it will never give rise to another of a similar character in Illinois, in the civilized ages to come.

Coles County, at the time of its organization, was some twenty-eight miles east and west, and about fifty miles north and south, but at that time, as already noted, it included Douglas and Cumberland Counties. At present, it is bounded on the north by Douglas County, on the west by Shelby and Moultrie Counties, on the south by Cumberland, and on the east by Clark and Edgar Counties. It embraces twenty-four sections of Township eleven north, and all of Townships 12 and 13, and eighteen sections of Township 14 north, in Ranges 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 east, and a part of Range 14 west. Range 11 east in this county is fractional, being only three-fourths of a mile wide. In the southeast part of the county there is a "jog" in the east line of three sections wide east and west, in Range 14 west, and seven sections long north and south, in Townships 11 and 12 north. When Coles County was set off from Clark, the latter was unwilling to give up that portion of its territory and inhabitants to a new county. The reason of this is found in the fact that it embraced the best portion of that county, and a settlement of energetic and intelligent people. In the north line of the county, there is also a "jog" of two miles north, in Ranges 11 east and 14 west. This was made to retain the village of Oakland in this county, when Douglas County was created. That village was then regarded as having great room for outgrowth and development. This county was unwilling to give up that portion of its territory, and the people of that village were unwilling to be given over to a new county organization. Coles County is situated in latitude 40 north and in longitude 11 west from Washington, and embraces about five hundred square miles. Its general surface is undulating; not so level as to be regarded flat, nor so broken as to be considered mountainous or even hilly. It forms a beautiful plateau or table-land, and is about eight hundred feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico. It is largely prairie, and constitutes a part of what is known as the Grand Prairie. This prairie is perhaps as large in extent, as rich in soil and as magnificent, originally, in nature's waving fields as any in the Mississippi Valley.

In the topography of the county, the prairies form rather a notable feature. The origin of these great plains has been a source of much speculation. One theory is that the soil resulted from the decomposition of vegetable matter under water, and that the attending conditions were incompatible with the growth of timber. According to this view, prairies are at present in process of forming along the shores of lakes and rivers. During river freshets, the heaviest particles settle nearest the channel, and here, by repeated deposits, the banks first became elevated above the floods. These natural levees becoming sufficiently high, are overgrown with timber, and inclose large areas of bottom lands back from the river, by which they are frequently inundated. The waters on these flats, when the flood subsides, are cut off from the river and form sloughs, frequently of great extent. Their shallow and stagnant waters are first invaded by mosses and other aquatic plants which grow under the surface and contain in their tissues lime, alumina and silica, the constituents of clay. They also subsist immense numbers of small mollusks and other diminutive creatures, and the constant decomposition of both vegetables and animals forms a stratum of clay corresponding with that which underlies the finished prairies. As the marshy bottoms are, by this means, built up to the surface of the water, the mosses are then intermixed with coarse grasses, which become more and more abundant as the depth diminishes. These reedy plants, now rising above the surface, absorb and decompose the carbonic-acid gas of the atmosphere, and convert it into woody matter, which at first forms a clayey mold, and afterward the black mold of the prairie.”*

As we have said, the prairies form a notable feature in the topography of the county, the soil in them being invariably deep, rich and productive. The original prairie grass grew very rank, often higher than a man's head. As a rule, the prairies occupy the high land and the timber the low land, though there are some exceptions to this. Timber abounds in the county, but is mostly confined to the valleys of the water-courses. The varieties consist of all the kinds of oak, hickory, walnut, elm, maple or sugar tree, cottonwood, hackberry and perhaps some others. There are still some very fine sugar orchards in the valley of the Embarrass River. Speaking of these sugar orchards and the excellent timber of the county calls to mind a stanza from the compositions of a local poet of Northern Illinois on a similar subject:

“The timber here is very good
The forest dense of sturdy wood;
The maple-tree its sweets affords,
And walnut, it is seen in boards,
The giant oak the axman beats—
Its massive trunk is torn to rails;
And game is plenty in the State,
Which makes the hunter's chances great.
The prairie wolf infests the land,
And the wild birds all but long stand.”

As fine poetical thought, the above effusion is of rather limited merit, but as descriptive of this country fifty years ago, the picture it presents is a very true one. Many years ago, in the settling-up of this part of the country, timber was regarded as quite an object. Every land-owner was of the opinion he must have a piece of timber-land. It was believed that the settlement and improvement of the country would render it eventually scarce. At one time, timber-land sold more readily, and for a higher price than prairie. Such, however, is not now the case, and a half-century of experience finds still an abundance of timber for all practical purposes.

Beautiful lakes, high mountains and large rivers, are not characteristic of Coles County. But two streams entitled to the name of river, enter its borders, viz., the Embarrass and the Kaskaskia. The latter is better known in this section of the country as Okaw, but nearer its mouth it is called Kaskaskia altogether. The Embarrass, or Aubraw, as it is almost universally pronounced, is a beautiful stream. It rises in Champaign County, flows through Douglas and this county from north to south, and makes a tributary of the Wabash. It is the dividing line between Morgan and Oakland Townships, Charleston and Ashmore, and Pleasant Grove and Hutton Townships. Before the days of railways and lightning news-carriers, this river was navigable, for an early statute of Illinois so declared it to be. During the time the law was in force, numerous vessels were built on this river, at a point near what is now known as Blakeman's Mill, and which went by the high-sounding name of the "boat-yard." Some of these vessels went down and out of the Embarrass, and down the Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans, and others foundered in the "Dark Bend," a spot where the sun never shines, except at high noon. These vessels were called flatboats, and were usually loaded with the surplus products of the country, consisting of such articles as would be of small loss if they never reached a market. This stream abounds in fine varieties of fish, viz., bass, cat, buffalo, pike and many others. The Okaw meanders through the township of Okaw, in the northwest part of the county. It is a dull, sluggish, running stream. The water is muddy, has not sufficient action to clear and purify itself of "wiggle-tails," and other such "vermin." Under the law, it, too, was a navigable river for shallow water-craft, and is a tributary of the "Father of Waters." There are two other streams which have their source in this county, both of which are too small to be called rivers, and rather large to be styled creeks. They are the little Wabash and the Kickapoo, and each takes its name from powerful tribes of Indians once dwelling in this region of country. They begin or "head" in the immediate neighborhood of each other, but the Wabash runs to the southwest and the Kickapoo to the east. There is also a small stream in Morgan Township, rejoicing in the oily appellation of Greasy Creek, which possesses some notoriety, by reason of the peculiar manner it acquired its name. In the pioneer days, hogs were "mast" fattened altogether, and in that neighborhood many hogs were stolen and butchered. It was the custom

of the people, before turning their hogs on the "mast," to give them certain ear-marks, by which each man was enabled to identify his own hogs. To destroy the evidence of ownership, the thieves would cut off the heads of the hogs stolen, and throw them into this creek. The decomposition made the water greasy, hence the name Greasy Water or Greasy Creek. On one occasion, these pioneer pork-packers were overtaken in a deep ravine in the woods killing hogs. When discovered, they were in the act of "scalding" a lot, but their heads had been cut off as usual. When asked why they took the heads off at so early a stage of the proceedings, they answered that they "never could get a good scald on a hog while his head was on." In Ashmore Township is a creek that bearing the perfumed name of Pole Cat, so called from the great numbers of popular feline pet, to be found in an early day, in its immediate vicinity. This classic stream, like Greasy Creek, also has its legend. The following story is told in connection with the origin of its name: A new-comer to the neighborhood, encountered one of these little monsters on the banks of this stream. In the combat that ensued, he learned through practical demonstration the startling power of "this kind of a cat" to defend itself when assailed by an enemy. The new-comer was so overwhelmed with the success of the animal's defense, that he buried his clothes on the battle-ground, and returned home in the costume of the Georgia Major, minus the spurs and the paper collar, and thereupon christened the stream by the name of Pole Cat. In the township of Hut-ton there are two small streams called respectively Whetstone and Hurricane; in Pleasant Grove are also two little streams, Indian and Clear Creeks, and in East Oakland, Brush Creek.

In the county are numerous groves, or small bodies of timber, isolated from the main timber. What circumstances gave rise to their growth, or how long they have been growing, is not within the knowledge of those now living. Dodge Grove is in Mattoon Township, about two miles northwest of the city, and takes its name from this circumstance: In the early days, there lived a family near it, of the name of Whitley, and they owned a race-mare, known as the "Dodge Filly." On a notable occasion they took her to Springfield to the races. These races took place twice a year, called the spring and fall meetings. They staked the filly on a race, and lost. Being loath to give her up, they run her off and concealed her in this grove for three weeks. The party winning the mare came in search of her, and had the officers of the law to scour the country, but they failed to find her. Thus the filly *dodged* capture, and the grove captured the name of Dodge. Dead Man's Grove is in La Fayette Township, on the north branch of Kickapoo Creek, and was formerly called Island Grove. It took its present name from the fact that a man was found dead in the grove in March, 1826, supposed to have frozen to death. There was snow on the ground at the time, and, when found, the corpse was "sitting at the root of a tree with a bridle thrown over the shoulders." The man's name was Coffman, and he lived in the Sand Creek settlement. He was carried by

Samuel Kellogg on horse-back, without coffin or escort, to the Parker settlement, on the Embarrass, for inquest and burial. Seven miles north and west of Charleston, in Hickory Township, standing out in the open prairie, are what is called the Seven Hickories. They acquired that name because formerly there were just seven hickory trees constituting all there was of the grove, and what seems somewhat singular is, that hickory is a species of timber that never grows in the prairies. The original trees have paid the debt of nature, but a numerous progeny still survive. In Humbolt Township near the village of the same name, on a little stream called Flat Branch, is the Blue-Grass Grove. It was formerly a camping-place of the Indians, and their ponies ate out the wild grass, when the blue-grass, as it invariably does in this country, sprang up spontaneously in its place. It thus became the first blue-grass "patch" in the county, and hence the name of Blue-Grass Grove. The Dry Grove and Buck Grove are near neighbors, and are about four miles south of Mattoon. The great number of deer, of the antlered sex, killed by the pioneer sportsmen gave rise to the name of the Buck Grove. Dry Grove has borne that name from time immemorial. It is supposed to have been named by the "first man," and that, too, in a dry time, otherwise its name would have been different, and more appropriate. In the south part of the county, in the town of Pleasant Grove, is a prairie called Goose-Nest Prairie. The inhabitants have always been proud of the title, but the rest of the world seem amused at the novelty of the name, and the people's peculiar pride of it. About the year 1827, a pioneer, named Josiah Marshall, was looking at the country, and coming into this prairie from the summit of a knoll in its midst, observing on one hand trees literally dripping with wild honey, and on the other, nature's waving meadows, and beneath him a soil, deep, rich and productive, and probably having in his mind's eye the peculiar richness of a goose egg, in an ecstasy of delight exclaimed in an uplifted voice, "this is the very goose-nest." It has since borne the name. Just west of this prairie, in the the same township, is a point of timber known as "Muddy Point," but has no significance in history, save the peculiar appropriateness of the name. In the east part of the county is a portion of a prairie called Parker's Prairie, so-called from George Parker, its original settler.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Prior to 1824, what is now Coles County was a wilderness waste, uninhabited by civilized man. If any pale-face before that time had ever come within its borders as an actual settler, it is not known whence he came, who he was or whither he went. The red man of the forest held high carnival over the land, his camp-fires were seen in the distance, and it was his war-whoop and his death-song that broke the stillness, while his wigwam was the only specimen of a habitation made with human hands. Old Bruin reigned king of the wild beasts; the panther screamed, the wolf howled, and the gray-eyed owl hooted without the presence of civilized man to "molest or make them afraid."

The forest was undisturbed except by the blaze of the tomahawk, and the soil untrodden, save by the wild beast and the savage and his pony. A half-century or more, white people have witnessed the grand march of civilization over this land, and to-day scarce a trace is left of the former presence of the aborigines of the country. In 1824, the first settlement was made in Coles County, by men whom God made white, and blessed with the light of civilization. Of the first emigrants, but few remain. Most of them have paid nature's last great debt, and the memories of those remaining are so impaired by age that but few facts can be obtained. The first settlers came from Crawford County on the Wabash River, where they had lived many years, building and dwelling in forts, and skirmishing with the Indians. As pioneers, they possessed an extensive experience. They were John Parker and his sons, among whom were Daniel, Benjamin, Silas, George and James Parker and families, and Samuel Kellogg and his wife Mary, in all fourteen souls, the latter of whom alone is living. The Parker's were formerly from Tennessee, and were good old-fashioned people. They dressed plain, lived rough and seemed to love the hardships and to delight in the adventures incident to the settlement of a new country. The soldier who leaves his home, sunders the ties of affection and bids adieu to loved ones, to do battle for his country, deserves well of its people. So, too, the pioneer, who goes out from the home of his childhood, leaving behind him the hallowed associations of youthful days, and the cherished objects of love and affection, hewing his way into the wilderness, and there settles down to build up a new country, and open a highway for civilization, is also worthy of credit among his fellow-countrymen.

Benjamin Parker built the first log cabin, and thus became the first actual settler in Coles County, fifty-five years ago. That cabin was built on the east bank of the Embarrass River, just opposite the place where Blakeman's mill was afterward erected, and was in what is now Hutton Township. It was a rude affair, and a fair sample of pioneer strength and awkwardness, but nevertheless turned the rain, broke the force of the sun's burning rays, resisted the chilling blasts of winter, and kept out the cold, damp air of night. It also answered the purpose of a dwelling-house, and consisted of parlor, dining-room, kitchen and bed-rooms enough to sleep fourteen persons. The walls were of unhewn logs, and floor of puncheons, neither hewn nor "planed." It was covered with clapboards, weighed down with poles in lieu of being nailed; the chimney was made of sticks and clay, and the "back walls" and "jambs" of the same material, except the quantity of clay was increased. The help to "raise" this cabin came from Crawford County, a distance of sixty miles. In those days, a house-raising was regarded as a "big thing" and were usually accompanied with a quilting, wool picking or sewing "bee," to furnish an excuse for the women to come together for a little quiet gossip, though not perhaps, as at the present day, to talk of Mrs. Jones' new bonnet, or Mrs. Smith's old dress made over, or the way Mrs. Brown had her back-hair "fixed last Sunday."

Those little gatherings were occasions for much good eating and drinking, the latter, however, being indulged in by the men only. And the best wrestler, the furthest jumper, and the swiftest runner were the heroes, and the best fighter wore off the belt, for at that early period fighting was always included in the popular amusements of the day.

John Parker, familiarly known as "High Johnny" Parker, and the progenitor of all the Parkers of this early settlement) was a soldier of the Revolutionary War—one of the heroes of that long and doubtful struggle that finally resulted in the independence of the "greatest country the sun shines on." Samuel Kellogg, mentioned as one of this little colony, was a soldier in the Black Hawk campaign of 1832, and has since died, but, as already stated, his widow is still living, and at present a resident of Charleston. But of the pioneers of this early settlement further particulars will be given in the township histories.

In the fall of 1824, Seth Bates and his sons, David and John Bates, and his stepsons, Levi and Samuel Doty, came to the county, and in the summer of 1825 made a settlement on Kickapoo Creek, in the present town of La Fayette. These were the first inhabitants in that region, and the settlement was made on what is now the Doctor Monroe farm. John Robbins and William Wagner came in a year or two later. The former put up a mill in the neighborhood, and the latter started a tan-yard. Samuel Frost came the next year after Robbins and Wagner, and was one of the first merchants in this settlement, as noted elsewhere, and also carried the first mail through from Paris to Vandalia. In 1826, Van Eastin settled in this neighborhood; in 1828, his brother John M. Eastin came, and their father, Charles Eastin, in 1830. The following story is told of the Eastins, as illustrative of the proverb that "fine feathers make fine birds," or at least are supposed to do so. John Eastin, just prior to coming to this county, had married Miss Jennie Reed. The first Sunday they spent in the wilderness of Coles County, they attended church rigged out in their "wedding toggery," and their "new store clothes" created quite a sensation in this then backwoods settlement, and elicited remarks from everybody. The next morning before breakfast, six men came to see him to borrow money for the purpose of buying land, supposing from his extravagant style of dress, that he must be rich and have money to loan, when he really had but \$6 to his name. In 1828, James Phipps settled in this neighborhood. As early as 1828 or 1829, James Ashmore, William Ewing and William Williams came in and settled on the south side of Kickapoo.

A settlement was made in the present township of Ashmore as early as 1825. The first white people in this section were the Dudleys and Laban Burr, all bachelors, thus forming a kind of second Eden, as Eden was before its quiet was disturbed by Mother Eve. To trace the genealogy of the Dudleys, it would be necessary to go back to Dudley Castle, Staffordshire, England, and begin with Earl Dudley, in the fourteenth century, following it down

through a long line of nobles, of whom one of the most powerful was Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and figured conspicuously during the reign of Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen of England. Their published genealogy is authentic, giving the descent of the Dudleys here mentioned from this noble family. The first one in the United States was Thomas Dudley, Governor of "Massachusetts Bay Colony." Many of his descendants held important positions in colonial times, and are to be found in almost every State of the Union at the present day. Many of them figured prominently in our struggle for independence, and their survivors and descendants are leading citizens of the country. The original settlers in this section were James and Guilford Dudley, and there are still sons of these pioneers living in the township of Ashmore, and are more particularly mentioned in that chapter. James Wells, Christopher Sousely, Joseph Henry, John Mitchell, William Austin, H. J. Ashmore and John Carter were also early settlers in this section. From them have descended some of the solid and substantial men of the county.

The first settlement was made on "Goose-Nest" Prairie in 1829. Rev. Daniel Barham and sons John and Nathan, and Thomas Barker, put up the first cabin in this little paradise, in the spring of the year mentioned above. This settlement was in what is now Pleasant Grove Township, and embraced as fine a body of land as may be found in Coles County. Michael Taylor and his son Elijah, John and Patrick Gordon, and Dow Goodman, came in the same year, and found shelter in the same nest. Zeno Campbell, the Balahes and others, also came during this year and entered claims on "Goose-Nest" Prairie, or adjacent thereto. In the fall of 1830, John J. Adams, Mark Baker and William Wayne settled in the neighborhood. The Muddy Point settlement was likewise in Pleasant Grove Township. The first squatters here were Isaac Francher and Buck Houchin, who pitched their tents in this locality in 1827. Jack Price came in 1828; Joseph Glenn, Daniel Edson (not the inventor of the phonograph), Daniel Beals and his sons, in 1829, and William Dryden and Alfred Balch in the same year. In the fall of 1830, William Gammill and sons, his sons-in-law, A. Balch and Isaac Odell and Abner Johnston, came in and settled in this neighborhood.

A settlement was made on the west side of the Embarrass River, south of Greasy Creek, in the territory now embraced in Morgan Township, in 1829-30. Daniel McAllister, Benjamin Clark and William Shattun were the pioneers of this settlement. They were men of strong arms and brave hearts, well calculated to brave the dangers of a wilderness. They went to Big Creek (Edgar County) to mill, and sent their children four miles to school, and were thankful for even such conveniences as those. The widow of Benjamin Clark was the last survivor of these pioneers and three years ago (we do not know whether she is still living) was a hearty and hale old lady for her time of life. She spent eight weeks among the wolves and panthers during the winter of 1830, with six small children, while her husband had gone back to the settlements

for provisions. There are few ladies of the present day but would shrink from such an undertaking, and it is with no disparagement to the sex that we make the observation. Our women are as true and noble, and capable of as great sacrifices when necessity demands them, as at any other age of the world, even that heroic period when they severed from their heads their "golden tresses" and wove them into bow-strings for their fathers, brothers and husbands to defend their hearths and homes. But think of living in a wilderness for two long, weary months alone with half a dozen helpless children, beyond the reach of help. The bravest woman might well shrink from it.

The territory now embraced in Oakland Township contained settlements as early as 1829. In this year Samuel Ashmore settled in this region. Soon after his settlement, his sons H. J. and W. C. Ashmore came to the neighborhood. Samuel Hogue and James Black, sons-in-law of Samuel Ashmore, settled here also about the same time as those above mentioned. Where Oakland village now stands, settlements were made by Enoch Sears, Eli Sargent, Asa Redden and others. David Winkler and the Hoskineses settled on Brushy Fork. At the time of these settlements, the aborigines of the country were in possession of it, and had a village or trading-post in this vicinity. They were friendly, however, and lived with their pale-face neighbors in peace and harmony. In 1831, Stanton Pemberton and his sons came to the Ashmore settlement. A mill was built here at an early day by a man named Stevens, and a few years later another was built by Redden.

The first settlement made in what is now Charleston Township was in 1826. In that year, Enoch Glasco and sons, and J. Y. Brown, came to the county and settled about a mile north of the present city of Charleston. In 1827, the Parkers came from the Embarrass River Settlement and located on what is now Anderson's Addition to Charleston. About the same time, Hiram Steepleton and Isaac Lewis were added to the settlement. In 1829, Michael Cossell, Jr., came to the place, and the next year his father, and brothers Isaac and Solomon Cossell came in and made settlements. In the same year, Charles Morton and family settled in the little community. He was an energetic and enterprising man. He settled on what is now the Decker farm, and built a horse-mill, upon which many a pioneer ground the meal for his "corn-dodgers." Mr. Morton is mentioned in another chapter of this work as the first merchant, and one of the prominent business men of the county. Jesse Veach also settled in the present town of Charleston. He came first to Illinois in 1824, and to Coles County in 1825. After this, he returned to Crawford County, where he "took unto himself a wife," and, in 1831, came back to Coles County, where he still lives, enjoying the fruits of a well-spent life.

John Hutton came to Illinois in 1816, and, in 1824-25, settled in what is now Hutton Township. Says Capt. Adams, in his Centennial Address, he "made a hand building the first cabin, heard the first prayer made and the first sermon preached, and mourned at the first funeral in the present territory of

the county." In 1826, a settlement was made by the Parkers on what was known as Parker's Prairie, and which lies partly in Hutton Township. George Parker and his sons Joseph, Daniel and Jephthah were the first in this immediate neighborhood, and from them this beautiful prairie received its name. Joseph Parker killed a large bear, in 1828, near Buyess Berkley's, and many other members of the Bruin family were slaughtered in an early day by the pioneers. In the fall of 1826, there was a settlement made at a place called "Dog Town," which was also in the present town of Hutton. James Nees was the first settler in this section, but was very soon joined by Charles Miller and William Cook. Joshua Painter, Hugh Doyle, James Ashby and John C. Davis soon after made settlements in the same neighborhood. Anthony Cox, William Waldruff and Joel Connelly settled, also, in what is now Hutton, in 1828, and Daniel Evinger soon after. The latter put up a carding-machine on what was known as the John Flenner farm.

About 1826, a settlement was made at Wabash Point, in the present township of Paradise. The first white settler was Daniel Drake. In 1827, Thomas Hart and his sons settled in this neighborhood, and in July, 1828, Silas and Adam Hart and others of the same name came to the settlement, so that if there was any part of the country that had a *heart*, it was this Wabash Point settlement. These people were a law unto themselves, and tolerated no lawlessness in their midst. When one committed a misdemeanor, Judge Lynch came to the front and gave to the culprit but a short shrift. In illustration of his peremptory manner in disposing of the cases upon his docket, the following instance is given: On a certain occasion, a man living in the settlement was caught in the act of appropriating to himself another's cowhide and potatoes. A court was at once organized, with Thomas Hart, Jr., as Judge. Silas Hart was appointed attorney for the defendant, and William Higgins and others, jurors. The trial resulted in a verdict of guilty, and the punishment fixed at twenty-nine lashes and banishment from the settlement. After the lashes had been administered, the defendant was shown a star, in the direction of his "Old Kentucky Home," and bade to follow it, as did the wise men of the East. He waited not for the advice to be repeated, nor stood upon the order of his going; *he went*.

In 1826, Charles Sawyer made a settlement in the southern part of what is now Mattoon Township. His family came on the next spring; but a short time previous to their arrival, a man named Nash came to the settlement and occupied Sawyer's house. He injured himself one day, "carrying a log, to make a bee-gum," from the effects of which he died. This was the first death in the Wabash Settlement, which was principally in what is now Paradise Township, as already stated, but extended into Mattoon Township. John Sawyer was another of the pioneers of this settlement. These are said to have been without bread in their families as much as three weeks at a time. They

went five miles beyond Springfield to mill, and blazed the trees on the route, in order to find their way back home, and swam the Okaw River into the back-gain.

About 1833, a settlement was made in the present town of Okaw. John Whitney and four sons, William Bridgman and Jesse Fuller were the first squatters in this section. Henry and Hawkins Fuller and Nathaniel Dixon came in 1835. The year previous, however, the settlement was increased by the arrival of P. M. Ellis, the Elders and Fred. Price, these people used to splice teams and go a day's journey to a horse-mill. In wet weather, they would go to Sangamon River, near Decatur, or to Parker's Mill, on the Embarrass River.

EARLY FACTS AND FEATURES.

Thus we have taken a brief glance at a few of the first permanent settlements made in Coles County. We have passed over the settling of the county in this brief manner, in order to avoid, as much as possible, repetition. In the township histories, which follow, the settlement of each will be taken up and considered separately, and everything of interest will be fully and faithfully given, while in this chapter, matters pertaining more particularly to the county at large will be noticed.

The pioneers of a country are always subjected to many inconveniences, and live a hard and rough life. When immigrating to a new country, one leaves behind all the comforts and luxuries of civilization, to endure hunger and cold, and most of all, to brave the dangers of a wilderness. At the time of settling this country, it was inhabited by wild beasts, and wild men but little less savage than the wild beasts themselves. They came here poor, and for years the struggle with poverty was a hard one. Think of a family without bread for three weeks, and living on wild meat, potatoes and parched corn! As we look around us to-day, at the waving fields of "golden grain, ripening for the harvest," the droves of cattle grazing on the rich pastures, and the almost innumerable car-loads of grain and stock shipped to distant points, it is hard to realize what it was fifty years ago, and what the pioneers of that day underwent to produce this grand transformation. In the Centennial Address of Capt. Adams, already referred to, he says: "The early settlers were generally poor, and lived on Congress land. Considerable improvements were often made on land before it was entered. The custom not to enter each other out was the local law of the neighborhood. It sometimes occurred that entries were made of lands by others than the actual occupants. This invariably stirred up the righteous indignation of the settlement, and a meeting would be called, resolutions adopted and a plan of operation laid out. They at once went to work, tore down the house on the land and hauled it off, filled up the well, gathered the crop, pulled up the fruit-trees and garden stuff, and removed the fences and other improvements. And then, if the party entering another out made a fuss about it, he had to climb a jack-oak or ride a rail."

Not only were the people hard run to live, to "keep soul and body together," but when we consider the tools and implements they had to work with, we wonder in our minds how they managed to live at all. The old "bar share" and "Cary" plows would be objects of great curiosity to the present generation, in this age of magnificent plows—plows that will almost turn the soil, if put in the field, without team or driver. An old farmer told us the other day, that for years after he settled in the neighborhood, there was but one wagon in the settlement, and one grindstone "and upon the latter," said he, "we used to grind our Cary plows when they become too dull to plow well." And yet we complain of hard times! Why, we don't know the meaning of the word, as compared to these early settlers, who broke down the barriers between the wilderness and civilization. Again, quoting from Capt. Adams, "They hauled hay eight miles in winter on hand-sleds, sold their horse-collars to buy bread for their children; rocked their babies in sugar-troughs, and stood guard over them to keep the wolves off, and fed them on venison and wild honey."

Nor is the credit all due to the "lords of creation," in the privations endured in these early days. Noble women lent their presence to "gild the gloom" of wilderness life, and cheerfully shared the toils and cares met with in their new homes. Figuratively they put their hands to the plow, and, in cases of emergency, did not hesitate to do so literally. They drove oxen, assisted in planting, cultivating and harvesting the crops, besides attending to their household duties; and these last were much more onerous than at the present day. Then they included the spinning and weaving into cloth, flax, cotton, and wool. The wool was carded into rolls at the carding mill or machine, spun into yarn on the "big wheel" by the wives and daughters, woven into cloth and manufactured into garments by the same busy hands, for the family wear. If a lady was so fortunate as to possess a calico dress, she was the envy of her "set," just as the "lady of the period," who robes in satin and a "love of a bonnet," is the envy of her less fortunate sisters at the present day. But the half-century that has passed has made many changes, and brought us many improvements. We have grown much older in many respects, if not wiser, and become more extravagant in our desires and more luxurious in our tastes. We cannot think of living on what our fathers lived on fifty years ago. Our very appetites have changed. The "corn-dodgers" and fried bacon our parents were glad to get, if set before us at the present day, would cause us to elevate our "Grecian noses" to an angle of ninety degrees. But this is as it should be. We live in an age of improvement, and it is but just that all should move on together. It is not in a spirit of grumbling or dissatisfaction that we have fallen into a moralizing mood, but by way of contrasting the past and present, and of showing the grand march of improvement for the past fifty years. When we look back over the years that are gone, at the changes and improvements wrought in the land, we are almost ready to attribute it to the power of Aladdin's won-

derful lamp. As a cap-sheaf to the reflections we have been indulging in, we give the following *gem* from the "poet laureate" of Coles County :

The old log cabin with its puncheon floor -
 The old log cabin with its clapboard door!
 Shall we ever forget its moss-grown roof,
 The old rattling loom with its warp and woof?
 The old stick chimney of 'cat and clay,'
 The old hearthstone where we used to pray?
 No! we'll not forget the old wool-wheel,
 Nor the hank on the old count-reel;
 We'll not forget how we used to eat
 The sweet honey-comb with the fat deer-meat;
 We'll not forget how we used to bake,
 That best of bread, the old Johnny-cake!"

INDIAN HISTORY.

When the first white people came to Coles County, there were plenty of Indians in this portion of Illinois. They were the Pottawatomies, Kickapoos and Winnebagoes. From Davidson and Stuve's History of Illinois, which contains the most complete history of the aborigines inhabiting this country, that we have ever read, we make a few extracts with reference to the tribes that once occupied this section of the State: "The early traditions of the Winnebagoes fixes their ancient seat on the west shore of Lake Michigan, north of Green Bay. They believed that their ancestors were created by the Great Spirit, on the lands constituting their ancient territory, and that their title of it was a gift from their Creator. The Algonquins named them after the bay on which they lived, Ween-ni-ba-gogs, which subsequently became anglicized in the form of Winnebagoes. They were persons of good stature, manly bearing, had the characteristic black circular hair of their race, and were generally more uncouth in their habits than the surrounding tribes. Their language was a deep guttural, difficult to learn, and shows that they belonged to the great Dacotah stock of the West. Anciently, they were divided into clans distinguished by the bird, bear, fish and other family totems. How long they resided at Green Bay is not known. * * * * Coming down to the era of authentic history, Carver, in 1796, found them on the Fox River, evidently wandering from their ancient place of habitation, and approaching Southern Wisconsin and the northern part of Illinois and Iowa, where portions of the tribe subsequently settled, while others wandered further south.

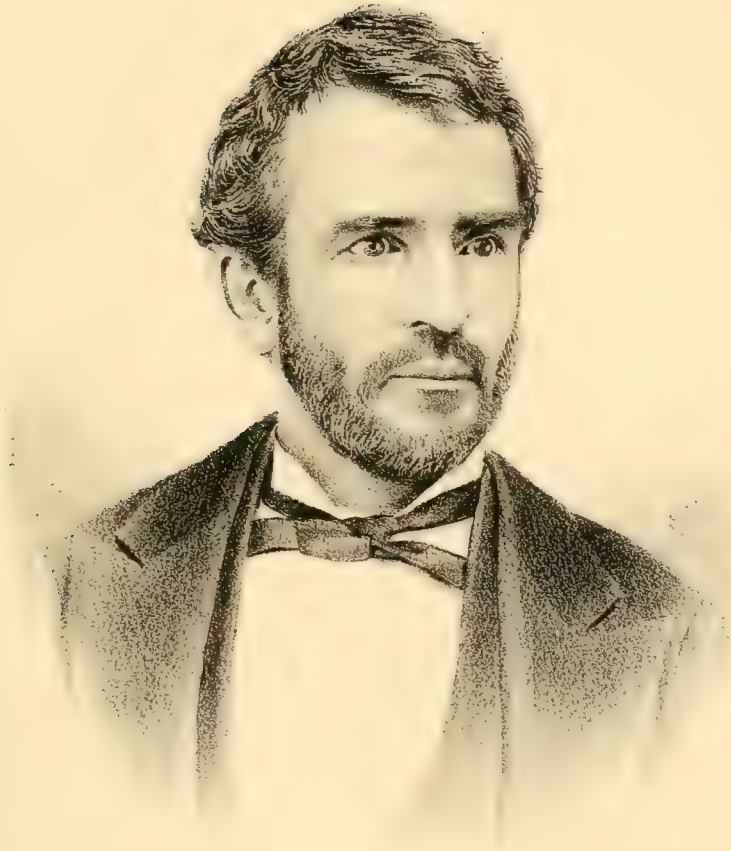
* * * In the war of 1812, they remained the allies of England, and assisted in the defeat of Col. Croghan, at Mackinaw, Col. Dudley at the rapids of the Maumee, and Gen. Winchester, at the River Raisin. In the Winnebago war of 1827, they defiantly placed themselves in antagonism to the authority of the General Government, by assaulting a steamboat on the Mississippi, engaged in furnishing supplies to the military post on the St. Peters.

"The Kickapoos, in 1763, occupied the country southwest of the southern extremity of Lake Michigan. They subsequently moved southward, and at a

more recent date, dwelt in portions of the territory on the Mackinaw and Sangamon Rivers, and had a village on Kickapoo Creek, and at Elkhart Grove. They were more civilized, industrious, energetic and cleanly than the neighboring tribes, and, it may also be added, more implacable in their hatred of the Americans. They were among the first to commence battle, and the last to submit and enter into treaties. Unappeasable enmity led them into the field against Gens. Harmer, St. Clair and Wayne, and they were first in all the bloody charges at Tippecanoe. They were prominent among the Northern nations, which, for more than a century, waged an exterminating war against the Illinois Confederacy. * * * * When removed from Illinois, they still retained their old animosities against the Americans, and went to Texas, then a province of Mexico, to get beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. They claimed relationship with the Pottawatomies, and perhaps with the Sacs and Foxes, and Shawnees.

* The Pottawatomies are represented on early French maps as inhabiting the country east of the southern extremity of Lake Michigan. At the mouth of the St. Joseph, falling into this part of the lake, the Jesuits had a missionary station, which, according to Marest, was in a flourishing condition as early as 1712. Here, an unmeasured distance from civilization, for more than half a century, the devoted missionaries labored for their spiritual welfare. These years of toil and self-denial were, however, little appreciated: for, in Pontiac's war, they proved themselves to be among the most vindictive of his adherents. Disguising their object under the mask of friendship, they approached the small military post located on the same river, and, having obtained ingress, in a few minutes butchered the whole of the garrison except three men. From this locality, a portion of the tribe passed around the southern extremity of the lake into Northeastern Illinois. Time and a change of residence seem not to have modified their ferocious character. Partly as the result of British intrigue, and partly to gratify their thirst for blood, they perpetrated, in 1812, at Chicago, the most atrocious massacre in the annals of the Northwest. After their removal from Illinois, they found their way to the Indian Territory, and, in 1850, numbered 1,500 souls."

The foregoing extracts give a pretty authentic history of the tribes that claimed this county fifty years ago as a part of their hunting-grounds. There is much in the nature of the Indian to loathe and abhor, and there is, too, much to pity and deplore. They claimed this great country, originally, by right of possession, if not of discovery, and it was no more than human nature that they should maintain their right to it to the last extremity. From a lack of civilization, they committed acts of barbarity shocking in the extreme, but, to a certain extent, excusable through ignorance of the "higher law" of humanity: and even their deeds of cruelty, barbarians though they were, were often equalled by their more civilized but little less barbarous white neighbors. In an early day, we are told, they had a trading-post near where the village of



W. E. Adams
CHARLESTON

Camargo now stands. It was established by two French Canadians, we believe, named Vesor and Bullberry. They also had a cemetery, or burying-ground in this vicinity, and, once a year, a grand powwow was held within its precincts. They were friendly toward the whites then sparsely scattered through the country, and, in their limited and ignorant way, religious. Says Capt. Adams in the address several times referred to in these pages: "Their ideas of heaven and hell they represented on dressed deerskins. On one side was painted a huge fire, and toward it some Indians going with bottles in their hands. This was a representation of hell, or the bad hunting-ground. On the other side were painted beautiful woods, abounding with deer, looking pleasant, and Indians going that way, dressed finely and seemingly happy. This was heaven, or good hunting-ground." The following legend belonged to the Pottawatomies, and formed the basis of their theology and origin: "They believe in two Great Spirits—Kitchemenedo, the good or benevolent spirit, and Matchemonedo, the evil spirit. Some have doubts which is the most powerful; but the great part believe that the first is—that he made the world and called all things into being, and that the other ought to be despised. When Kitchemenedo first made the world, he peopled it with a class of beings who only looked like men; but they were perverse, ungrateful, wicked dogs, who never raised their eyes from the ground to thank him for anything. Seeing this, the Great Spirit plunged them, with the world itself, into a great lake and drowned them. He then withdrew it from the water and made a single man, a very handsome young man, who, as he was lonesome, appeared sad. Kitchemenedo took pity on him and sent a sister to cheer him in his loneliness. After many years, the young man had a dream which he told to his sister. 'Five young men,' said he, 'will come to your lodge-door to-night to visit you. The Great Spirit forbids you to answer or even to look up and smile at the first four; but when the fifth comes, you may speak and laugh and show that you are pleased.' She acted accordingly. The first of the five strangers that called was Usama, or tobacco, and, having been repulsed, he fell down and died; the second, Wapako, or a pumpkin, shared the same fate; the third, Eshkossimin, or melon, and the fourth, Kokees, or the bean, met the same fate; but when Tamin, or Montamin, which is maize, presented himself, she opened the skin tapestry door of her lodge, laughed very heartily, and gave him a friendly reception. They were immediately married, and from this union the Indians sprang. Tamin forthwith buried the four unsuccessful suitors, and from their graves there grew tobacco, melons of all sorts, and beans; and in this manner the Great Spirit provided that the race which he had made should have something to offer him as a gift in their feasts and ceremonies, and also something to put in their *akeeks*, or kettles, along with their meat."*

Davidson, in his history of Illinois, speaking of the psychology of the Indians, says: "Prominent among these was the idea that every natural

* Schoolcraft

phenomenon was the special manifestation of the Great Spirit. In the mutterings of the thunder-cloud, in the angry roar of the cataract, or the sound of the billows which beat upon the shores of his lake-girt forests, he heard the voice of the Great Spirit. The lightning's flash, the mystic radiance of the stars, were to him familiar displays of a spirit-essence which upheld and governed all things, even the minute destinies of men; while the Indian attributed these to the Great Spirit, an antagonistical deity was created in his theology, whom he regarded as the potent power of malignancy. By this duality of deities, he was careful to guard his good and merciful God from all imputations of evil by attributing all the bad intentions and acts which afflict the human family to the Great Bad Spirit."

The Indians, it is said, never killed a wolf. Old pioneers say that they held that the wolf, like the Indian, made its living by hunting, and, therefore, it would be wrong and cowardly to kill it. Even their dogs would not molest a wolf, and the ravenous little savages would follow a band of Indians for hours to pick up any dead or wounded game left by them along their route. Mr. Brown, of Ashmore, relates a circumstance that occurred near his father's, of an Indian who, in a frenzy of religious excitement, shot and killed a warrior. He was, by the tribe, considered crazy, and taken to a grove near by and tied to a tree (rather a novel insane asylum, and as it proved an ineffectual one), from which the Indian succeeded in making his escape. The incident is more particularly referred to in the history of Ashmore Township.

Coles County claims its Indian battle-grounds. Though she can make no pretensions to any such memorable battles as Tippecanoe or the River Raisin, there is a tradition (but somewhat dim and misty) of two battles with the Indians fought on the "sacred soil" of Coles County, at or very near the same place. As the story goes, the first occurred in 1815, between a corps of Government surveyors, protected by a sufficient guard of armed men, and a large band of Indians. The whites were encamped on the Embarrass Hills, a little distance west of Blakeman's Mill, and, in addition to being well armed, were protected with artillery. The Indians, in their usual style of battle-array, attacked them upon the flank, and with blood-curdling war-whoops threw the engineers and their guard (for a time) into confusion. They soon rallied, however, and ascertaining the enemy's position, formed their line of battle and opened upon them with their artillery. A general engagement followed, which continued some time with great severity, finally resulting in the defeat of the Indians, with considerable slaughter. This is the prevailing tradition, but how much of it is true, we are unable to say.

The other battle referred to occurred in 1818, between the "Illinois Rangers," under command of Gen. Whiteside, a pioneer Indian fighter, who figured conspicuously in his day in the Indian wars of Illinois, and a large band of Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, and Winnebagoes. The Indians had collected in force in the Upper Embarrass country, and proceeding to the Kas-

kaskia settlement, committed many depredations among the scattered settlers. Among other things, they stole and drove off a large number of horses and cattle. Gen. Whiteside, then in command of the Illinois Rangers, as they were called, followed their trail to the site of the Blakeman Mill, where it crossed the Embarrass River. Near this point, the Rangers came up with the Indians, and at once prepared to give them battle. Skirmishers were thrown out, and a line of battle formed. A charge was ordered, and a shout from the Rangers was answered by one from the savages, and the neighboring hills soon echoed with the roar of battle. For some time the fight raged fiercely, but the Indians were defeated and the captured property retaken. How many were engaged on both sides, and the losses sustained by each, are not known. Like the account given of the battle with the Government surveyors, it is traditional. The trees in the neighborhood, however, show signs of war, we have been told, and the scars made upon them with fire-arms have been seen by many living witnesses. But these little "scrimmages" between the white and red races on the soil of Illinois are long past, and in a few years more there will be none left who remember the red man's wigwam within the borders of the State.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

It has been said by a late writer that "the native American mind tends as naturally to self-government as the duck takes to the water." The organization of new counties into corporate bodies with legal existence, while yet there are but a few hundred voters within their limits, is proof positive of the trite remark. In 1830, the population of this part of the country had increased to such an extent (for a wilderness) that the people began to think of forming a new county. What is now Coles County was then a part of Clark, as we have already stated, and Darwin, the county seat, was remote from the settlements of this region. In the year above mentioned (1830), a petition to the Legislature to have Coles set off from Clark County, was circulated by Joseph Henry, George Hanson and Andrew Caldwell. During the session of 1830-31 the act was passed by the Legislature creating the new county, which embraced in its limits, as mentioned in the beginning of this history, the present counties of Coles, Cumberland and Douglas. The following is the act of organization:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That all that tract of country within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of Section Four, in Township Sixteen north, in Range Fourteen west of the second principal meridian; thence west on the line dividing Townships Sixteen and Seventeen, to the eastern boundary of Range Six, east of the third principal meridian; thence south on said line the line dividing Ranges Six and Seven, the eastern boundaries of Macon and Shelby Counties, to the southwest corner of Clark County, Township Nine north, Range Six; thence east on the line dividing Townships Eight and Nine, to the southeast corner of Section Thirty-one, the east boundary of fractional Range Eleven east; thence north on said line, which is the division between fractional Range Eleven and Range Fourteen, to the northeast corner of Section

Nineteen, in said Range Eleven, in Township Twelve north; thence to the northeast corner of Section Twenty-one, in said Township Twelve, and Range Fourteen; thence north on sectional lines, the center of said range, to the place of beginning, shall form a new county, to be called *Coles*.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of fixing the permanent seat of justice of said county, the following persons are appointed Commissioners, viz.: William Bowen, of Vermilion County, Jesse Essarey, of Clark County, and Joshua Barber, of Crawford County: which Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall meet at the house of Charles Eastin, in said county, on the fourth Monday in January next, or within five days thereafter, and being duly sworn before some Justice of the Peace of the State, faithfully and impartially to take into view the convenience of the people, the situation of the present settlement, with a strict view to the population and settlements which will hereafter be made and the eligibility of the place; shall proceed to explore and carefully examine the country, determine on and designate the place for the permanent seat of justice of the same: provided, the proprietor or proprietors of the land shall give and convey by deed of general warranty, for the purpose of erecting public buildings, a quantity of land, in a square form, or not more than twice as long as wide, not less than twenty acres. But should the proprietor or proprietors of the land refuse or neglect to make the donation aforesaid, then and in that case the said Commissioners shall fix said county seat (having in view the interest of the county) upon the land of some person who will make the donation aforesaid. If the Commissioners shall be of the opinion and decide that the proper place for said seat of justice is or ought to be on land belonging to Government, they shall so report, and the County Commissioners shall purchase one half quarter-section, the tract set forth, in their name, for the use of the county. The Commissioners appointed to locate the seat of justice shall, so soon as they decide on the place, make a clear report to the Commissioners' Court of the county, and the same shall be recorded at length in their record-book. The land donated or purchased shall be laid out into lots, and sold by the Commissioners of the county to the best advantage, and the proceeds applied to the erection of public buildings, and such other purposes as the Commissioners shall direct; and good and sufficient deeds shall be made for the lots sold.

SEC. 3. An election shall be held at the several places of holding elections as now laid off by Clark County, in said *Coles* County, on the Saturday preceeding the first Monday in February next, for one Sheriff, one Coroner, and three County Commissioners, for said county, who shall hold their offices until the next general election in 1832, and until their successors be qualified. And it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of said county, and if there be none, then the Recorder or Judge of Probate, to give at least fifteen days' notice previous to said election, and who shall appoint the judges and clerks of said election, who shall be legal voters: and the returns of said election shall be made to the Clerk of the Circuit Court, Recorder or Judge of Probate, as the case may be, and by him, in the presence of one or more Justices of the Peace, opened, and they jointly shall give to the persons elected Commissioners, certificates: and that of the Sheriff and Coroner to forward to the Governor; which election in all other respects be conformable to law.

SEC. 4. All courts shall be held at the house of Charles Eastin in said county, and continue to be held there until public buildings shall be erected for the purpose, unless changed to another place by order of the County Commissioners' Court, who shall make the same a matter of record.

SEC. 5. The Commissioners appointed to locate the county seat, shall be allowed \$2 per day each, for every day necessarily employed in locating the same, to be paid by said county.

Approved, December 25, 1830.

This act gave to Coles County a legal being, and steps were at once taken to put the machinery of existence into operation. According to the provision of the act creating it a county, an election was held in February, 1831, at Ashmore's, the only voting place in the county, and about sixty votes were cast. At this election, George Hanson, Andrew Caldwell and Isaac Lewis were

elected County Commissioners, and constituted a County Court for the transaction of county business : a system which continued in force until the adoption of a new State Constitution in 1848. The Commissioners mentioned in the foregoing act to locate the seat of justice, viz., Bowen, Essarey and Barber, met, and after a thorough investigation of all eligible points suggested, decided on the present site of Charleston. Charles Morton and Benjamin Parker owned the land, and each donated twenty acres for town purposes, as provided in the act of organization. In February, 1831, the survey was made by Thomas Sconce, first County Surveyor, and in April of the same year, the first sale of lots was made. The Commissioners gave the name of Charleston to the county seat, in honor of Charles Morton, one of the men who donated twenty acres of land to the county. Feeling under some obligations to Mr. Morton for the assistance he rendered them while engaged in locating the town, they told his wife that they had determined to call the place Mortonville, when she offered an amendment to their proposition, saying that if they desired to compliment her husband in that way, to add the last syllable of Morton to Charles, and call their town Charleston. They accepted her suggestion, and thus the capital of the county received its name.

During the year 1831, the first Court House of Coles County was erected, down on the "town branch," as the murky little stream is called. It was built of hewed logs, covered with "clapboards," floored with sawdust and provided with wood benches for seats. This served as a temple of justice until 1835, when the brick building, still in use, was erected. Originally, it was an old-style edifice, of the pattern still to be seen in many of the counties of Illinois, but has been modernized, remodeled and transformed into quite an imposing structure, with an altogether attractive appearance. It stands in the center of a handsome square, thickly planted with maple-trees, and surrounded by a substantial iron fence. In a few years more, when the trees get their growth, the public square of Charleston will be a beautiful spot, and an ornament to the city.

The first Jail was a little log cabin, in the south part of the town, which, in an early day, perhaps, served the purpose of a prison ; but in this enlightened age, when crime has become a science, and criminals a band of professional experts, would prove but a frail barrier between them and liberty. The present Jail is in the Court House building.

The first Circuit Court was held at the house of Col. Flenner, three miles west of Charleston. Hon. William Wilson was the presiding Judge. This session of Court is thus described : "The Judge sat on a log, the lawyers on rotten chunks, and the parties engaged in litigation swung to the bushes." James P. Jones was Circuit Clerk, and was appointed by Judge Wilson at this session. Jones was a resident of Clark County, and his appointment to the office of Circuit Clerk excited the just indignation of the Coles County people. They felt themselves competent to fill any office in their county, and well qualified

to receive the salary pertaining to it; and to have an outsider step in and relieve them of the responsibility of trying the experiment was a blow to their pride not to be forgiven. The first records of the Circuit Court are *non sunt inventa*, and hence, few particulars of the sessions for two or three of the first years can be obtained now. The first record-book in the Circuit Clerk's office begins with the April term, 1835, Hon. Justin Harlan presiding.

As we have said, George Hanson, Andrew Caldwell and Isaac Lewis were elected the first County Commissioners. They held the first session of their Court in 1831, at the house of Charles Eastin, in the Kickapoo settlement, and appointed Nathan Ellington Clerk, who thus became the first County Clerk of Coles County. In 1832, Isaac Lewis, Andrew Clarke and James S. Martin were elected Commissioners, and, in 1834, were succeeded by Stephen Stone, Nathaniel Parker and Eben Alexander, who, in turn, were succeeded in 1836, by A. N. Fuller, Alex. Miller and James S. Martin, and they by F. L. Moore, H. J. Ashmore and James M. Ward in 1838. The records here show a change in electing the Commissioners; electing one each year, instead of three every two years, and that in 1840, John Wright succeeded Ashmore; James Gill in 1841, succeeded Moore, and William Collom succeeded Moore in 1842. In 1843, Isaac Gruell and H. J. Ashmore succeeded Wright and Gill. In 1844, John Cutler succeeded Ashmore, F. L. Moore succeeded Collom in 1845, John M. Logan succeeded Gruell in 1846, and F. G. Frue succeeded Cutler in 1847.

The Constitution of 1848 provided that the County Court should consist of a County Judge and two Associate Justices. Under this new regime, W. W. Bishop was the first County Judge, and John M. Logan and H. J. Ashmore were chosen the first Associate Justices. This branch of the Court continued, with frequent changes of officers, until the adoption of township organization, which went into effect in the spring of 1860, as will be noticed under another head. As a matter of history, and for the benefit of the reader, we append a list of the different officers from the organization of the county, the date of their election and the terms of their official service, as compiled by Capt. Adams, and published in his Centennial Address. The list was prepared with great care, is said, by those well posted, to be substantially correct, and presents a valuable record to all who are interested in such matters, or have occasion to refer to it. The list is as follows:

Sheriff.—At the February election of 1831, Ambrose Yocum was elected the first Sheriff of the county, and re-elected in 1832, but died before his term expired. William Jeffries was elected in 1834, and held two terms, when he was succeeded by Albert Compton in 1838, who continued in office until 1846. L. R. Hutchason was then elected, and served two terms, and was succeeded in 1850 by Richard Stoddert; he was succeeded by Thomas Lytle in 1852; Lytle, by John R. Jeffries in 1854, and he by H. B. Worley in 1856. Worley was succeeded by M. Jones, in 1858; he by I. H. Johnston in 1860; John H.

O'Hair succeeded Johnston in 1862, and James B. Hickox succeeded him in 1864, and, in turn, was succeeded by G. M. Mitchell in 1866, when C. C. Starkweather was elected in 1868, followed in 1870 by A. M. Brown, who was succeeded in 1872 by Owen Wiley, and Wiley by George Moore in 1874; James M. Ashmore succeeded Moore in 1876, and he was succeeded by John E. Brooks in 1878, the present incumbent.

Probate Judge.—James P. Jones was the first Probate Judge. At the time of the organization of Coles County, this office was filled by appointment of the Governor. In 1834, Jones was succeeded by John F. Smyth, and in the same year, Smyth was succeeded by S. M. Dunbar; he by William Collom in 1835; Collom by Reuben Canterbury in 1837; he by John W. Trower. Robert S. Mills succeeded Trower in 1843; W. W. Bishop succeeded him in 1847, and filled the office until 1857, when he was succeeded by Gideon Edwards, who died in office in 1864. J. P. Cooper was appointed to fill the vacancy, and, in 1865, McHenry Brooks was elected, and was succeeded in 1869 by A. M. Peterson, who was followed by W. E. Adams in 1873; and, in 1877, J. R. Cunningham, the present Judge, was elected.

County Clerk.—As before stated, Nathan Ellington was the first County Clerk, and filled the office until 1839, when he was succeeded by Loran D. Ellis, who soon after fled the country, and Ellington was appointed to fill the vacancy. Ellington was followed, in 1840, by Enos Stutsman, who resigned his office, and Samuel Huffman was appointed to fill the vacancy. In 1853, James McCrory succeeded Huffman, and held the office until 1861, when he was succeeded by Jacob I. Brown. Brown was succeeded by W. E. Adams in 1865; Adams by Richard Stoddert in 1873, and he, in 1877, by the present Clerk, W. R. Highland.

Coroner.—Robert A. Miller was the first Coroner, and, in 1836, was succeeded by Ichabod Radly, who canvassed the entire county on foot for the office. (He deserved it.) Preston R. Mount followed Radly in 1838; A. G. Mitchell followed Mount in 1842, and William Harr followed Mitchell in 1844. Stephen Stone was elected in 1846, and was succeeded by James W. Morgan in 1858, and he by S. E. Crawford in 1860; he, in 1861, by Dr. Samuel Van Meter, who was succeeded by D. P. Lee in 1862, and he by A. G. Mitchell in 1864; Mitchell by O. D. Hawkins in 1868; he by Joel W. Hall in 1870; Hall by D. H. Barnett in 1872, and he by Lewis True in 1874.

Circuit Clerk.—James P. Jones, as stated, was the first Circuit Clerk, and was succeeded by Nathan Ellington, who held the office until his death in 1855, when his son, James D. Ellington, was appointed to fill the vacancy. In 1856, George W. Teel was elected, holding the office two terms, and, in 1864, was succeeded by H. C. Wortham, and he by W. N. McDonald in 1872. He died in December following his election, and A. H. Chapman was appointed Clerk *pro tempore*, and was succeeded in June, 1873, by E. E. Clark, who was succeeded, in 1877, by the present incumbent, W. E. Robinson.

Recorder.—James P. Jones was the first Recorder of Coles County. He was succeeded in the office, in 1834, by John F. Smyth, and he by S. M. Dunbar in December of the same year. Nathan Ellington received the office in 1835; John W. Trower in 1843; Ellington again in 1846, and Enos Stutsman in 1847, who held the office until the adoption of the new Constitution of 1848, when the office of Recorder was consolidated with that of Circuit Clerk.

Treasurer.—A. G. Mitchell was the first County Treasurer, and was succeeded by Richard Stoldt in 1843, who held the office until 1849, when he was succeeded by Thomas Lytle, and he by Jacob I. Brown in 1851; Brown by D. C. Ambler in 1855; he by A. Y. Ballard in 1857; he by Abram Highland in 1859; he by D. H. Tremble in 1863; he by H. M. Ashmore in 1869; he by George Moore in 1871; he by W. B. Galbreath in 1873, and he by J. F. Goar in 1877, the present Treasurer of the county.

Surveyor.—The first Surveyor of the county was Thomas Sconce, who was succeeded by Joseph Fowler in 1835; he by Sconce again in 1839. Lewis R. Hutchason was elected in 1843, and was succeeded by Thomas Lytle in 1847; he by John Meadows in 1852; he by William A. Brun in 1855; he by Lewis B. Richardson in 1859; he by Thomas Lytle again in 1861; he by James S. Yeargin in 1864; he by George A. Brown in 1867; he by John H. Clark in 1869, and he by the present incumbent, John L. Aubert, in 1875.

School Commissioner.—Charles Morton was the first School Commissioner of the county, and held the office until 1841, when he was succeeded by James Alexander, and, in 1845, he was succeeded by James B. Harris; he by H. Mann in 1849; he by Gideon Edwards in 1851; he by James A. Mitchell, and he by W. H. K. Pile in 1861; he by Elzy Blake in 1865; he by Rev. S. J. Bovell in 1869; he by Rev. Allen Hill in 1873, and he by Prof. T. J. Lee in 1877, who is now in office.

State's Attorney.—In 1860, J. R. Cunningham was chosen State's Attorney for the judicial circuit of which Coles County was a part. This position he held for four years. The new Constitution, adopted in 1870, gave to each county an attorney. The first appointment under this new order of things, was Col. A. P. Dunbar, who was succeeded by J. W. Craig. Robert M. Gray is the present State's Attorney.

Legislators.—The first Representative of Coles County in the General Assembly of the State was Dr. John Carrico, in the session of 1832. In 1834, James T. Cunningham was a member of the Legislature from this county. He also served in the sessions of 1837 and 1840; was a candidate for the Constitutional Convention in 1848, and was the choice of his party for Congress in the campaign of 1860. He came from Kentucky to Coles County in 1830, and was a man of good judgment, liberal views, and skilled in the details of finance. In the sessions of the Legislature of 1836–37, and in 1844, and in 1855, Col. A. P. Dunbar represented the county, and served with Lincoln and Douglas. He gave to Douglas the name of Little Giant; introduced the bill

for moving the capital from Vandalia to Springfield; also a bill allowing fees to jurors, which position had before been honorary; also a resolution asking Congress to reduce the postage on mail matter,* and Illinois thus became the first State to move in that direction. In the General Assemblies of 1838 and 1842, Hon. O. B. Ficklin represented the county. He is a native of Kentucky, but in an early day settled in Wabash County, and afterward in Coles. He was appointed, by the Legislature, Prosecuting Attorney for this Circuit, and, in his official capacity, once prosecuted a colored woman here for murder. She was poor, and the other attorneys in attendance volunteered to defend her. Mr. Ficklin closed the case in a vigorous speech, and after he sat down, the woman observed, that she "believed in her soul dat Massa Ficklin had done her as much harm as good in his speech." Mr. Ficklin has served several terms in Congress, and for a long term of years as a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions, and is at present, together with Hon. H. A. Neal, a man of fine ability, member of the State Legislature.

In 1838, Dr. B. Monroe was elected State Senator. He was from Kentucky, and came to this county in 1833, and possessed fine business qualifications. In the sessions of the Legislatures of 1836† and 1846, U. F. Snider represented Coles County. He was born in Elizabethtown, Ky., and came to Charleston in 1838, where he lived until 1860, when he went to Chicago. Under the administration of Gov. Duncan, he was Attorney General of the State. As a lawyer, he was eminent in his profession, and as a public speaker had few if any peers in the Western country. Joseph Fowler in 1842, W. D. Watson in 1852, W. W. Craddock in 1858, Dr. John Monroe in 1862, Col. J. M. True in 1866, and Hon. G. W. Parker in 1868, have all, honorably to themselves, represented Coles County in the Legislature of the State. In 1870, Hon. James A. Cunningham and Hon. A. Jeffries were the representatives; were wise law-makers and watchful guardians of the rights of the people. In 1874, Hon. C. B. Steele and Hon. James A. Connolly represented the county, and were able legislators. In the Congress of the United States of 1864 and 1866, Hon. H. P. Bromwell, now of Denver, Colo., but for many years a resident of Coles County, represented this Congressional District. He was a man of brilliant talents and a lawyer of fine ability. Dr. Thomas P. Trower and Thomas A. Marshall were delegates from this county to the Constitutional Convention of 1848. Col. Marshall was also State Senator in 1858, and during his term, by right of seniority, was Lieutenant Governor.

Thus, we have noted the formation of the county, together with the different branches of county offices and government, and the names of the incumbents of these offices down to the present time, with a brief glance at the county's law-makers and counselors. Before passing from this part of our work, it may be of some interest to say a few words of township organization. When the

* Postage on letters was twenty-five cents, payable at the office of delivery.

† In 1836, he was living in Greenup (now Cumberland County).

county was formed, it was divided or laid off into a number of civil townships or election precincts. The names and boundaries of these precincts we are unable to give, as the first record of the County Commissioner's Court cannot be found. When the county adopted township organization in 1859, the fall of which year the vote was taken, there were three Commissioners, viz., John Hutton, John Monroe and James T. Cunningham, appointed to lay off the county into townships. They accordingly divided it into twelve civil townships, as follows: Hutton, Ashmore, East Oakland, Morgan, Seven Hickory, Milton (now Humbolt), North Okaw, Mattoon, Paradise, Pleasant Grove, Charleston and La Fayette, their boundaries and names still remaining the same to the present time, as may be seen by reference to the map in the front part of this work except Milton, the name of which has been changed to Humbolt. The first Board of Supervisors were John Hutton, Hutton Township; John Hoots, North Okaw; Joseph Edman, Pleasant Grove; Milton W. Barnes, Ashmore; William R. Jones, La Fayette; Richard Stoddert, Charleston; James Monroe, Mattoon; A. R. Sutherland, Milton; Samuel Rosebrough, Seven Hickory; Nathan Thomas, Morgan; George W. McConkey, East Oakland, and Adam W. Hart, Paradise. The Board held its first meeting May 7, 1860, and organized by making George W. McConkey temporary Chairman, but, afterward, James Monroe was elected permanent President of the Board. The county is still under township organization.

MILLS, STORES, POST OFFICES, ETC.

In opening up a new country, one of the first enterprises inaugurated for the public good is a mill, for with all the inventions of the age there has been no discovery as yet made to enable the human family to get along without eating. We have it upon good authority that in the early times people were sometimes without bread for three weeks in succession, but there is no evidence that they were destitute of all other kinds of provisions at the same time. Mill facilities, fifty years ago, were very limited in this section of the country. The first mill of any note in the county was what is now known as the Blakeman Mill, on the Embarrass River, and was built in 1829 by the Parkers, just fifty years ago.* To this mill, we are informed, men came forty and fifty miles on horseback, with a bushel and a half of corn, and it frequently was frost-bitten. "This mill," said an old gentleman, "run all the year, except when cows came along and drank the river dry." It may have been this thoughtless act on the part of the cattle that suggested the introduction into the country of horse-mills. They were a dry-weather mill, and during the dry season were kept pretty busy. Charles Morton built one of these dry-weather mills in the neighborhood of Charleston, in an early day, which was of benefit to a large scope of country. One of the early mills was built on Kickapoo Creek, by a man named Robbins, but it was a frail structure, and could only grind one grist

*It was subsequently moved to the opposite side of the river and became the Blakeman Mill.

of a bushel and a half of corn from Monday morning to Saturday night. A man named Stevens built a mill in what is now Oakland Township, very early, and soon after, Redden built one in the same neighborhood. Redden's mill is said to have been a curiosity in its way, in this, that it had a buckwheat bolt attached. Chadd built one a few years later, on a new plan, but without a buckwheat bolt. If the stories told of it be true, it was a very remarkable mill, and far superior to the mills of the present day. The proprietor boasted that on a certain occasion he ground a bushel of wheat on his mill and bolted it on Redden's bolt, and the one bushel turned out one hundred pounds of superfine flour, and two and a half bushels of bran. (It may have been that the mill was no better than those of the present day, but a better quality of wheat was grown then.) But these mills were a "big thing" in their day, as well as a useful institution of the country.

The first store opened in the county was by Charles Morton. When he came to the county in 1830, he brought a stock of goods with him, and opened them out in a small pole cabin, near the present city of Charleston, and, upon the laying-out of the town, moved within its corporate limits. He established his store upon one of the eligible corner lots, and thus the mercantile business was begun, not only in the county, but in its metropolis. Other stores were opened a few years later at Kickapoo, Hitesville and other points in the county. Morton was not long allowed a monopoly of the mercantile trade of Charleston, but on the principle that "competition is the life of trade," soon had plenty of company. Mr. Morton was also the first Postmaster in the county. This fact is disputed by some, however, who claim that George Hanson established a post office at Wabash Point some time before there was one at Charleston. Samuel Frost carried the first mail through the county. The route was from Paris to Vandalia, then the capital of the State.

Tan-yards were among the enterprises of the pioneer days. People then were not ashamed to wear, but were glad to get, shoes of home manufacture. Many of the pioneers were sufficiently versed in the lore of St. Crispin to make shoes, and their genius was called into question at the approach of winter. To satisfy the demand for "shoe-leather," tanneries were established where the peoples' "cowhides" and deerskins were made into leather. One of these early tanneries was established by William Wagner in the Kickapoo settlement. Another was established at Charleston by David Eastin, which afterward became the property of the Stodderts, and was operated by them for years, in fact, until tan-yards went out of fashion. Carding machines were also included among the early industries of the county. As we have stated in another page, the pioneer ladies manufactured the family clothing. Nearly every family raised a few sheep. The wool produced by these useful animals was carded into rolls by these machines, when they were taken in hand by the women, spun into yarn on the "big wheel," and then woven into cloth on the old "rattling loom." One of the first carding-machines in the county was

established or built by John Kennedy in Charleston soon after it was laid out as a town. Daniel Evinger built a carding machine on Parker's Prairie, about 1828, which is supposed to have been the very first institution of the kind in the county. But these machines, tan-yards and horse-mills have long ago become obsolete, the latter have been superseded by fine steam-mills, the tan-yards by "brought-on" boots and shoes and the jeans and "linsey-woolsey" by store goods.

Among the first blacksmiths in the county were two men of the name of Owens and Harman, who had the first shop in Charleston. John Carter, of Ashmore, was another of the early blacksmiths, and also P. K. Honn, who for many years kept a shop at Hitesville. (For a beautiful tribute to this class of mechanics, the reader is referred to Longfellow's poem entitled "The Village Blacksmith.") Other mechanics and trades-people came in, the settlements flourished and grew prosperous upon the products of their own enterprise. In this small and humble way, the foundation was laid for the power and greatness enjoyed at the present day.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

As to who was the first white child born in the present territory of Coles County, it is not possible to state definitely. As is usually the case, we hear of a great many first ones—so many, indeed, that it is hard to decide to whom the honor belongs. The child of Daniel Drake, whose wife has been mentioned as, at the age of 54 years, giving birth to a child about 1826-27, was probably the first birth in the county. Drake was one of the pioneers of the settlement at Wabash Point. Another of the first births was a son of James Nees, born in March, 1827, in the settlement now known by the poetical name of Dog Town. Probably there are other first ones, but we have no time to look them up. Suffice it, many have been born to take up the trials and troubles of earth.

"Angels weep when a babe is born,
And sing when an old man dies."

In 1824, the year that the first settlement was made in Coles County, a Mrs. Whitten died in the settlement on Parker's Prairie, and was the first death of a white person in the county. James Nash, who settled at Wabash Point in 1827, and soon after fatally injured himself carrying a heavy log of wood, as noticed on another page, was the first death in that neighborhood. Daniel Drake and Charles Sawyer cut down trees, split out punchcons and of them made the coffin in which Nash was buried.

Among the early marriages may be noted that of James Jeems and a Miss Bates, which occurred in 1827, and is said to have been the first wedding solemnized in the present territory of the county. Jeems went to Darwin, on the Wabash River, then the county seat of Clark County, for the marriage license, as did also Levi Doty, who married soon after to a Miss Phipps. Apropos of weddings, the following anecdote is not inappropriate to the subject. We wish

to state, however, by way of preface to the story, that should the parties in it take offense at having their old jokes resurrected and recorded upon the pages of history, we warn them to vent their rage upon Capt. Adams. He furnished us the facts, and we take shelter behind his elephantine proportions. In early times, there lived in Charleston a Justice of the Peace named H. C. Dunbar, and a well-known business man — Richard Stoddert. These two worthy individuals were in the habit of playing practical jokes on each other, and rather serious ones sometimes, as the sequel will show. One bleak, dreary day, in the month of March—as disagreeable as March days can sometimes be—Mr. Stoddert told Squire Dunbar that a friend of his in the north part of the county, some eighteen or twenty miles from town, was to be married on that day, and had requested him (Stoddert) to send Dunbar up to perform the ceremony. Dunbar, nothing doubting, mounted his horse and rode up to the designated place to tie the knot, but upon arriving, discovered that it was one of Stoddert's jokes. He said nothing, but, indulged internally, perhaps, in a few pages of profane history, returned home through the March blasts, taking it all good-naturedly, and bided his time to pay off Stoddert in his own coin. An opportunity was soon presented. It was a custom at that day, at parties and gatherings of young people, by way of giving zest to the evening's entertainment, to get up a sham wedding of some couple who had been "keeping company," or were particularly sweet on each other, and have a sham ceremony performed with all due solemnity by some sham official or sham clergyman. Soon after Dunbar's "fruitless trip" above mentioned, one of these social parties came off in Charleston, and, with the design of retaliating upon Stoddert, Dunbar went to the County Clerk's office and procured a marriage license for Stoddert and a certain young lady, with whom he had been keeping company for some time. Armed with this document, he repaired to the party, and so engineered matters as to get up the usual *sham* wedding between Stoddert and his sweetheart. As a Justice of the Peace, he was, of course, called on to perform the (supposed) sham ceremony. Confronting the pair with all the solemnity he would have used had it been a pre-arranged wedding "for keeps," he asked the usual questions required by law, and was answered satisfactorily, winding up by informing them that, as they were aware, he was an officer, authorized by law to perform the marriage ceremony, and asked if it was their "desire to be united in holy wedlock." They answered in the affirmative, and, holding the license in his hand (which they supposed was but a piece of blank paper, used for the sake of appearance), he went through the marriage ceremony in full, received the responses, and solemnly pronounced them "man and wife," turned away and made out the certificate with the usual witnesses, went over to the Clerk's office, made a return of the license and had the certificate recorded that night, without a hint to the pair of the genuineness of the proceedings. The next day, however, the matter leaked out, and so many of Stoddert's friends joked him about being married in the novel manner described, that he

went to the Clerk's office to investigate, and found it true—the papers in the case returned and recorded in due form. He then went to the girl and told her what had occurred, when quite a little excitement arose. She cried and Stoddert—swore (perhaps), not that they objected to each other, but to the way they had been inveigled into it. At last, Stoddert told her that they had better make the best of a “horrid joke” and call it genuine. She responded that perhaps she would never be able to do any better in the selection of a husband, and so the sham wedding was turned into a genuine affair. Before leaving the subject we will add that, if all reports be true, Charleston never knew a happier couple than the one united in this romantic manner. Long years of wedded life were passed in the greatest harmony, and when, a few years ago, the good woman passed from earth, she was most sincerely mourned by the partner of her sorrows and joys. He is still living, an honored citizen of Charleston. Squire Dunbar is living in Texas, or was at the last known of him, enjoying the reflection, doubtless, that he paid Stoddert for his joke, with interest.

The first practicing physician in Coles County was Dr. John Apperson. His practice extended over a large scope of country, and his office was usually on horse-back. Often when he slept, his saddle was his pillow, the soft side of a punchoon or the green earth his bed, and the blue sky his covering. Dr. Carrico was another of the early practitioners in the healing art, and was followed soon after by Dr. Ferguson, who doctored the people of Coles County for more than forty years. Col. Dunbar was the first licensed lawyer of the county, and for some time had an open field for the exercise of his legal talent. A more minute history of the professions is given in the township histories.

OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

In 1878, the idea was conceived of forming an association of the old settlers of Coles County still surviving, for the purpose of keeping up the old associations of the pioneer days, and preserving the reminiscences of the wilderness, in which they long ago planted their homes. With this object in view, a meeting assembled in the city of Charleston, on the 19th of October last, and was called to order by Hon. O. B. Ficklin. Col. A. P. Dunbar was chosen Chairman of the meeting, and Capt. W. E. Adams was appointed Secretary. Col. Dunbar briefly stated the object of the meeting to be “the renewal of old acquaintances, and giving brief sketches of the early history and settlement of Coles County, and the organization of a society to be known as the Coles County Old Settlers' Society.” L. J. Montfort, Isaac N. Craig and Thomas G. Chambers were appointed a committee to report a plan for the organization of such a society. The following is their report: “This association shall be known as the Coles County Old Settlers' Society. The object of this Society shall be to keep in lively remembrance the hardships and privations incident to the early settlers of new countries, and especially of this county, and thereby promote the same economy among the rising generation as was practiced by

them. The officers shall be a President, and a Vice President for each township, a Secretary and five Directors. The duties of the officers provided for as above shall be the same as performed by such officers in all deliberative bodies and societies. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to call annual meetings of this society on the last Thursday in August of each year, and make necessary arrangements for such meetings. The officers shall hold their positions for one year." A committee, consisting of O. B. Ficklin, Richard Stoddert and Dr. S. Van Meter, was appointed, to define what an old settler is, and who shall be members of this society. Following is their definition: "Whoever shall have lived in the State of Illinois thirty years is considered an old settler by this association, and shall be eligible to become a member of this Society." At this meeting, Thomas G. Chambers was chosen President of the association for the ensuing year, and W. E. Adams, Secretary. The following gentlemen were chosen Vice Presidents: Albert Compton, Charleston; Thomas E. Woods, Mattoon; Adam W. Hart, Paradise; J. K. Ellis, Okaw; James Shoemaker, Humbolt; James McCrory, La Fayette; I. J. Montfort, Pleasant Grove; Ely R. Adams, Hutton; Peter K. Honn, Ashmore; J. J. Pemberton, Oakland; Yancey E. Winkler, Morgan; and Isaac Perisho, Hickory. J. W. Frazier, Abram Highland, Dr. S. Van Meter, Col. A. P. Dunbar and George Birch were chosen Executive Committee.

The Charleston *Plaindealer* closes its account of the proceedings of this meeting of the old settlers as follows: "Brief speeches were made by Col. J. J. Adams," who has lived in the county for forty-eight years, and has heard the scream of the panther and the war-whoop of the Indian, and by Isaac Perisho, who had been a resident of Illinois since 1825; and by William Rigsby, who had seen the Court House built and sowed the blue-grass seed in the Court House yard; and by Uncle John Bates, who came here in 1824, and has seen the wilderness blossom as the rose; and by Dr. Van Meter, who has been in the country for fifty years, and carried his corn to mill on his back and hired the miller to take his oxen and grind his grist for him; and by Aunt Polly Kellogg, who came here in 1824, saw the first mill built, and heard the first sermon preached, and attended the first funeral in the county. Job W. Brown, P. K. Honn, George Birch, Y. E. Winkler, Jephtha Parker, Michael Hall, Isaac Craig, and many other old settlers were in attendance. The Vice Presidents are requested to enroll all old settlers in their respective townships. The last Thursday in August, 1879, was fixed as the time for the next annual meeting." We would add that it is the intention to keep up the meetings, and to maintain the association permanently.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

Some modern sage, imbued with a poetical view in his composition, has very wisely declared:

" 'Tis education forms the common mind,
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

A soldier of the Mexican war, and recently deceased.

And when our forefathers declared in their ordinance of 1787, that knowledge, in connection with religion and morality, was "necessary to the good government and happiness of mankind," and enjoined that "schools, and the means of education, should forever be encouraged," they suggested in that ordinance the very bulwark of American liberty and freedom. The first free-school system of the State was adopted thirty years before the present one. Schools flourished in almost every neighborhood, says Gov. Ford in his history of Illinois, and "the law worked reasonably well." Gov. Coles, in his Message to the Legislature of 1824-25, directed attention to the liberal donation of Congress in lands for educational purposes, asking that they be husbanded as a rich treasure for future generations, and, in the mean time, to make provision for the support of local schools. During this session, Hon. Joseph Duncan, subsequently Governor (then Senator), introduced a bill, afterward passed, to which the following is the preamble: "To enjoy our rights and liberties, we must understand them; their security and protection ought to be the first object of a free people; and it is a well-established fact that no nation has ever continued long in the enjoyment of civil and political freedom which was not both virtuous and enlightened. And believing that the advancement of literature always has been, and ever will be, the means of more fully developing the rights of men—that the mind of every citizen in a republic is the common property of society, and constitutes the basis of its strength and happiness—it is, therefore, considered the peculiar duty of a free government, like ours, to encourage and extend the improvement and cultivation of the intellectual energies of the whole." Stuve, in his history of Illinois, speaking of this act, says: "It was provided that common schools should be established, free and open to every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one; and persons over twenty-one might be admitted on such terms as the Trustees should prescribe. Districts, of not less than fifteen families, were to be formed by the County Courts, upon petition of a majority of the voters thereof: officers were to be elected, sworn in, and their duties were prescribed in detail. The system was full and complete in all particulars. The legal voters were empowered at the annual meeting to levy a tax, in money or merchantable produce at its cash value, not exceeding one-half of one per cent, subject to a maximum limitation of \$10 to any one person. But, aside from this tax, the best and most effective feature of the law, in principle, the great stimulant of our present system, was an annual appropriation by the State of \$2 out of every \$100 received into the Treasury, and the distribution of five-sixths of the interest arising from the school funds, apportioned among the several counties, according to the number of white children under the age of twenty-one years, which sums were then redistributed by the counties among their respective districts, none participating therein where not at least three months' school had been taught during the twelve months preceding. In this law were foreshadowed some of the most valuable features of our present free-school system. But it is asserted that the



James T. Cunningham

(DECEASED)
MATTOON

law of 1825 was in advance of the times; that the people preferred to pay their tuition fees, or do without education for the children, rather than submit to the bare idea of taxation, however it might fall in the main upon the wealthier property-holders, for the benefit of all; and the law was so amended, in 1827, as to virtually nullify it, by providing that no person should be taxed for the maintenance of any school, unless the consent was first obtained in writing, and the continuance of the State appropriation of \$2 out of every \$100 received into the Treasury, being its very life, was denied." In the foregoing extract is portrayed something of the first school laws of Illinois, and their virtual abolishment developed the rude system of schools of the pioneer days in Coles County. The school fund was not sufficient to support the schools, and the people obviated the difficulty by some one, specially interested, taking a paper, going to the parents and having them sign as many scholars, at \$1.50 apiece (that was the standard price), as they could send to school. If a sufficient number were subscribed they had a school, if not, the children ran wild and unrestrained as the prairie winds, at least, so far as pertained to schools. Nor were schoolhouses built then by general taxation, as they are now, but by gratuitous contribution. This contribution usually consisted in a man taking his ax and cutting logs, or taking his team and hauling them from the timber to the building-site, or carrying the load while the chimney was in process of erection, or of "riving" boards to cover it, etc., etc. These schoolhouses were built of logs, often without hewing, raised one story high, and, as an old settler informed us, "white-washed inside and outside with original Illinois mud, floored with rude puncheons, and cracks between them through which the small children sometimes fell." With a fire-place extending across one end of the room, benches made of trees split open, and wooden pins put in for legs, the half of two logs cut out, and white domestic tacked over it (the pioneer glass window), completes the picture of the original schoolhouse. In these rude temples of learning the pioneer's child acquired his education. There were no grades then, and but few classes, for in a school of twenty or thirty pupils, there would be found as many arithmetics, geographies and readers as there were extant in the English language. But the adoption of the free-school system, entered upon in 1855, marks the turning-point in the history of common-school education of the State, and abolished forever the rude and imperfect system hitherto in force. The donation by Congress of the Sixteenth Section of every Congressional Township, or, if sold, lands equivalent thereto, as contiguous as might be, for the use of the inhabitants of such township for school purposes, amounted to over 998,000 acres, and which, had it been properly managed and husbanded, would have given the people such an ample school fund as would have saved them from any local taxation. At the session of the Legislature of 1854, that august body took the first step in the right direction, by the enactment of a law separating the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction from that of Secretary of State, and creating it a distinct department of the State govern-

ment, the incumbent to receive a salary of \$1,500, and Gov. Matteson appointed the Hon. N. W. Edwards State Superintendent of Common Schools. This most important office, at that juncture, was bestowed upon Mr. Edwards on account of his long experience in public life, and from the conviction that he would carry into effect the hopes of the people and the designs of the Legislature in creating it. In January following, he submitted to the General Assembly a full report upon the condition of the public schools throughout the State, ably urged the education of the children of the State at the public expense, and presented a well-drawn bill for a complete system of free schools, which, with some alterations, became a law. The act bore date February 15, 1855, and embraced all the essential principles now in force." But, however interesting our school history may be to the friends of education, we cannot follow it through all of its mutations, but have already trespassed upon time and space, and will only add, that there is not a State west of the Alleghanies whose educational interest and common-school system is so well developed, so well protected and so well adapted to the wants of the people and the spirit of the age, as the State of Illinois. With a few statistical facts from the last report of Prof. T. J. Lee, County Superintendent of Schools, to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, which are of special interest to the people of the county, we will pass on to other branches of our work :

Number of schools taught in the county.....	121
" " " pupils enrolled.....	7,937
Male teachers employed (1st grade).....	66
" " " (2d grade).....	41
Female " " (1st grade).....	59
" " " (2d grade).....	67
Total number of teachers employed.....	233
Average merit of their certificates.....	8.3
Months taught by males.....	526
" " " females.....	582
Average number of months taught previous.....	38
Average age of these teachers (years).....	27
Average monthly wages (males).....	\$48.88
" " " (females).....	\$30.60
Amount paid teachers.....	\$44,607.99
Number of persons between 6 and 21 years.....	9,099
" between 12 and 21 unable to write.....	20

Referring to the qualifications of teachers, Prof. Lee says: "Shortly after coming into office, I deemed it best to reduce, gradually, the number of certificates by raising the grade of qualifications, and adopted the following rules concerning certificates: 1. Scale: 5, very poor; 6, poor; 7, tolerable; 8, good; 9, very good; 10, perfect. 2. For First Grade—Average of 8, with no branch below 7. 3. For Second grade—Average of 7, with no branch below 5. After twelve months teaching, same mark as for First Grade. 4. Only bona-fide applicants to teach in this county will be examined. 5. *Reference* of good moral

character required of applicants unknown to Superintendent. 6. In addition to above, aptitude for the business of teaching will be required. 7. No re-examination under three months after rejection. 8. No certificate now held will be renewed or another issued instead, except on personal application for re-examination. 9. All examinations must be begun and completed on the same day: therefore applicants should come to the office early in the day. 10. No certificates will be issued except at published time and place." Prof. Lee closes his report as follows: "Our common school system is yet an experiment. Give it time to grow, and it may yet unfold into that perennial blessing, and those beneficent propositions dreamed by its founders. Its growth cannot be hastened—but retarded rather—by certain utopian ideas that now, unhappily for it, seem to be gaining ground. Let us call a 'halt' and wait. Let all who are 'called' to help administer the system strive in every good way to bring it up equal to the provisions already made for it, before attempting new excesses."

EARLY RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

The sound of the Gospel in Coles County is coeval with the first settlement made in its limits. John Parker, the old patriarch of the Parker family was a Baptist preacher of the "hard-shell" or "ironside" persuasion, and used to proclaim the word of God to the pioneers on the Sabbath—when it was not a good day to hunt bees. Daniel Parker was also a preacher of the same denomination, and, as the Parkers were the first settlers in the county, so were they the first preachers. "High" Johnny Parker, as the old man was familiarly called, preached the first sermon in Coles County in 1824, the year the first settlement was made. He was a plain, old-fashioned man, hewn out of rough timber, and "preached salvation by election, without money and without price." This sermon (the first in the county) was preached in a small log cabin in the Parker settlement, and it is said that every inhabitant of the county was there, and had abundant room, for eleven souls constituted the entire adult population. Father Parker closed this original religious service of the county in these words: "Brethren, we have wandered far into the wilderness, but even here death will find us." The Rev. Mr. Newport was another of the "hard-shell" divines who figured prominently in the early religious history of the county. The early settlers were a conscientiously religious people. Even prior to the era of schoolhouses and churches, they had meetings under the shade-trees on the river-banks, and in private houses, dedicated by common usage to religious services. Says Capt. Adams in his Centennial Address: "We have seen one of these private houses, not exceeding twenty feet square, containing three or four beds and all the household and kitchen furniture of a large family, hold a big congregation of zealous worshipers. In the early days, the old, young and even small children went to church. During the services it sometimes occurred that a half-dozen of these little ones, all with one accord, would raise their plaintive cries: nevertheless,

the services proceeded without any apparent disturbance. The occasional manifestations of some of these people were strikingly singular. Some would shout and some would pray and others scream at the top of the voice. Some would clap their hands until blistered, and others faint away, but all seemed happy, recognizing it as the Lord's doings."

An early minister of the Presbyterian Church was Rev. Isaac Bennett. "He dropped down among us," says one, "as softly as the morning light, and could not brook any religious excitement, or even the *music* of a child during his discourse." Rev. Mr. Martin was another of the early preachers of Coles County. But we have not space to particularize each of these pioneer soldiers of the cross. Without the hope of earthly reward, they preached the glad tidings to perishing sinners, and sought to gather them into the fold of Christ. Reverently asking the blessing of God upon all they did, their lives were simple; their wants few and easily satisfied; their teachings plain and unvarnished, touched with no eloquence save that of their daily living, which was seen and known of all men.

In what year the first church-building was erected in the county is not known, but subsequently to 1830, as at that date, we are informed, there was not an edifice which had been erected purposely for a temple of worship. Before the building of schoolhouses, the cabin of the settler was used in winter, and in summer, "the groves, God's first temples," served their humble wishes. But now, some sixty-five church-buildings may be enumerated in the county. Not only in the towns and cities, but in every village and hamlet, their lofty spires "pierce the clouds." Even in many neighborhoods in the country are neat and commodious church-houses.

In connection with the church history, it may not be out of place to say a few words of the benevolent institutions existing in the county. Freemasonry and Odd Fellowship follow close in the wake of the Christian church, and, in their way, exert almost as great an influence for good as the church itself. They teach a belief in God, the immortality of the soul and the resurrection of the body. Gathered around their altars, their votaries can subscribe to their simple articles of faith, and join in one united prayer and praise to the great Architect of the universe. These institutions have organized bodies in Charleston, Mattoon, Etna, Ashmore, Muddy Point, Oakland, Paradise, Hutton and Milton. In the city of Charleston are Charleston Lodge, No. 35, A., F. & A. M.; Keystone Chapter, No. 54, Royal Arch Masons; Charleston Lodge, No. 609, I. O. O. F.; Kickapoo Lodge, No. 90, I. O. O. F.; and Coles Encampment, No. 94, I. O. O. F.; in Mattoon—Mattoon Lodge, No. 260, A., F. & A. M.; Circle Lodge, No. 707, A., F. & A. M.; Mattoon Chapter, No. 85, Royal Arch Masons; Godfrey de Bouillon Commandery, No. 44, Knights Templar; Harmony Lodge, No. 551, I. O. O. F.; Coles County Lodge, No. 260, I. O. O. F.; Mattoon Encampment, No.—, I. O. O. F.; also, Mattoon German Lodge, No. 414, I. O. O. F., and Eureka Lodge, No.

13, Colored Masons: in the village of Etna, Wabash Lodge, No. 179, A., F. & A. M., and Etna Lodge, No. 519, I. O. O. F.; in Oakland—Oakland Lodge, No. 219, A., F. & A. M., and Oakland Lodge, No. 545, I. O. O. F.; in Milton—Milton Lodge, No. 275, A., F. & A. M., and Humboldt Lodge, No. 636, I. O. O. F.; in Ashmore—Ashmore Lodge, No. 390, A., F. & A. M.; in Muddy Point—Etna Lodge, No. 396, A., F. & A. M.; in Milton Station—Elwood Lodge, No. 589, A., F. & A. M.; in Paradise—Miles Hart Lodge, No. 595, A., F. & A. M., and in Hutton—Hutton Lodge, No. 698, A., F. & A. M.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

An association entitled the Coles County Agricultural Society was formed at Charleston on the 24th day of May, 1841, and held three successive fairs, the first, October 1, 1841, the second, October 1, 1842, and the third, September 27, 1843. The permanent officers of the Society for 1841 were as follows: James Hite, President; B. F. Jones, H. J. Ashmore and M. Ruffner, Vice Presidents; T. A. Marshall, Treasurer, and J. F. Whitney, Secretary. The officers for 1842 were: Thomas Monson, President; Michael Ruffner, Isaac Gruwell, Vice Presidents; L. R. Hutchason, Treasurer; D. J. Van Deren, Secretary; and for 1843, James T. Cunningham, President; George H. Nabb and Fountain Turner, Vice Presidents; L. R. Hutchason, Treasurer; D. J. Van Deren, Secretary; Laban Burr, John A. Olmstead, John Hite, Joel Connelly, John Apperson, B. F. Jones, Thomas Monson, Thomas Farris, R. A. Miller and William Frost, a Board of Directors.*

The following extract is from the records: "From 1843 to 1855, the Society appears to have been entranced in a sort of Rip Van Winkle sleep, a "masterly inactivity" of eleven years' duration, until the passage of the two acts of the Legislature of Illinois, February 14, 1855, and February 15, 1855, the first to encourage the formation of county agricultural societies, and the last, a general act of incorporation of agricultural and horticultural societies and associations for improving the breeds of domestic animals, whereupon the Society appears to have awakened from its lengthy slumber, and recommenced its labors with more of vigor, comeliness of proportion and hope to its friends than prior to that wise legislative aid by the State, and accordingly, in the spring of 1855, a re-organization was effected, and a constitution and by-laws adopted, as was then supposed, in conformity with the acts above referred to. The records under the new organization are said to be lost, so that the present Secretary is unable to give a history of its proceedings for 1855. Certain it is, however, the Society held a fair in the fall of that year, but what was contained in its list of premiums, who were judges, who competitors, to whom and for what premiums were awarded, is enshrouded in darkness. Nor is the present Secretary able to give a full list of the officers elected for that year, but as far as informed, the following is believed to be correct: James T. Cunningham,

*These fairs were held on the commons, we are told, the Society having no grounds of its own.

President: D. J. Van Deren, Secretary; B. F. Jones, J. K. Decker, M. F. Hackett, a portion of the Board of Directors; Thomas G. Chambers, Treasurer. The present Secretary is informed that the Society, having complied with the act of February 14, 1855, received from the Treasurer of State the sum of \$50, as authorized by that act. Before the election of the present Secretary, but at what time he is not informed, the Society had purchased seven and three-fifths acres of land for the use of the same for its fair grounds, and had paid the sum of \$100 in part payment for the same, the title to which remains yet unperfected."

The act of February 14, 1855, referred to in the foregoing records, is as follows:

An Act to encourage the formation of County Agricultural Societies.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That whenever the President and Treasurer of any County Agricultural Society shall certify that the sum of (at least) fifty dollars has been collected, and is in the hands of the Treasurer for the use of said society, the Treasurer of this State shall, when called upon for that purpose, pay to the said Treasurer or fiscal agent or officer of said society, the sum of fifty dollars; and the receipt of said Treasurer of such society therefor shall entitle the said Treasurer of this State to a credit for that amount in the settlements of his account as such State Treasurer.

SEC. 2. The said sum of fifty dollars, thus appropriated, shall be expended in the purpose of premiums, to be procured and distributed under the direction of said societies respectively in the manner prescribed in the constitution, by-laws, or other regulations of said societies.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

The act of February 15, 1855, also alluded to in the extract from the minutes of the Society, provides for the incorporation of such societies, the mode of forming them, who shall be members, etc., and gives the usual privileges of all corporate bodies. But its great length and lack of interest to the general reader, are sufficient excuses for omitting it here. Under these acts the Society revived, as already stated, took new lease of life, and commenced business in earnest. The minutes, however, of the first meeting, under the new dispensation, being lost, the proceedings of that fair are "as a sealed book." The proceedings of 1856 are given in full, together with the premium-lists, officers and all matters of interest occurring during the year. At a meeting of Society held in the Court House, June 2, 1856, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: John Cofer, President; William Miller, Vice President; H. J. Keeler, Secretary; Thomas G. Chambers, Treasurer; B. F. Jones, J. T. Cunningham, J. K. Decker, M. F. Hackett and James Hammett, Executive Committee. At a meeting of the officers, held soon after their election, they met and made out a list of premiums, also a list of what should be exhibited. It is as follows:

FIRST DAY. DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

<i>Horses.</i> Best stallion, 4 years old and over, Class 1, No. 1.....	\$6 00
Second best.....	3 00
Best stallion, 3 years old, Class 1, No. 2.....	3 00
Second best.....	2 00
Best stallion, 2 years old, Class 1, No. 3.....	3 00

<i>Horses.</i> —Second best.....	2 00
Best stallion, 1 year old, Class 1, No. 4.....	3 00
Second best.....	2 00
Best sucking horse-colt, Class 1, No. 5.....	3 00
Second best.....	2 00
Best brood-mare, 4 years old and over, Class 2, No. 1.....	6 00
Second best.....	3 00
Best filly, 3 years old, Class 2, No. 2.....	3 00
Second best.....	2 00
Best filly, 2 years old, Class 2, No. 3.....	3 00
Second best.....	2 00
Best filly, 1 year old, Class 2, No. 4.....	3 00
Second best.....	2 00
Best sucking mare-colt, Class 2, No. 5.....	3 00
Second best.....	2 00
Best pair horses or mares, Class 3, No. 1.....	5 00
Best saddle horse or mare, Class 3, No. 2.....	3 00
Best buggy horse or mare, Class 3, No. 3.....	3 00
<i>Jacks.</i> —Best jack, 3 years old and over, Class 4, No. 1.....	3 00
Second best.....	2 00
Best jack, 2 years old, Class 4, No. 2.....	3 00
Second best.....	2 00
Best jack 1 year old, Class 4, No. 3.....	3 00
Second best.....	2 00
Best sucking jack-colt, Class 4, No. 4.....	3 00
Second best.....	2 00
<i>Jennies.</i> —Best jenny, 3 years old and over, Class 5, No. 1.....	3 00
Second best.....	2 00
Best jenny, 2 years old, Class 5, No. 2.....	3 00
Second best.....	2 00
Best jenny, 1 year old, Class 5, No. 3.....	3 00
Second best.....	2 00
Best sucking jenny colt, Class 5, No. 4.....	3 00
Second best.....	2 00
<i>Mules.</i> —Best pair of mules, Class 6, No. 1.....	5 00
Best sucking mule-colt, Class 6, No. 2.....	3 00
<i>Cattle.</i> —Best bull, 4 years old and over, Class 7, No. 1.....	5 00
Second best.....	3 00
Best bull, 3 years old, Class 7, No. 2.....	3 00
Second best.....	2 00
Best bull, 2 years old, Class 7, No. 3.....	3 00
Second best.....	2 00
Best bull, 1 year old, Class 7, No. 4.....	3 00
Second best.....	2 00
Best sucking bull-calf, Class 7, No. 5.....	3 00
Second best.....	2 00
Best cow, 4 years old and over, Class 8, No. 1.....	8 00
Second best.....	3 00
Best heifer, 3 years old, Class 8, No. 2.....	3 00
Second best.....	2 00
Best heifer, 2 years old, Class 8, No. 3.....	3 00
Second best.....	2 00
Best heifer, 1 year old, Class 8, No. 4.....	3 00

<i>Cattle.</i>	Second best.....	2 00
	Best sucking heifer-calf, Class 8, No. 5.....	3 00
	Second best.....	2 00
	Best pair work cattle, Class 9, No. 1.....	5 00
<i>Sheep.</i>	Best buck, Class 10, No. 1.....	\$2 00
	Second best buck.....	1 00
	Best ewe, Class 10, No. 1.....	2 00
	Second best ewe.....	1 00
<i>Swine.</i>	Best boar, 1 year old and over, Class 11, No. 1.....	3 00
	Best boar 6 months old and under 12 months old, Class 11, No. 2...	3 00
	Best pig under 6 months old, Class 11, No. 3.....	2 00
	Best breed-sow, 1 year old and over, Class 11, No. 4.....	3 00
	Best breed-sow, 6 months and under 12 months old, Class 11, No. 5,	3 00
<i>Poultry.</i>	Best pair of chickens, Class 12, No. 1.....	2 00
	Second best pair of chickens.....	1 00
<i>Farming</i>	<i>Utensils.</i> —Best sod plow, Class 13.....	3 00
	Best Subsoil plow, Class 13.....	3 00
	Best harrow, Class 13.....	2 00
	Best land-roller, Class 13.....	2 00
	Best mower and reaper combined, Class 13.....	5 00
	Best thresher and separator, Class 13.....	5 00
	Best seed-sower, Class 13.....	3 00
	Best hay-rake, Class 13.....	2 00
<i>Mechanical Department.</i>	Best harness for all purposes, Class 14, No. 1.....	3 00
	Second best harness for all purposes.....	2 00
	Best riding-saddle, Class 14, No. 2.....	3 00
	Second best riding-saddle.....	2 00
<i>Agricultural Products.</i>	Best acre of wheat (dimension and quality indorsed by responsible, disinterested party), to be reported to the Secretary prior to November 10, with instruction as to soil, time and manner of sowing, tillage of ground, species of wheat, etc., Class 15, No. 1.....	5 00
	Best acre of corn (with same conditions as to the wheat, etc.), Class 15, No. 2.....	5 00
<i>Fruit Department.</i>	Greatest and best variety of apples, with statement as to soil, slope of ground, etc., and any concurrent facts or conditions by which it is believed its superiority had been induced, Class 16, No. 1.....	3 00
	Second best and greatest variety (same statement).....	2 00
	Greatest and best variety of fruits, with statement as above relative to each, species, etc., Class 16, No. 2.....	3 00
	Second greatest and best variety (same statement).....	2 00

SECOND DAY. LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

<i>Dairy.</i>	Best 5 lbs. butter, with process of manufacture, Class 17, No. 1....	2 00
	Best 10 lbs. cheese, with process of manufacture, Class 17, No. 2...	2 00
<i>Domestic Manufactures.</i>	Best fancy quilt, Class 18, No. 1.....	2 00
	Best coverlet, Class 18, No. 2.....	2 00
	Best carpet, 10 yards and upward, Class 18, No. 3.....	2 00
	Best rag carpet, 10 yards and upward, Class 18, No. 4.....	2 00
	Best woolen cloth, 10 yards and over, Class 18, No. 5.....	3 00
	Best jeans, 10 yards and over, Class 18, No. 6.....	2 00
	Best flannel, 10 yards and over (white, striped or plaid), Class 18 No. 7.....	2 00

<i>Domestic Manufactures.</i> —Best pair of blankets, Class 18, No. 8.....	2 00
Best yarn socks, Class 18, No. 9.....	50
Best cotton hose, Class 18, No. 10.....	50
<i>Fancy or Needle Work.</i> —Best specimen fancy needle work, Class 19, No. 1...	3 00
Best quality, embracing the greatest variety, of articles useful and ornamental, Class 19, No. 2.....	5 00

At a meeting held August 2, 1856, the Board passed a resolution to adopt the list of premiums as above given, and appointed a committee to prepare the fair grounds for the forthcoming exhibition. At a subsequent meeting, an agreement was made with D. J. Van Deren and H. J. Keeler to inclose the grounds. At a meeting September 13, it was ordered that a well be dug and curbed upon the Society's grounds; badges were ordered for life members, and for the officers. Robert Leith was appointed Marshal; E. W. True, J. R. Jeffries, James Shoemaker, William Jones and Richard Champion, Deputy Marshals, together with some other unimportant matters pertaining to the fair soon to take place, were arranged.

The fair came off on the 24th and 25th of September, and, from the entries made in the different classes, seems to have been a very interesting and successful meeting. Particularly were the stock classes well represented, and a number of entries made in each class. The Secretary published a report which is copied in the records, showing the list of Judges for the articles and stock adjudged, and the names of those to whom premiums were awarded, but its extreme length forbids its insertion in this work, however interesting it might prove to our readers, especially those who are engaged in stock-raising.

But it is impossible to follow the Society through all the years since its re-organization in 1855. Suffice it, that at the present time it is in a flourishing state, and the people of the county are justly proud of their association. The last meeting took place in September, 1878, occupying five days, the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st; the premium-list embraces ten pages of closely printed matter in a pamphlet printed for gratuitous distribution. The grounds of the Society comprise twenty-four acres well improved, substantially inclosed, with stock-stalls and all necessary buildings, and of a total value of about \$6,000. The present officers are as follows, viz., S. D. Dole, of Mattoon, President; James Shoemaker, of Loxa, I. J. Montfort, of Charleston, T. G. Chambers, of Charleston, M. B. Valodin, of Oakland, Vice Presidents; E. R. Connely, Samuel Van Meter, C. E. Wilson, Adam Millar and Isaac Flenner, Board of Directors; R. S. Hodgen, Secretary, and J. K. Decker, Treasurer.

The farmers of Coles County have for years past devoted considerable attention to the improvement of their stock, and many of them are at present engaged largely in breeding blooded horses, cattle and hogs. Of horses, the Norman stock is being introduced in the county, and as draft horses are popular, while other blooded horses are receiving some attention. W. A. Whittemore, H. M. Ashmore, J. W. Wright and I. N. Gibbs are specially engaged in breeding fine horses. Blooded cattle are being more extensively raised, as this

section of the country is more favorably adapted to cattle than horses. S. C. Ashmore, William Millar, Ambrose Edwards and Isaac Flenner make a specialty of Short Horns. R. L. Reat, of Herefords and Jerseys, and R. S. Hodgen, of Jerseys.

Shepard & Alexander are known, not only over the State of Illinois, but throughout the entire country, for their fine breed of Poland-China hogs. Their fine specimens of this famous stock of hogs have been exhibited at Chicago, St. Louis, Indiana State Fair, Illinois State Fair, Kansas State Fair, and all the surrounding county fairs, where they have been invariably awarded the highest prizes. But we shall refer more particularly to this subject in the history of Charleston Township.

In conclusion of the history of the Agricultural Society and the fine stock of the county, we deem it of some general interest to the reader, to append the following abstract from the Assessor's returns for 1878, as showing the amount of stock, its value, together with other property, and the grain produced for the past year:

		Assessed valuation.
Horses, number of head.....	10,402	\$ 208,628
Cattle, " "	15,973	143,875
Mules and asses, number of head.....	1,393	30,975
Sheep, number of head.....	6,971	5,948
Hogs, " "	35,176	39,746
Steam engines.....	20	6,010
Fire-proof safes.....	50	1,353
Carriages and wagons.....	3,664	48,067
Watches and clocks.....	3,552	7,754
Sewing machines.....	1,575	14,854
Piano-fortes.....	179	8,366
Melodeons and organs.....	167	4,579
Improved lands.....	268,863	3,333,290
Unimproved lands.....	49,491	249,074
Improved town and city lots	2,463	769,909
Unimproved town and city lots.....	3,384	76,325
Total value of assessed property in the county*.....		\$5,642,818
No. of acres of wheat in 1878.....		19,500
No. of acres of corn in 1878.....		100,616
No. of acres of oats in 1878		10,075
No. of acres of meadow in 1878		24,549
No. of acres of other field products.....		6,300
No. of acres of inclosed pasture.....		97,408
No. of acres of orchard.....		6,706
No. of acres of wood-land.....		53,200

THE COUNTY FARM.

"The poor ye have with you alway." Originally, the mode of taking care of the poor of the county, was through an officer in each township or election precinct, styled "Overseer of the Poor," who looked after the welfare of the

* Several items of taxable property not given in the above table.

poor and needy, supplied their wants and, at a regular meeting, brought his bill before the County Board. But this system was found to be rather expensive, the county, it is said, having paid out as much as \$12,000 in a single year for the benefit of its poor. So this mode was changed to a county farm. Some time during the war the county purchased a small tract of land in Pleasant Grove Township, but becoming dissatisfied with this, from some cause or other, probably its location at the very edge of the county, it was sold in 1865, and forty acres bought in La Fayette Township. After using this a few years in the capacity of a county farm, it was sold and 258 acres purchased in 1870, in Ashmore Township. Upon this farm substantial buildings have been erected, and all necessities and conveniences prepared for taking care of the poor comfortably. The main building is a substantial two-story brick, and will accommodate about sixty persons. This farm, at the time of its purchase by the county, was well improved, having a comfortable frame residence, barns and all necessary outbuildings, so that the only additional expense to the purchase of the land was the erection of the brick building above referred to. Upon a written request to the Superintendent of the farm, Joshua Ricketts, Esq., we received the following, which we give in full, as it contains much of general interest, as well as some valuable hints: "The number at present in our County Poorhouse is thirty-three. This is about the average for the year. There are twenty-one females and twelve males. Four of the inmates are over eighty years of age: two of them are white and two black. One of these blacks is supposed to be at least 100 years old. The blacks are both females, and were slaves until freed by the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln. Old John Golliday, well known to many of the citizens of the county, having been a resident for over forty years, was once the lawful owner of 400 acres of good land in Morgan Township, but by not doing right, he lost it all, and now has to be taken care of at the expense of the public. I am convinced that fully nine-tenths of all pauperism in this county may be traced either directly or indirectly to the use of intoxicating drinks. Not that there were that number who were drunkards, but the sin of others has, in many cases, visited the children to the third and fourth generations. It is but a few days since a poor, degraded creature left the house to return to his old haunts, where he can again wallow in the ditch, steeped in the fire of the still. This same man said that he felt as if could drink fully three inches of whisky, so anxious was he to get back to his old rum-holes. I am thoroughly satisfied that there would be no real necessity for poorhouses if intoxicating liquors were banished from the land.

"As to the mode of conducting the house, we have a set of rules for the government of inmates, which are hung up in the house so that all can know what is required of them. The Supervisors of the various townships are ex-officio Overseers of the Poor of their respective townships, and by their order the Superintendent receives and takes under his care those who are dependent and helpless. The county owns some two hundred and fifty-eight acres of land, about

two hundred acres of which is plow and grass land : the remainder is principally timber-land. On the farm is a brick building 38x58 feet, two stories high, and a kitchen attached to the main building, extending some 28 feet in length and 16 in width, with a large porch facing the east. There is also a very comfortable dwelling for the Superintendent and his family and a large barn, with some smaller buildings. There is an orchard of about one hundred and fifty bearing trees, consisting of apples, peaches and cherries. In the summer time, the paupers are employed some portion of the time in cultivating tobacco, of which weed they are, as a rule, very fond."

The Superintendent has to enter into a contract with the Board of Supervisors, and give a heavy bond, obligating himself to take care and treat kindly and humanely all who may be placed under his care, stipulating the kind and variety of food that shall be furnished. It is now nine years since the county bought the farm where the Poorhouse is now located, eight miles east of Charleston, immediately on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad. There were twenty-seven paupers moved from the old house, four miles west of Charleston, to this place, October 25, 1870, of which number there are remaining on hand at the present time seven—two men and five women. There have been thirty-two deaths at the house, out of some two hundred and fifty persons who have been received and cared for. The attending physician (A. T. Robertson), says it is remarkable what cures have been effected. Most of those who have died were far gone when received. The oldest person who died was Mrs. Anna Higgenbotham, a cousin to Gen. Winfield Scott.

RAILROADS OF THE COUNTY.

To obtain an accurate idea of the railroads of Coles County, one must go back before the day of railroads and note briefly their causes.

The first railways in the world began in the collieries in England, and were simple tramways—wooden rails—on which the cars were hauled by mules. As in many places the way from the collieries to the coal-yards was up an inclined plane, the cars were hauled by the mules up the plane, and allowed to return by their own gravity. "By little and by little," as Charles Dickens would say, the tracks were extended to the shipping points, and, finally, to the chief markets. Then the laborers began to ride to and from their daily tasks : then others rode : then a car made to carry only laborers and those desiring to ride was placed on the track : steam began now and then to be recognized as an important factor among the immense motive powers of the world, and, about 1825, George Stephenson invented and placed in successful operation an engine that drew a train of cars over a wooden railway, protected by an iron covering, at the rate of twelve miles an hour. This road ran from one town to another, over vale and hill, up-hill and down, astonishing the incredulous English, who prophesied only dire disaster and distress would attend the operating of such a monster. Soon the railways, operated by steam, and carrying a train of cars

that "annihilated both time and space," were coming rapidly into use in the mother country. The American nation, not to be outdone, had caught the contagion, and, in 1830, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad commenced active operations to open a similar line, extending westward from that city. In 1826, a tramway was built from Quincy, Mass., the home of the Adams family, to the granite quarries, a few miles away—the pioneer railroad in America. On this primitive affair only mules or horses were used, and it was never put to any other purpose than the hauling of granite from the quarries.

From 1830 to 1835, railroads in the East received a considerable impulse. Improvements of all kinds were being made, a speed of twenty and thirty miles an hour was attained, and the benefits of their construction and use were becoming more apparent.

About this time, it began to occur to the denizens of the Prairie State that their domain was the best place in all the world for such enterprises. "For," argued they, "have we not a rich, productive soil, an even country, requiring but little preparation, and needing no expensive grading, filling or costly bridges. Does not our land bring forth plenty, and, if we had proper means for transporting our products away and bringing money and settlers back to us, what a country we would be!"

A desire always finds a favorable argument and some way to accomplish its ends.

True, there was no money to build such works, and Pennsylvania and other Eastern States which had entered on such schemes had invariably been the losers; for "rings" would form and steal what they could not get honestly. Yet Illinois soon found a way, and the attempt was made. In his message to the General Assembly, at the session of 1835, Gov. Joseph Duncan urged the Legislature, now ripe for action, to the furtherance of schemes that were so brilliant in their prospects. That body responded by such subsidies and grants to internal improvements as to astonish even the sanguine Governor himself. Before they stopped, so infatuated were they with the glorious future so enchantingly spread out before them, they had entailed a debt of more than \$14,000,000, all confidently expected to be paid by the improvements themselves and by the consequent increase in property.

The utopian scheme dazzled the eyes of the Governor, the Legislature and the people. They saw nothing but the most prosperous times ahead, and began at once a system of financiering that in the end well nigh impoverished the State. Gold and silver, the money of the world from its infancy, could, of course, not be had for the fulfillment of the plans, and a system of bonds was instituted, based on the faith of the State, redeemable in a series of years, and payable in coin in the banks in New York. It was confidently predicted that the bonds would not only sell at par, but would command a premium. They were to be paid from the proceeds of the canal and railroads, and were advertised as the best securities to be had. The first installment went off easily; but human greed began to exhibit itself, and "rings" were formed, and, before any

one was aware, the bonds of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio—for these States were in the meshes of the same visionary scheme—began to decline. When work began on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, on the Illinois Central Railroad and a few other such enterprises, laborers flocked to the State, prices of everything advanced, and the day of prosperity so confidently predicted in the early stages of the "plan," seemed now at hand. The men of the day, blinded by the apparent success of the scheme, like men of this day, seemed to overlook the fact that every article of trade, whether food, labor or merchandise, advanced with the influx of currency issued by the State banks, brought into life by the scheme, and that in this respect things were no cheaper than before. Now, at first \$1 would buy but little less than before. Soon it took \$2 to buy what \$1 would before, and so on, till, when the system collapsed, \$100 of State money would buy only as much as \$16 in gold.

The projected works were simply marvelous in extent. Almost every county in Illinois was to have a railroad, and in those where none were projected, \$200,000 was to be distributed. Work was to begin at both ends of the railroads and the canal, and in any other places where heavy grades were encountered. Among the projected routes was one from Cairo to the northern limit of the State, especially to meet the southern end of the canal, this was to run through or near Coles County. Another was projected from Terre Haute, Ind., westward to Alton, Ill. It was stipulated by the "Alton interest," as that faction was known in the Senate, that no road should terminate at St. Louis. That city was a rival to Alton, which confidently expected to overtake and pass her opulent neighbor, and, in time, completely overshadow her. Hence, no favors were to be shown the foreign rival. She must be put down some way, and that way could be aided by refusing all means of ingress and egress, save through Alton. For this reason, the road from Terre Haute westward, must stop at Alton, and all business coming from the East must center there. That the railroad was to be built no one for a moment doubted. It was to be known as the Terre Haute & Alton Railroad, and contracts for its construction were let early in the life of the Internal Improvement system. Work began at both ends and progressed centerward. Grading and filling was done at each extremity, the route determined on, and for a short time progressed favorably. As the bonds of the State declined in value, and its currency fell in a like ratio, the demands of the laborer, unskilled in finance, and caring only for their pay, became more and more exorbitant, and when the failure of the system came, they abruptly abandoned the State, with all manner of maledictions cast upon it. The work on the railroad did not reach Coles County. That on the Illinois Central suffered a similar fate, and no signs of railroads appeared here, save in the surveyor's lines and stakes, and in the losses some of its people suffered from the collapse, and return to a specie basis.

The hard times that followed have almost an unequalled history. The decline in fictitious values, the distress of many people who had caught the

contagion of suddenly growing rich without giving an equivalent for the prosperity, the fall of real estate, the high price of produce, and, more than all, the dread of emigrants, who feared to link their lives with a commonwealth whose taxes for the future seemed unbearable, gave the State a reputation anything but agreeable.

It was young, however, full of resources, and confident in its powers. Able men took the helm; a series of redeemable, long-time bonds was issued, the canal, through additional loans, was completed; and by the time the Mexican war began to agitate the minds of the American people the bonds of Illinois had risen, first to forty, then fifty, then seventy, and now to ninety cents on the dollar. To its everlasting credit it must be recorded, all were paid; and to-day the debt of the State is only a nominal sum, which could be paid at any time. Whatever may be said of the system of Internal Improvements, it must be recorded that the people learned a lesson, dearly, too, that it does not pay municipalities to assume the construction of such works, and that it is always disastrous to entail a debt in expectation of future greatness and ability to discharge it. Where such a course succeeds once, it will fail a hundred times; and even if succeeding, it is only by unnatural methods.

The reverse of the system was so great that no attempts were made to complete any of the unfinished roads for over twelve years. Of all the grand system of internal railroads in Illinois, but one, the Northern Cross Railroad, was the only one that reached practical results. Of that, in the spring of 1837, some eight miles were built, and, on November 8, the first locomotive that ever turned a wheel in the Mississippi Valley was placed and made a trial-trip, running out and back on the eight miles of the old flat bar track. The road was finished on to Jacksonville, and, in the spring of 1842, to Springfield, where it terminated. The little locomotive, minus a spark-arrester and cow-catcher, was a terror to cattle and buildings, throwing the one ruthlessly from the track, and burning the other with its sparks. It was, after running a year or so, run off the track by a drunken engineer, and sold to Gen. Semples, of Alton, who nearly bankrupted himself in a fruitless endeavor to make a steam road-wagon of it. Mule-power superseded the engine on this road until about 1847, when the track was sold (being worn out, and the strap rails stolen for sled shoes by the surrounding populace) to a company of capitalists, for \$100,000, one-tenth of its cost, and by them remodeled, equipped, completed and the beginning of the present Wabash Railway was the result.

TERRE HAUTE & ALTON RAILROAD.

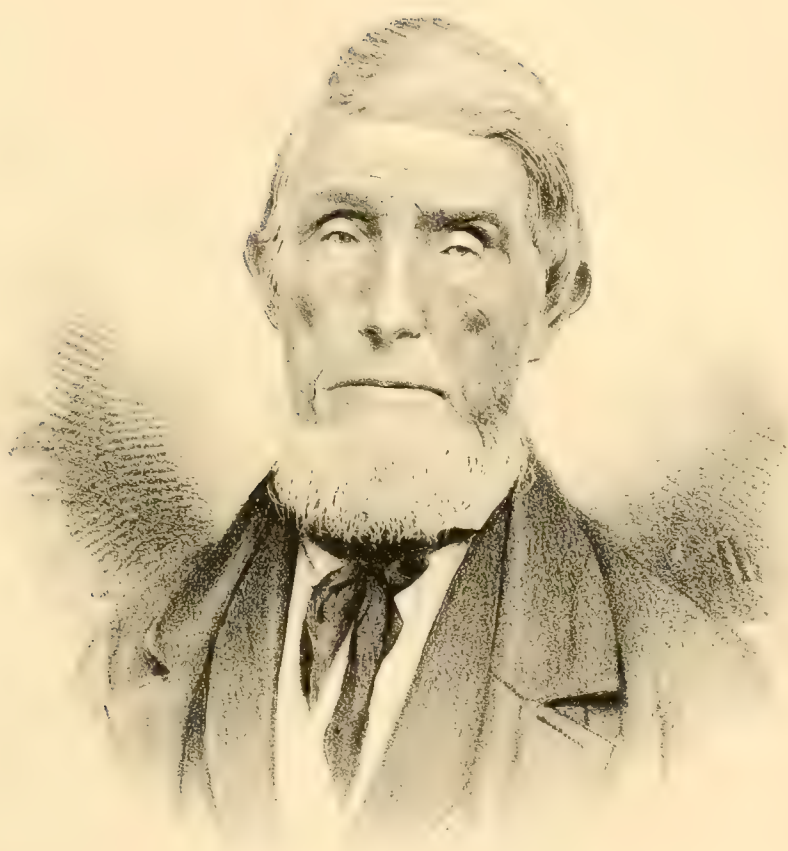
In 1850, the next railroad was made in Illinois. By February of that year, the Chicago & Galena (now Chicago & North-Western) was finished as far as Elgin, and an excursion-train ran between the two cities. A great revival in railroad interests sprang up. Among those sharing in the awakening was the old Terre Haute & Alton Road, which a second time comes into the narrative.

Work began under a new corporation in 1851. The old route was determined on, as much of it at either end could yet be used. As has been stated, no grading had been done in Coles County. The Illinois Central, whose early history is analogous to that of the Terre Haute & Alton, was surveyed while work was being done on the latter road, and an agreement made between the two roads stipulated that whichever got to the place of contact last should bear the expense of crossing. Work went vigorously on through 1853, 1854 and 1855, and, in order to accomplish the feat, the Terre Haute & Alton Road hastily graded their route and reached Mattoon first. This was accomplished in the winter of 1855. As fast as either end of the roads was completed, cars were put on, the intervening links being traversed by stages which carried passengers who desired to travel in the then incomplete condition of the roads. This road completed its bed and ran a train of cars through from Terre Haute to Alton a little before the holidays in the winter of 1855-56. The grading was very incomplete, many places the engine being unable to pull but few cars at a time. When "stuck," as the natives called it, fence-rails were used as an assistant motive power, or neighboring horses or oxen borrowed to help haul the engine over the incline.

About the time of the building of this and the Central road, a policy arose on the part of the residents of Central Illinois known as the "State's Policy." It more particularly affected those on the line of the Terre Haute & Alton Road, whose terminus was Alton, which by the people of that city, always a rival of its great foreign neighbor, was considered as one of the public corporations that would in time enable her to become what she sought to be—the emporium of the Mississippi Valley. This policy party sprung suddenly into existence when the Ohio & Mississippi, and the Vandalia—then known as the Brough Road—attempted to get charters. They must not center at a point opposite St. Louis; they must come to Alton or not be built. No track was allowed to be laid from Alton to the river on this side of St. Louis, and for two years this "policy" threatened the serious failure of these two corporations. It was extremely narrow, selfish and bigoted, and was handled without gloves by the foreign press and by the people on the line of these two roads striving to get a crossing in Illinois. Not until 1852-53, did the party lose its power in the State Legislature, and not till a new body was elected from the people, who, by this time began to see its narrowing effects, were the desired charters allowed.

Senators Douglas and Young wrote letters to prominent men in Illinois urging them to abandon the idea, and pointing out to them the fact that the grant to the Central Railroad could not have been obtained, had such a "policy" been known to exist.

Owing to this feeling, mainly, the Terre Haute & Alton Road was built from the city on the Wabash to her aspiring neighbor on the Father of Waters; and, owing to this same policy lurking then in the minds of the citizens of that



John Gordon
DECEASED)
PLEASANT GROVE

place, was the road for a number of years compelled to transfer its freight and passengers to boats, and float them to the mighty emporium on the western bank of the same mighty stream. It was finally overcome, however. A track was built to the east side of the river, opposite St. Louis, where, until the erection of the present grand bridge, the ferry-boat transferred them over the river.

With the change of terminus, a change of name occurred, and when the connection was effected with the road leading eastward to the capital of Indiana, the name assumed its present form.

Now it connects with the "Bee Line," eastward, and forms a continuous route from the cities of the Mississippi Valley to those on the Atlantic seaboard.

Mr. E. B. McClure, the General Superintendent, is a citizen of Coles County, residing at Mattoon. Here is what may be termed the "Half-way House," and here are some of the principal offices. The car-shops of this Company were removed from Litchfield, in 1870, and erected on a lot of ground donated by the residents of the northeast part of town, where they are placed. They were secured through a donation of \$60,000 on the part of Mattoon, in whose history a full account of them may be found.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Like the Indianapolis & St. Louis, the Illinois Central had its rise in the Internal Improvement system of 1835, and, like that road, went down in the collapse of the system in 1840. Some work was done on the road during this period, chiefly at the northern end—its connection with the canal. It was intended to connect the canal and the junction of the rivers at Cairo by means of this road; and from published statements of the late Judge Sidney Breese and letters of Stephen A. Douglas, we learn the idea originated as early as 1835, the commencement of the system referred to.

The revival of railroads and the consequent improvement in property received a great impulse in Congress by the grant of 3,000,000 acres of land to the State of Illinois for the construction of the Central road. A more munificent grant of land could hardly be imagined at that date, and to the Senators and Representatives in Congress of that session is the grant due. The provisions of the grant were that the road was to be completed in ten years. In case of failure, the unsold lands were to revert to the General Government, and for those sold the State was to pay the Government price. The belt of land was to include each alternate section for a width of twelve sections, the odd-numbered sections to be the property of the railroad, the even-numbered ones to be the property of the Government, and to be sold at not less than double the ordinary price (\$1.25 per acre), *i. e.*, \$2.50 per acre.

The lands in this belt not already sold were to be withdrawn from market and to remain so until the location of the road was permanently decided upon. The State found itself in possession of the grant of land at the session of 1850, and 1851, and as the act of Congress had passed the September previous, the

intervening time had been assiduously taken up by the press and stump of the State in advocating and discussing plans for carrying out the project. It may be remarked here that every plan brought forward was secretly fed by private interests as much or more than by public good. Each town on any line from Cairo to La Salle knew it was destined to be the one the road should pass through. The session of the State Legislature was harassed by various monopolists, who saw in the brilliant prospects an easy way to secure wealth, and who, for a time, seriously crippled the enterprise. Many persons were strongly in favor of the State engaging in the work as it had done twelve years before, and advocated the payment of the State indebtedness by means of the sale of the lands and profits from the lands.

The maxim that "A burnt child dreads the fire" was exemplified here. The State did not care to repeat the experiment it had so disastrously attempted a few years before: especially so when an unexpected solution of the problem of how to best build the road presented itself.

Robert Schuyler, George Griswold, Gouverneur Morris, Jonathan Sturgis, George W. Ludlow and John F. A. Sanford, of New York City, and David A. Neal, Franklin Haven and Robert Rantoul, Jr., of Boston, came before the Legislature, represented by one of their number, and offered, if the State would give them the grant of land, they would build and equip the road, and have it in running order by the year 1854; that by the 4th day of July, in that year, the road would be completed. There was a speedy, unlooked for solution of the whole question. A company of capitalists step forward, propose to complete and equip the road in a given length of time, much shorter than the State could hope to—to, in fact, relieve them of all care in the matter, and, when done, to pay annually into the treasury 7 per cent of all its gross earning in lieu of all taxes, State and municipal. It is said, in their eagerness to obtain the road, the capitalists would have bound themselves to pay 10 per cent as readily as 7; but that that was engineered through the Assembly by a prominent citizen of Illinois, who was secured for this purpose by the company. After a little delay in getting the Commissioner of the Land Office, at Washington, to convey the land to the company, work was begun. At the outset, much strife was engendered over the route the road should take, several towns vying with each other in their efforts to obtain not only the road through their midst, but the commencement of the branch to Chicago. The question was finally decided by the State selecting a route as direct as possible, through a region containing as much unsold land as possible, thereby gaining all the land she could. The main line ran from Cairo north to Central City, where the Chicago branch diverged in the direction of that city, taking in its route Coles County. The main stem continued north through Decatur, Bloomington, La Salle, where it encountered the southern end of the canal, and on northward, ending at Galena. Thus, by rare sagacity, a company of capitalists found themselves in possession of a magnificent railway, built from the proceeds of bonds issued by them

secured by the lands, without the outlay of a dollar of their own money. They set aside a certain part of the lands, the proceeds of which were to be applied to the interest on the bonds. The prices realized for all these lands ranged from \$5 to \$55 per acre, and as the road opened, an immense region of hitherto unproductive lands, the sales on the part of both the road and the Government were simply enormous. The Government was the real gainer, for much of the lands had been in the market over thirty years and had not found a purchaser. Now, the railway promised a speedy outlet for farm produce; towns and villages sprung into existence with Western-like prodigality, and before a decade of years had passed, the enterprise had yielded a hundred-fold. It was the first subsidy granted any railroad by the Government—a practice which, we are prone to say, has, in a measure, been somewhat abused.

The Illinois Central Road was completed and in full running order by the winter of 1856, a year and a half from the time the memorialists agreed to make it, they having been delayed in getting the grant of land properly deeded to them by the Commissioner of the Land Office at Washington. Construction-trains were running that winter, and on January 1, 1856, says Mr. Frank Allison, of Mattoon, a passenger-train made the first run from Chicago to Cairo.

This railway is one of the longest in the West, and from the 7 per cent of its earnings a revenue accrues to the State amounting now to over a half-million dollars annually. This, the Company has at various times endeavored to reduce or change; but the people have set their faces against it, and, not long since, have placed it beyond the reach of the Legislature, by a constitutional amendment to the organic law of the State.

OTHER RAILROADS.

In addition to the two extensive lines of railway crossing the county, three others have been added since the war; none, however, so great or having such history as their predecessors.

The close of the late rebellion threw upon the country a large force of unemployed men, and a vast amount of capital. This latter was used in opening new enterprises, and, as the States had learned to let such affairs alone, men with tact and energy stood ready to enter upon them. A railroad from Mattoon to Danville; from Mattoon to Grayville, thence to Evansville; from Charleston to several other towns in the State, was proposed, while roads in various directions across the county were projected. Of these enterprises we will mention none save the successful ones: the Grayville & Mattoon, the Decatur, Mattoon & Southern, and the Illinois Midland.

The Grayville & Mattoon Railroad began to be talked about as early as 1866. One effort brought on another, and in the columns of the Mattoon papers, from that time down to 1872 and 1873, large-headed articles appear every week or so, all prophesying great results. Townships along the line of the proposed road gave liberally in bonds and private subscriptions, as those

along the line of the Indianapolis & St. Louis had done, and a speedy completion was expected. Only twenty-eight or thirty miles of grading were completed, however, and that in Richland County, and for four or five years the road lay dormant. In 1874, a new company was formed, and by two years had the grading completed to the south line of Coles County. Work was continued on up through the county, at first running the line to intersect the Illinois Central about a mile south of Mattoon. The grade was made here; but afterward changed, and brought directly into the town. It was all completed and the track laid by July 4, 1878, and on that day a grand excursion, under the care of J. H. Herkimer, the Receiver, was inaugurated, and a hilarious day made along the route. The road has been operating since then, and has had a good local trade, the freight business especially being quite heavy. A short time ago, Mr. Herkimer and his associate officers resigned, from various causes, and were succeeded by E. B. Phillips, Receiver; M. H. Riddell, General Traveling Agent; S. C. Anthony, General Clerk, and S. M. Henderson, Roadmaster. This road received \$75,000 in bonds from Mattoon Township and the city; from the former, two-thirds, and from the latter, one-third. The vote on this question was held in Mattoon, Tuesday, February 9, 1869; 444 votes were cast in favor of the tax, and 7 against it. Whether the town and township are justified in such a heavy debt, in addition to several others of a similar character, *i. e.*, the \$60,000 for the shops, is a serious question, and one which conservative citizens are inclined to doubt.

The Decatur, Mattoon & Southern Railroad was begun in 1871, and completed to Hervey City, seven miles from Decatur, by 1873. Here, this Company was allowed a joint use of the Illinois Midland Company's track to Decatur, which the courts afterward decided they were entitled to, and which they yet use.

January 16, 1874, the road passed into a Receiver's hands, and the name changed to the present one, it being formerly known as the Decatur, Sullivan & Mattoon Railroad. Since that date, the Receiver has been managing it. It is run in connection with the Indianapolis & St. Louis Road, and is under the care of Mr. E. B. McClure as Manager. Mr. W. H. Lewis is the General Agent. Both these gentlemen reside at Mattoon, and are connected with the Indianapolis & St. Louis Road.

The remaining road, the Illinois Midland Railway, runs through but a small part of Coles County. It crosses the township of Oakland from east to west, passing through the village. The road runs from Terre Haute to Peoria, and is in three divisions, which originally were separate roads; when consolidated, the present name was adopted. The part running through Coles County was built from Decatur to Paris, under the name of the Paris & Decatur Railroad. It was completed in 1871, and, for a time, used the track of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Road from Paris to Terre Haute. When the Paris & Terre Haute Road was completed, in 1875, it formed a junction with that road, and, soon

after, consolidated with it. Only about six miles of this railroad passes through Coles County, and that in the extreme northeast part, in Oakland Township, in whose history it is more fully noticed.

While on the history of railroads, it might not be amiss to say something about telegraphs. They were, in their infancy, regarded as somewhat supernatural, as all things are apt to be when we cannot understand them; and, when a line was brought through Coles County in advance of the railway, it is related that it was not uncommon for some of the worthy citizens to hourly gaze upon it to see the news flash along. Their desires were, however, not gratified. They couldn't *see* the news; but they thought they could *hear* it, especially when they stood near a post and heard the ring caused by the vibration of the wires, with the air passing over them. The supposition lasted very satisfactorily until they found out better, and was as harmless as deceptive.

The first operator in town was Fred Tubbs, and was succeeded by W. W. Craddock. They were here in 1850, at the time the railways of the State began their second era of construction, and have since been prominently known in the county. Other lines were added to the one running east and west across the county, as the railways were built and the utility of such inventions became apparent. Now, they run in all directions, and one can talk with another, even though a continent be between them. Should the telephone supersede the telegraph, as it bids fair to do, those of the future will see a result almost beyond our conception.

POLITICAL AND WAR RECORD.

In the days of Whigs and Democrats, Coles was a Whig county by several hundred majority, in contests where party lines were closely drawn. Upon the organization of the Republican party, a change came over the color of its politics, and for a number of years it was Democratic: but, eventually, the Republicans gained the ascendancy, and for several years carried the day in all important elections. At the present time, the political question is toned down to a point, that both of the great parties claim to be the dark horse. At the last Presidential election, the county was carried by the Hayes Electors by a small majority. In the local elections of the last few years, the spoils have been pretty equally divided between Democrats and Republicans. The present county officers and their political faith are thus represented: Hon. J. R. Cunningham, County Judge, Democrat; J. F. Goar, County Treasurer, Republican; William R. Highland, County Clerk, Democrat; W. E. Robinson, Circuit Clerk, Republican. The latter was elected by a small majority, and his election contested by Mr. Clarke, his Democratic competitor for the office. The case was tried in the County Court, and occupied the spare moments of Judge Adams, of that august tribunal, from December until the June following, when it was decided in Robinson's favor. Clarke, still unsatisfied, appealed to the Supreme Court, which body confirmed the decision of the County Court, and thus Mr. Robinson's title to the office was settled. The other county offi-

cers—J. E. Brooks, Sheriff; T. J. Lee, Superintendent of Schools; and John L. Aubert, County Surveyor—are Democrats. Such is the political record of the county. It is probable, however, that, in a State or national contest, with a full vote on both sides, the Republicans would carry the day.

Coles County's war history is written in characters of blood upon a hundred battle-fields. Citizens of Coles have figured in every war, from the Revolution down to the great rebellion that shook the republic to its very foundation. In many of the Indian wars of the times, they have borne an honorable part. Upon the records of the County Commissioner's Court of 1835, we find the certificates of Elisha Hadden, John Parker, Joseph Painter, John Hart and Griffin Tipsoward, made under oath to the Commissioners' Court for the purpose of obtaining a pension under an act of the United States Congress passed in 1832. These parties made oath to their services in the armies of the United States during the Revolutionary war and the wars with the Indians of those times. Hadden stated on his oath that he was in the battle of King's Mountain, in North Carolina, "against the British and Tories;" and that, in a battle soon after with the Cherokee Indians, he was wounded, and for three months lay in the fort helpless, and was then carried home to North Carolina on a litter. Painter testified that he was in the Revolutionary battle of Eutaw Springs, and several skirmishes in North Carolina. Hart, that he entered the service of the United States in 1776, and served under Gen. Clarke, and was in several battles with the Indians. Griffin Tipsoward, that he entered the service in Virginia, in 1775, and at the close of the war was discharged by Gen. Washington.

In the war of 1812, many of the pioneers of this county had participated, as elsewhere noticed, and some are still living who took part in that struggle with Johnny Bull. In the Black Hawk war of 1832, an entire company from Coles County (then in her infancy) responded to the call of the Governor for troops. Many of them are still surviving. The officers of this company were: James P. Jones, Captain; Thomas Seonce, Isaac Lewis and James Law, Lieutenants. In the Mexican war, notwithstanding it was considered a Democratic issue and Coles was a Whig county, a full company was raised and participated in many of the battles, among which were those of Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo. The officers of the company were: W. W. Bishop, Captain; J. J. Adams, First Lieutenant; H. C. Dunbar, Second Lieutenant, and Charles Jones, Orderly Sergeant. Bishop and Adams are dead, Dunbar lives in Texas, and several of the rank and file are still living in the county.

In the war of the rebellion, Coles County furnished quite a little army. The Seventh and Eighth Regiments of three-months men, each drew a company from the county; the Seventh a company from Ma'toon, and the Eighth a company from Charleston. The Twenty-first (Grant's old regiment) contained many men from Coles, as well as the Twenty-fifth, Thirty-eighth, Fifty-fourth, Sixty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third Volunteers and the

Fifth Cavalry. The One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment contained seven companies that were called Coles County companies. In a history like this, however, it is impossible to give a complete and correct record of a county's participation in the late war. Space will not permit. Besides, from the records that have been kept, it is not an easy matter to obtain the names of all who deserve mention. Therefore, we shall make no attempt to particularize any one, but will add that the record of Coles County soldiers is above reproach. Their deeds are engraved upon the hearts of their countrymen, and their reward is found in the happy reflection that the old flag still floats over all the States. And for those who laid down their lives to maintain the Union, and whose lone graves are fanned by Southern winds, we know of no better meed to their bravery, no sweeter tribute to their memory, than the beautiful lines from the pen of Col. Theodore O'Hara, of Kentucky, and dedicated to the heroes of that State who fell in the Mexican war, when their bones were collected and interred in the State Cemetery at Frankfort:

"The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo!
No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few;
On Fame's eternal camping-ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead!"

These beautiful lines, written for the Kentucky dead of the Mexican war, have been adopted by Massachusetts and inscribed upon a splendid monument erected to her dead heroes of the late war. They are a touching tribute to the soldier who lays down his life for his country and sleeps the eternal sleep, never more to heed the call to arms until the last reveille shall sound from the battlements of heaven. Peace to their ashes.

MISCELLANEOUS HISTORY.

There are few individuals, and perhaps few countries, but have some dark pages in their histories. To err is human nature, and to say that the people of Coles County, or certain classes of them, have sometimes erred is but to proclaim them human—not divine. The murder of Nathan Ellington by Adolph Monroe, in October, 1855, was a horrible affair, and, considering all the circumstances, peculiarly distressing. Ellington is said to have been a man of most excellent character, and highly respected by all who knew him. Monroe was his son-in-law. He was a young man of commanding appearance, fine address, and had once stood high in the community, but had fallen, a prey to intoxicating drink. A family feud was engendered, and one day, in an altercation with his father-in-law, he drew a revolver and shot him dead. For this crime he was tried by a jury of his peers, found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged. The day

of execution came, and though in midwinter (the 14th of February, 1856., and the ground white with snow, a great multitude gathered at the county's capital to witness the fulfillment of the law. The heavens were dark, as if draped in the "gloom of earthquake and eclipse," and the elements seemed poisoned with the spirit of vengeance, as manifested by the immense crowd which had assembled, not only from this, but from adjoining counties. In the mean time, a respite of thirty days was granted by the Governor to the doomed man. This produced a terrible commotion in the multitude, now changed into a howling mob, and threw it into the most insane excitement. It swayed back and forth from the Court House to the prisoner's cell, and resolved and re-resolved. The death of the fated man, in violation of law, was determined upon. His prison was assaulted by the mob, the officers of the law intimidated and overcome, and Monroe taken out of jail by ruthless hands. He was dragged to the valley west of town by the infuriated people, where a gallows was speedily erected, the doomed wretch lifted into a wagon, the rope adjusted, his limbs pinioned, the wagon moved from under him, and, without shrift, hurled into eternity. Monroe said to one man at the gallows: "I die, and if I go to hell, you will go to the same place, for you it was that sold me the whisky that has brought me to this terrible fate." What a haunting memory to cling to one through life! It is scarce necessary to add that all the best people were universal in their condemnation of the disgraceful affair.

Another dark page in the history of Coles County was the riot which took place in Charleston during the stormy scenes occasioned by the late war, and the diversity of opinion with which the people regarded it. It is a fact much to be regretted that, with a record for patriotism second to no county in the State (as reckoned by the number of soldiers furnished), that such an event should have occurred to tarnish that glorious record. Doubtless both parties, the citizens and soldiers, were more or less to blame for the collision which took place between them, and in like manner responsible for the melancholy result. Of all the wars that have scourged the earth, a civil war is the most deplorable. In England's war of the roses, we have an illustration of the direful results of such a strife, and in our own internecine war we equaled, if we did not excel, the rival houses of York and Lancaster. It may be that the high-wrought excitement of the times presented an eligible excuse for the scene enacted in Charleston on the 29th of March, 1864, between the same people (brothers as it were) who saw the cause and object of the war through different glasses. The death of several persons in the streets of Charleston was the sad consequence of that difference of opinion. The feelings engendered by the war, which culminated in bloodshed, have long since toned down, and the participators in the deplorable affair (to call it by its mildest name) doubtless regret the part they acted in it. So, in no spirit of censure beyond a condemnation of mob violence on general principles, we will pass from the subject, flinging over the sad occurrence the spacious robe of charity.

In his Centennial Address, Capt. Adams narrates a melancholy occurrence in the township of Hickory, at or near Hickory Grove. In the winter of 1830-31, which is characterized in the history of Illinois as one of unusual severity, three men froze to death near this grove. They had undertaken to cross the prairie on horse-back: the ground was covered with snow to a considerable depth, and the air piercingly cold. In their last extremity, they killed their horses, and, taking out their entrails, crawled into the warm carcasses, but before relief reached them they succumbed to the "Icy King of Terrors." The following is from the same source of information: "In 1831, three men of the name of Ellis were killed by lightning, in the southwest part of the county. The accident occurred on Wednesday, and they were not found until the Saturday following. When discovered, their bodies were as limber as that of a living person, and never stiffened like a body that meets death from natural causes. It was supposed that the lightning had broken the bones without rupturing the skin."

Passing from the grave to the gay, from the sad to the ludicrous, it becomes our duty, as a faithful historian, to chronicle an event that took place in Coles County in 1834, which, while it had a somewhat ludicrous termination, was begun in earnest, by one of the parties engaged in it, at least. The circumstance referred to, was a duel fought in Charleston, by Peter Glassco and John Gately. A difficulty had arisen between them, which blood alone could satisfy or settle, and, accordingly, they resorted to the code of honor to avenge their wounded dignity. A challenge was sent and accepted, seconds were selected and the weapons big "hoss" pistols were chosen. The hostile parties met, with ten paces between them, and proceeded to wipe out their wrongs in the most approved style. The seconds loaded the pistols with blank cartridges, without Glassco's knowledge, however, who, it seems, was the most belligerent of the two, and the most deeply grieved. Finally, when all was ready, the principals were placed by the seconds, one, two, three, were called, and both parties fired. Gately fell, and his second, who had provided a bottle of pokeberry-juice for the purpose, ran to him and dexterously saturated his clothes with the contents of the bottle, thus giving him a most ghastly appearance. Glassco, petrified with terror, gazed at his *bleeding* victim, and, horrified at the "ruin he had wrought," exclaimed, "My God, I have killed him," threw away his pistol and fled. About a year afterward, he was apprised of the fact that the duel was a "put-up job," and that Gately still lived, when, with the horror of murder removed from his soul, he returned to the county. He never fought another duel.

That scourge of the human race, the Asiatic cholera, one of the gifts of the Old World to the new, made a visit, in 1851, to Coles County. For a time "it made itself exceedingly odious and repulsive," says one, "and old and young alike were the victims of the fell disease." As is usually the case, it visited certain localities only, Charleston and Pleasant Grove Township being the suf-

ferers. In these sections, many cases occurred; some of them proved fatal, while others recovered. The greatest consternation and excitement prevailed. Those not sick became panic-stricken, and fled in confusion and dismay. How many died of the disease cannot now be ascertained. Distressing as was the ordeal and melancholy in its result, yet it had its humorous side. A very amusing anecdote is told of Hon. O. B. Ficklin's grim fight with the awful disease. He was attacked in the harvest-field, rushed home and went to bed, sent for all the doctors in town, called his wife and children to his bedside, bade them good-by, and kissed them one by one, concluding with his old colored cook, and prepared to die with the cholera. He dropped off to sleep, from which he awoke, a few hours later, completely restored. Having slept off the natural *exhaustion* (!) of the harvest-field, "Richard was himself again."

We spoke of a murder and a lynching, a little space ago. Charleston can boast of several other murders within her time. But we shall not go into details concerning them. Such incidents are better forgotten than perpetuated upon the pages of history. We will, therefore, pass them without further remark in this connection.

THE GRAVE OF LINCOLN'S FATHER.

Thomas Lincoln, the father of the martyred President, was among the early settlers of Coles County. He removed from Kentucky (where the future President was born) to Spencer County, Ind., in 1816, when Abraham was but seven years old. Here he remained until 1830, when he removed to Macon County, Ill., and located on the North Fork of the Sangamon River, ten miles southwest of Decatur. He came to Coles County about 1832-33, and settled in what is now Pleasant Grove Township; but Abraham, having in the mean time attained his majority, and commenced the battle of life on his own responsibility, did not come with the family to this county. In after years however, when he became a practicing lawyer, he often attended the courts of Coles County, in which cases he never failed to visit his father in Pleasant Grove, and, it is said, always purchased as many presents (generally of a substantial character) as he could stow in his buggy, and conveyed them to the family, who were in indigent circumstances. Stuve's History of Illinois gives the following of President Lincoln's family: "Abraham Lincoln was born in La Rue (now Hardin) County, Ky., about two miles south of the village of Hodgenville, February 12, 1809. Here his father had taken up a land-claim of 300 acres, rough, broken and poor, containing a fine spring, known to this day as the 'Linkum Spring.' Unable to pay for the unproductive land, the claim was abandoned, and the family moved from place to place in the neighborhood, being very destitute. These removals occurring while Abraham was scarcely more than an infant, has given rise to different statements as to the exact place of his birth. It is said that in that part of Kentucky four places now claim the honor." Thomas Lincoln, the father of Abraham Lincoln,

finally removed to Indiana, and then to Illinois, as above stated, and died years ago in Pleasant Grove Township. There, in a quiet little cemetery, known as "Gordon's Grave-yard," without stone or "lettered monument" to mark the spot, sleeps the old pioneer. We give below a poem, entitled the "Grave of the Father of Abraham Lincoln," written by G. B. Balch, Esq., of Pleasant Grove, and published in many journals throughout the country, from *Lippincott's Magazine* to the county papers:

- " In a low, sweet vale, by a murmuring rill,
The pioneer's ashes are sleeping;
Where the white marble slabs so lonely and still,
In silence their vigils are keeping.
- " On their sad, lonely faces are words of fame,
But none of them speak of his glory;
When the pioneer died, his age and his name,
No monument whispers the story.
- " No myrtle, nor ivy, nor hyacinth blows
O'er the lonely grave where they laid him;
No cedar, nor holly, nor almond tree grows
Near the plebeian's grave to shade him.
- " Bright evergreens wave over many a grave,
O'er some bow the sad weeping-willow;
But no willow-trees bow, nor evergreens wave,
Where the pioneer sleeps on his pillow.
- " Some are inhumed with the honors of State,
And laid beneath temples to molder;
The grave of the father of Lincoln, the great,
Is known by a hillock and bowlder.
- " Let him take his lone sleep, and gently rest,
With naught to disturb or awake him,
When the angels shall come to gather the blest
To Abraham's bosom, they'll take him."

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

The geological deposits and formations of Coles County possess but little interest or importance, as compared to many other sections of Illinois. The soil of the prairies is of considerable thickness, of a deep black, or dark brown color, and very rich and productive. Beneath this soil, according to the geological survey of the State, is a loamy clay, which also produces well with proper cultivation. The most important feature of the geology of the county, however, is the coal-deposit, which is supposed to underlie the county. A man of the name of Owens, years ago, discovered coal, and a very good quality, too, near where John Mickleblack now lives. Recent investigations, we are informed, have developed the fact that not exceeding five hundred feet below the surface, coal abounds in great abundance. Doubtless the time is not far distant when these coal-fields will become a source of industry, as well as of great value to the country. According to geological survey, three-fourths of

the surface of Illinois are underlaid by beds of coal, and consequently have a greater area of this valuable fuel than any other State of the Union. A scientific writer speaks thus upon the formation and discovery of coal: "The vast accumulation of vegetable matter from carboniferous plants, either imbedded in the miry soil in which it grew, or swept from adjacent elevations into shallow lakes, became covered with sediment, and thus were transformed into coal. It has been estimated that eight perpendicular feet of wood were required to make one foot of bituminous coal, and twelve to make one foot of anthracite. Some beds of the latter are thirty feet in thickness, and hence 360 feet of timber must have been consumed in their production. The process of its formation was exactly the same as practiced in the manufacture of charcoal, by burning wood under a covering of earth. Vegetable tissue consists mostly of carbon and oxygen, and decomposition must take place, either under water or some other impervious covering, to prevent the elements from forming carbonic-acid gas, and thus escaping to the atmosphere. Conforming to these requirements the immense vegetable growths forming the coal-fields subsided with the surface on which they grew, and were buried beneath the succeeding deposits. Nova Scotia has seventy-six different beds, and Illinois twelve; and consequently, in these localities, there were as many different fields of verdure overwhelmed in the dirt-beds of the sea. Thus, long before the starry cycles had measured half the history of the unfolding continent, and when first the expanding stream of life but dimly reflected the coming age of mind, this vast supply of fuel was stored away in the rocky frame-work of the globe. Here it slumbered until man made his appearance and dragged it from its rocky lairs. At his bidding, it renders the factory animate with humming spindles, driving shuttles, whirling lathes and clanking forges. Under his guidance the iron-horse, feeding upon its pitchy fragments, bounds and tireless treads over its far-reaching track, dragging after him the products of distant marts and climes. By the skill of the one and the power of the other, the ocean steamer plows the deep in opposition to winds and waves, making its watery home a highway for the commerce of the world.

Beyond the coal-beds underlying the surface, the county, as we have said, is not very rich in geology. There are, we believe, some stone-beds along the Embarrass River, but the quality of the stone is poor and of but little value for building purposes. With this brief glance at the geological features, we will leave the subject, referring the reader to the Geological Survey of the State for further information on this interesting point of history.

THE COUNTY PRESS.

The first newspaper was established in Coles County in 1840, and was called the *Charleston Courier*. But as the township history will contain a more complete account of the press, we shall have little to say on the subject in this chapter. We wish, however, to leave on record our impression of the

value of the files of county papers as sources of history. Their pages give a picture from week to week of both national and local events, which can be found nowhere else. Even the advertisements give much history, and we think there ought to be a provision made for keeping such files in the county and city offices.

There are at present in Coles County six newspapers, viz.: the *Courier* and *Plainsdealer*, of Charleston; the *Commercial, Journal* and *Gazette*, of Mattoon; and the *Herald*, of Oakland. These are live, energetic newspapers, well filled with the news of the day (this is not an advertisement), and deserve the liberal support of the people of the county.

CHARLESTON TOWNSHIP.

“The proud bird,

The condor of the Andes, that can soar
Through heaven's unfathomable depths, or brave,
The fury of the northern hurricane
And bathe his plumage in the thunder's home,
Furls his broad wings at nightfall, and sinks down
To rest upon his mountain-crag; but Time
Knows not the weight of sleep or weariness,
And night's deep darkness has no chain to bind
His rushing pinions.” —*Proctor*.

“Time, fierce spirit of the glass and scythe,” sets his signet upon the fading race of men, and they pass away “as a tale that is told.” The “enduring marble” points us to the spot where sleep the pioneers whose magic touch changed this country from a “howling waste” to the paradise we find it to-day. More than fifty years have “flung their sunshines and shadows o’er the world” since the first white people came to Charleston Township and proceeded to settle themselves to “grow up with the country.” Fifty years! How much has transpired in that half-century that has come and gone since the “star of empire” crossed the “raging” Embarrass and paused for a moment over this fair region. We have neither time nor space to particularize the changes that have taken place in all these rolling years. Go ask the few old gray-heads still left how they have seen the palace take the place of the “pole cabin,” the railway-train that of the patient, plodding ox, and the “wilderness rejoice and blossom as the rose.” They can tell you of these changes far better than we, for they are things “all of which they saw and part of which they were.” Ours is the duty to give the dry, historical details, and faithfully we shall endeavor to perform the task.

THE EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first permanent settlement was made in Charleston Township in 1825. In that year, Seth H. Bates settled here, having removed from Crawford County. Jesse Veach, then a young man of eighteen, “moved” him to this

neighborhood, and informs us that there was not a family then on this side of the Embarrass River. Bates was originally from Ohio, but had been living some ten years in Crawford County before emigrating to this. He remained here but a short time, however, when he sold out and removed to the Kickapoo settlement, in what is now La Fayette Township, where he is noticed further. In the fall of 1826, Enoch Glasco and his sons, Kimball, Madison and Enoch Glasco, Jr., came from Kentucky and settled just north of the present city of Charleston. They are said to have been almost as tall as the giant oaks of their native State—not one of them but stood more than six feet in his stockings. Enoch Glasco, Jr., is still living and resides in Charleston; Kimball lives in Tuscola, and Madison died some three years ago. A daughter of the elder Glasco married James Y. Brown, who came to the settlement soon after. Mrs. Permelia Gobin was also a daughter of Glasco. In 1827, the Parkers came to this neighborhood and settled on what is now Anderson's Addition to the city of Charleston. They were of the family of Parkers mentioned in the general county history as settling, originally, Parker's Prairie. Benjamin Parker was one of the most noted, perhaps, of those who settled in this township. He was a son of old "High" Johnny Parker, as he was called, the old "hard-shell" Baptist preacher. It is told of him (old "High" Johnny) that, one Sunday, after he had closed his sermon, he gave out an appointment "to preach at that place, that day four weeks, if it was not a good day for bee-hunting." He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and, as a reward for his services, received a pension under the act of Congress of 1832. The following certificate appears on the early records of the County Commissioners' Court:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,)
COLES COUNTY,) ss., A. D. 1832:

On the 15th day of October, personally appeared in open Court before Isaac Lewis and James S. Martin, County Commissioners for the county of Coles, now sitting and constituting said Court for said county and State aforesaid, John Parker, a resident of the United States of America, in the county of Coles and State of Illinois, aged seventy four years, who, being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress passed June 7, 1832: That he entered the service of the United States, under the following-named officers, and served as herein stated; that he enlisted under Capt. Fields, Col. Slaughter commander of the regiment, Gen. Greene's Brigade; entered the service of the United States in October, 1777, and left the service in twelve months thereafter; that again he entered the United States service under Capt. Callier, of Col. Alexander's regiment. That he was drafted in the latter end of 1779, and marched through Winchester, Va. into Pennsylvania, and was stationed on a creek called Ten-Mile Creek, in Pennsylvania, was in no engagements, and that he has no documentary evidence. That he remained twelve months each term of service, making two whole years. That he received a discharge from Capt. Callier, and that it is now lost. That he was born September 5, 1758, in the State of Maryland, Baltimore County; that the only record of his age is taken from his father's Bible, now in his possession; that he lived in Culpeper County, Va., when called into service; that he lived in the State of Georgia seventeen years; thence to Tennessee, Hickman County; thence to the Territory of Illinois, in the year 1815, in which State he now resides, and in the county of Coles. He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension, except the present, and he declares that his name is not on the pension-roll of the agency of any State.

Sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

JOHN PARKER.

This certificate is attested by Griffin Tipsoward, who was also a Revolutionary soldier, and the Commissioners add their certificate, that after fully investigating the case, and "putting the interrogations prescribed by the War Department," believe he was a Revolutionary soldier, and served as stated in the foregoing declaration.

There were James, Silas, Nathaniel and Daniel Parker, who were all brothers of Benjamin Parker. Daniel Parker was also a Baptist preacher of the hard-shell or ironside faith, and mentioned in the history of Edgar County as one of the first preachers in that county. He together, with Benjamin and Silas Parker, finally removed to Texas, where the latter two were killed by the Comanche Indians. They had bought a lot of cattle, and were herding them when the Comanches are supposed to have come upon them, drove them to their herder's shanty and murdered them, as when found their bodies were sticking full of arrows. A daughter of one of the Parkers was captured by the Indians, after their removal to Texas, and kept for some time in captivity. When released, she wrote a narrative, descriptive of her trials and sufferings while among the savages, which many of the people still living in this neighborhood have read. Old "High" Johnny Parker went to Texas with his son Benjamin. The old gentleman was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and as such, Col. Dunbar succeeded in getting a pension for him, as a reward for his services in fighting for the independence of his country. There are still many descendants of the Parkers living, who are among the substantial men of Coles County.

Charles S. Morton was another of the very early pioneers of Charleston Township, and one of the energetic and enterprising men of that early day. He was from Fayette County, Ky., within three miles of the city of Lexington, the home of Henry Clay. Though he came to a rich county, it does not equal that which he left. Fayette County is in the very heart of the blue-grass region, than which no finer land is to be found below the sun, and Lexington possesses more wealth (to the amount of population), perhaps, than any city in the United States. Mr. Morton came to this settlement in the spring of 1829, and brought his wife with him to look at the country, thus consulting her taste and happiness in the selection of a home, as all good men ought to do. Three months later, he brought his children to his new home. We have said that he was an enterprising man. He kept the first store in Charleston Township—brought the goods with him when he came to the country and opened them out in a small pole cabin, where he continued business until Charleston was laid out, when he moved into the village, and was the first merchant here also. He also had the first horse-mill in the township, and his residence was the first in the neighborhood, perhaps in the county, that could boast of the luxury of a glass window, and we are creditably informed that people came for miles to see how a house looked with the modern improvement of a glass window. He built a row of pole cabins near where the Charleston post office now stands, which were known as the Penitentiary, and these he would let to families mov-

ing to the settlement three months free of rent, which time sufficed, if they were industrious, to provide a cabin of their own. A daughter of Mr. Morton married Dr. Ferguson, and another J. K. Decker, Esq., and a son, Charles H. Morton, lives in Chicago. Capt. Adams thus speaks of him in an address delivered by him some time ago: "Mr. Morton traveled down through the journey of life among us, bearing an irreproachable reputation for truth and integrity, and has left behind him children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, all intelligent and prosperous, and scattered from here to Chicago." He died in January, 1848. Mrs. Ferguson and Mrs. Decker still can describe very vividly how, in their young days, they used to dance on punchoon floors and dirt floors and any other kind of floors, and that, too, as often as a fiddler could be obtained. As musicians were scarce, whenever one chanced to present himself it was invariably the signal for a dance, which was usually prolonged

"All night till broad daylight.

when the boys would

"Go home with the girls in the morning."

Col. A. P. Dunbar is another of the pioneers of Charleston, who came here from the "Dark and Bloody Ground." He is a native of Fleming County, and came to Illinois in 1828, but returned to Kentucky, where he read law and was admitted to the bar, and, in 1831, came back to Coles County and located in Charleston, and was the first lawyer to hang out a "shingle" in this city. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1836, when Coles County embraced Cumberland and Douglas Counties, and was re-elected in 1844-45, and, at this session, had Abraham Lincoln for his deskmate. His father, Alexander Dunbar, was a soldier of 1812 and was with Commodore Perry in the battle on Lake Erie. Col. Dunbar's law library was destroyed by fire in 1877, since which time he has retired from the practice of law. Among the early settlers of this township are Levi, Samuel and James Doty, and John Bates, who settled in the southeast part of the town about 1830-31. They came from Crawford County, but were originally from Kentucky. Levi and James Doty still live in the township, and Samuel moved away years ago. Bates, also, is living yet in the town.

Charleston Township, as well as the entire county, was originally settled mostly by Southern people, Kentucky, perhaps, contributing the largest delegation to the population. In addition to the names already mentioned, we have from the old Blue-Grass State, Thomas G. and Dr. W. M. Chambers, Isaac N. Craig, Edmund Cud, Alexander Perkins, John Monroe, Levi Hackett, James M. Miller, Richard and Thomas Stoddert, Col. Thomas A. Marshall, Hon. U. F. Linder, Dr. Samuel Van Meter and Hon. O. B. Ficklin, and probably others whose names we have failed to obtain. The Chamberses were from Harrison County. Thomas came to Illinois in 1838, and settled in Charleston, where he still lives. He commenced his business life as clerk in a dry goods store, and, in 1840, embarked in the business for himself, and continued it until 1866,



L. D. Cask
OAKLAND



where he established the banking house of T. G. Chambers & Co. In 1866, he became President of the First National Bank, which position he now holds. He is a public-spirited and enterprising citizen, and has always manifested a lively interest in the Coles County Agricultural Society, together with many other enterprises calculated to promote the interests of the city and county. He is also President of the Old Settlers' Association. Dr. Chambers graduated as a physician in Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky., in 1833, and practiced his profession in that State until his removal to Coles County, in 1855. In 1861, he was appointed Brigade Surgeon in the Union army, by President Lincoln, and served in the Army of the Cumberland until 1865. He has been President of the State Medical Society, both of Kentucky and Illinois. Isaac Craig is a native of Montgomery County, and came to Illinois with his father's family in 1828, settling in Clark County. Here he remained until 1835, when he came to Coles County, where he has since resided. He was one of the prominent farmers of this township, until his retirement from active business. He is a stockholder and Director in the Second National Bank of Charleston. In the Black Hawk war of 1832, he served in the Second Brigade of Illinois Volunteers, under Gen. M. K. Alexander, of Paris. Edmund Cursl was born in Jessamine County, and from there removed to Hardin County, Ohio, where he remained a few years, and then came to this township, arriving here in 1836, and entered into partnership in the saddlery business with John R. Jeffries, who had come to the place a short time previous. For more than thirty years, he continued in this business. His grandfather removed to Kentucky from Virginia at an early day, and settled on the Kentucky River where the Southern Railroad now crosses it. His grandfather's little family consisted of fifteen children, and from them almost that entire neighborhood was peopled. Alexander Perkins went from Kentucky when quite young, with his parents, to Marion County, Ind., where he grew to manhood, and removed to Charleston in 1836. He was one of the early brick manufacturers in the county. Hon. John Monroe was from Barren County, and came to this township in 1833. He read medicine with Dr. George Rogers, of Glasgow, Ky., but never practiced the profession. He was an active business man, and accumulated a handsome property. He served a term in the State Legislature, and died in Charleston, in 1877. Levi Hackett was from Scott County, and settled here in 1835, where he remained until 1861, when he removed to Douglas County. James M. Miller came from Spencer County to Charleston in 1838, where he still lives, a prominent merchant. Richard and Thomas Stoddert came from Grayson County, and may be numbered among the pioneers of Coles. The family consisted of the mother and nine children (the father having died before leaving Kentucky), who came at different times from 1836 to 1838. They are descendants of the old Massachusetts Stodderts. The grandfather, Benjamin Stoddert, was a Major in the Continental army in the war of the Revolution, and afterward the second Sec-

retary of the United States Navy. Thomas Stoddert settled here in 1836, and Richard in 1838. The brothers formed a partnership in a tannery, which, in that line, and in other departments of business, was continued for thirty years. Richard is a man of considerable wealth, and is a large land-owner. He has held several offices, of which County Treasurer and Sheriff are the most important. Thomas, in 1849, drove an ox-team across the plains to the land of gold. He still lives in Charleston, and is engaged in farming and merchandising. Col. Thomas A. Marshall was born in Frankfort, and is a son of Hon. Thomas A. Marshall, for more than twenty years a Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. The Marshalls comprise one of the grandest old families of Kentucky, which has, perhaps, produced more great men than any other family in that proud old commonwealth, so prolific of great men. Col. Marshall, after settling in Charleston, resumed the practice of his profession law, in which he had graduated in Kentucky, and turned his attention to politics. In 1856, he was associated with Abraham Lincoln, Lyman Trumbull, David Davis, John M. Palmer, and others, in the organization of the Republican party. He served two terms in the State Senate, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847. In 1861, he became Colonel of the First Illinois Cavalry, and served until the muster-out of his regiment, in the fall of 1862. He was an able financier, and one of the first bankers in Coles County. Dr. Samuel Van Meter came from Grayson County, with his mother's family, and settled here about 1827. He read medicine under Dr. Trower, and practiced the profession until 1849, when he went overland to California, the trip occupying five months. He remained in the Golden State a year and a half; then returned to Charleston, and resumed the practice of the healing art. In 1857, he founded, in Charleston, the Illinois Infirmary, the fame of which has extended to all parts of the country. Patients came to it from the Pacific coast, and even from beyond the Atlantic. His partner, for a time, in this famed institution was Dr. H. R. Allen, now of the National Surgical Institute at Indianapolis. As an illustration of the popularity of the Illinois Infirmary, its receipts for 1868 were \$186,000. It continued in successful operation until 1877, when Dr. Van Meter, worn out with constant care, closed it and retired from active business. Hon. C. F. Linder was from Hardin County, and removed to Illinois in 1835, and to Charleston in 1838, where he resided until 1860, when he removed to Chicago. He was Attorney General of the State under the administration of Gov. Duncan, a man of intelligence and fine oratorical powers. He died June 5, 1876. Hon. O. B. Ficklin located in Charleston in 1837. He went to Missouri from Kentucky, with his parents, when quite young, and commenced the study of the law with Henry Shields, Esq., and, in the winter of 1829-30, entered the office of Robert Farris, of St. Louis. In 1830, he was admitted to the bar at Belleville, Ill., having been examined by Hon. Edward Coles. By the advice of Hon. William Wilson, he located at Mount Carmel, Ill., where he resided until 1837, when he removed to Charles-

ton, as noted above. In the Black Hawk war, he enlisted in Capt. Elias Jurdin's company, and, upon the organization of the army, was appointed Quartermaster, and attached to the brigade of Gen. Alexander, of Paris. In 1834, he was elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature, and by that body chosen State's Attorney for the Wabash Circuit. At the election in 1838, having removed to Coles, he was elected Representative from this county, and re-elected in 1842. In 1843, was elected to Congress from the Wabash District. His colleagues were Robert Smith, John A. McClelland, John Wentworth, Joseph P. Hogue, John J. Harding and Stephen A. Douglas. He was re-elected to Congress in 1844, in 1846, and again in 1850. In 1856, was a member of the Democratic Convention that nominated James Buchanan for President, and one of the electors that cast the vote of Illinois for "Old Buck." He was a member of the National Democratic Convention at Charleston, S. C., in 1860: was present at the disruption of that body, and attended the adjourned meeting at Baltimore, when Stephen A. Douglas was nominated. In 1864, he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, that nominated for President Gen. George B. McClellan. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1869-70, and is at present a member of the Legislature from this county.

Among the substantial citizens given to Charleston Township by the "Old Dominion"—the venerable mother of States—may be numbered Albert Compton, Isaiah H. Johnston, R. M. Coon, Dr. Thomas B. Trower, Nathan Ellington, Jonathan Linder, the Cossells, William Frost, Leander Gillingwater, and perhaps others. Albert Compton came from Fairfax County, and, in 1833, settled in Charleston Township. He was a shoemaker, and worked at that trade for a number of years after coming to this neighborhood. He has retired from active business life, and, living in the city of Charleston, he enjoys in his old age a well-earned competence. Isaiah H. Johnston is almost a native of Coles County, having been here since he was three years old. His father came from Russell County, Va., in 1830, and settled in what is now Pleasant Grove Township, in the history of which he is noticed among the early settlers. After the death of his father, he continued on the farm until he was twenty-seven years of age, when he opened a store in the neighborhood. In 1857, he removed to Mattoon, and in that city, continued the mercantile business until 1869, when he was elected Sheriff of the county. When his term of office expired, he resumed merchandising, and finally, in company with T. A. Marshall and John W. True, established the banking house of T. A. Marshall & Co., which, in 1871, became the Second National Bank of Charleston. In 1873, he became its President, an office he still holds. In 1869, he built an extensive porkhouse, and, in 1871, together with John B. Hill and Thomas Stoddert, erected the Charleston Pork-Packing House, which receives further notice in another chapter. R. M. Coon cannot be termed an old settler of this township or of the county, but his extraordinary experience of the

early times will be of some interest in these pages. At the age of twenty-one years, he entered the employ of a stock-drover. There were no railroads then, and stock-trains, but the usual custom, or, rather, the invariable custom, was to drive all stock to market. In this line of business he drove stock from Ohio and Kentucky to Virginia, and to North and South Carolina, making thirteen trips in this capacity across the Alleghany Mountains. He came to Charleston in 1849, and about twenty years ago, engaged in gardening. He has set out eight different orchards, and has eaten fruit from the last one planted. Dr. Thomas B. Trower came to Illinois in 1830, and located in Shelbyville. He came from Albemarle County, and after practicing his profession in Shelbyville for six years, removed to Charleston, where he still lives. He has held many high positions in the medical fraternity, in all of which he has discharged his duty with satisfaction to those interested. Not only is he a fine physician, but an excellent business man, an able financier and a statesman. He was at one time President of the Moultrie County Bank, at Sullivan, and Vice President of the First National Bank of Charleston. While a resident of Shelbyville, he served three terms in the State Legislature, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847. Jonathan Linder came to Coles County with his father's family previous to 1830, making the journey in wagons, and settled in this township. Some years later, he revisited his native State (West Virginia), making the trip both ways on horse-back, a distance (the round trip) of over one thousand miles. He died in 1877, leaving one son, Jacob Linder, who lives on the old homestead. In 1829, Michael Cossell, Jr., came to the township, and the next year his father, Michael Cossell, Sr., and two other sons, Isaac and Solomon, moved in. Isaac and Solomon are both living, the latter in Charleston Township and the former in Ashmore. The elder Cossell and his son Michael are dead. Nathan Ellington was one of the early settlers here. He was an early Justice of the Peace, an early school-teacher of Charleston and a man of most excellent character. His tragic death was deplored by all good men. He was the first County Clerk of Coles County, and filled the office to the satisfaction of the people. William Frost and Leander Gillingwater settled in Charleston Township about the same time, and were both Virginians. They came to the settlement about 1830-31, and both died here, Frost but a few years ago, and Gillingwater a few years after he came to the country.

From the Hoosier State, Charleston Township has received some good material. Jacob K. Decker, James Skidmore and William Linder came from Indiana. Mr. Decker is a native of Knox County, and settled in Charleston Township in 1836. His parents were natives of Virginia, and came to Knox County in 1810, and were living in Fort Knox, on the Wabash, at the time the battle of Tippecanoe was fought. Mr. Decker married a daughter of the pioneer Charles Morton, mentioned in the beginning of this chapter, and as a farmer and merchant has laid up a competence for old age. Mr. Skidmore

came from Owen County (Ind.) with his parents in 1833. They first settled in Morgan Township, but remained only a few years, when they returned to Indiana. After the death of his father, Mr. Skidmore came back to Illinois, then went to Missouri, and finally returned to Illinois and settled in Charleston, where he still lives. William Linder came here in 1835, and died in 1843. He has a son, G. W. Linder, still living in the township.

From Tennessee, the land of cotton, the township has drawn some excellent citizens. John Jeffries, William Collom, James Y. Brown, Isaac Lewis and Hiram Steepleton, came from Tennessee. Jeffries came to Crawford County with his parents when but a small boy. In 1835, he removed to Coles County and settled in Charleston, where he engaged in the saddlery and harness business, which he continued until November 5, 1860, the date of his death. He served one term as Sheriff of Coles County, was an enterprising citizen, a good business man, and accumulated a handsome property. James A. Mitchell and William Collom were from Washington County. The latter came to Illinois in 1829, and stopped first in Edgar County, and, in 1831, removed to Charleston. He built and kept the first tavern, a log cabin of one room, in the city of Charleston. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and fought under Gen. Jackson against the Creek Indians; also participated in the battle of the Horse-Shoe. He died August 8, 1851. Mitchell settled in Charleston in 1830, and was quite a prominent man in the neighborhood. He died many years ago, but has a son still living in Charleston. James Y. Brown settled in Charleston Township in 1827, and remained a resident of it until his death. Lewis and Steepleton settled in the town in 1827, and Steepleton died here; Lewis moved to the north part of the State, where he was living the last known of him.

Dr. Aaron Ferguson was a native of North Carolina, and in early childhood came with his parents to Bloomington, Ind. After attaining his majority, he read medicine with Dr. Maxwell, and graduated in the profession at Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., and, in 1830, located in Charleston. His wife was a daughter of Charles Morton, mentioned as one of the early settlers of this township. Dr. Ferguson was a close student, somewhat retiring in his nature, never seeking public office. He died in 1876. Charles R. Briggs came from Washington County, N. Y., to this township in 1839, and, after farming one year, located in the city of Charleston. He has made painting of fine stock a specialty, a profession in which he excels, as hundreds of specimens of his genius to be found in the city and county testify. He opened the first livery-stable in Charleston with one horse in it to begin with, and so increased his trade that at one time he had in his stable forty-two horses. T. J. Marsh came from Baltimore and settled first in what is now Morgan Township in 1836. His first residence in the wild West was a cabin built of rails, ten feet square, in which he lived with his entire family for three months, when they removed to Charleston. He was a carpenter and builder, and erected the first iron-front store in Charleston. Many other monuments of his enterprise

are to be found in the city. George Birch, whose father is noticed among the pioneers of Ashmore Township, is a native of England, and came to America with his parents in 1833. After spending a few years in Pennsylvania, they removed to Illinois and settled in Ashmore Township, as above. He has hauled wheat to Chicago in the early times for 62½ cents a bushel, and driven hogs to Clinton, Ind., for \$1.25 per hundred pounds net. He has for a year or two, been a resident of Charleston Township, and by close economy has amassed considerable property. Eli Wiley, a lawyer of Charleston, came to Illinois with his parents in 1826, and, after spending several years in Edgar and Clark Counties, removed to Charleston in 1835, where he still lives.

The Eastins, mentioned in the county history as first settling in Kickapoo, as it was then called, were Charles Eastin and three sons, Van, John M. and Harman. The elder Eastin, after a few years, moved into Charleston Township, and, after several other removals to different sections and neighborhoods, finally died in Charleston. John M. Eastin located in this township in an early day (about 1830) and lived for awhile with Charles Morton. He resides at present in Charleston. Harman Eastin went to the Mexican war and was killed. He married Miss Lavina Cox, when this county was included in Clark, and went to Darwin for his marriage license. The Eastins were originally from Kentucky, but had lived for a number of years in Indiana, before coming to Illinois. They left Lexington, Ind., in February of 1830, in wagons, and were nineteen days on the road. To add to the severity and discomforts of the trip, there was quite a snow, which continued on the ground during their journey. Dr. John Carrico was a native of Meade County, Ky., and came here about 1830-31, and was the first physician in Charleston Township. He was also the first Representative from this county in the Legislature of the State, and died soon after his term of service expired. Hon. James T. Cunningham, another Kentuckian, came to Coles County in 1830, and was one of the active and energetic men of the times. He served in the Legislature during the sessions of 1836-37, and was the choice of his party for Congress in the campaign of 1860. Dr. Byrd Monroe, also a Kentuckian, came here in 1833, and was a man of prominence. In 1838, he was elected to the State Senate, an office he filled very acceptably to the people he represented. Isaac Odell was among the early settlers in this township, but had first settled in Pleasant Grove, where he is mentioned among the pioneers of that neighborhood. A son of his is said to have been the first birth in Charleston Township.

Col. H. R. Norfolk came to Charleston Township in 1833. He was born in Maryland, but mostly raised by an uncle in Cincinnati, Ohio, and married his wife in Natchez, Miss. She was a native of New York, and is still living. Col. Norfolk died in December, 1865. He was the second merchant in Charleston. Reuben Canterbury came from near Lexington, Ky., and settled in Charleston, in the fall of 1832. He died here many years ago, and his widow married again and moved out of the county. William Martin, I. Lyman and

Gideon S. Bailey were early settlers, but of them not much could be obtained. Bailey married the widow of James P. Jones, and moved away from the township. Robert Lightfoot came from Kentucky, and settled in the town in 1836, and was an honest, upright man in the community. He died some three or four years ago.

John Veach, the father of Jesse Veach, a well-known citizen of this township, and a soldier of the war of 1812, settled here in 1828. He bought a claim of James Riley, who had settled here a year or two before. Riley was from Crawford County, and removed to Texas about 1833-34. Mr. Veach came from Crawford County, but was born in Maryland, had been a resident of Kentucky in the early days, and removed to Crawford County in 1814, when the people, for the sake of protection, were compelled to live in forts. He was sometime a resident of old Fort La Motte. After two years' residence in this township, he removed into La Fayette, where he is noticed in the early settlement of that town. Jesse Veach, one of the honored citizens of Charleston Township, settled here in 1831, but his acquaintance with this section extends back to 1825. In that year, he "moved" a family from Crawford County to this township—Mr. Bates, who is mentioned as the first settler in this neighborhood. At the time of his first visit here, in 1825, there was not a family living on this side of the Embarrass River, the whole country around the present beautiful little city of Charleston was a wilderness untrodden by the white men. He is still living, a hale old gentleman for one of his years, and with an excellent memory of the early days and hardships of this country. H. Gregg settled here in 1827, but remained in the neighborhood but a short time, when he removed to Edgar County.

This concludes the early settlement of the township, and a history of the old settlers, so far as we have been able to learn their names. Possibly, many names have been omitted that deserve special mention, but with more than half a century between "then and now," and many of the early settlers "gone home," and the memories of those still remaining clouded by age, renders it impossible to get a history of every one. This must be our excuse for any omissions that have been made.

MILLS, STORES AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

The first mill in Charleston Township was a small horse-mill erected by Charles Morton, soon after his settlement in the neighborhood. After its erection, it was patronized extensively by the people in the vicinity in preference to going to the mills on the Embarrass River. At this little corn-cracking establishment the pioneers used to congregate, and while waiting their "turn," would amuse themselves playing marbles, running foot-races, jumping, pitching quoits and other innocent amusements; in cold weather they would parch corn in the ashes. But with the building of other mills of greater capacity, and of water and steam power, horse-mills became obsolete, and, at the present date, it is prob-

able that at least one-half of the population of Coles County never saw a horse-mill. After the laying-out of Charleston, Morton moved his mill in the village, where it figured as the first in the village as it had in the township.

The first store in the town was opened by Charles Morton the same year of his settlement. He brought a stock of goods with him when he moved here from Kentucky, and as soon as he could erect a pole cabin to shelter his family, he opened out his goods in one room of it. And when Charleston sprang into existence, he moved his store to town, where, like his horse-mill, it became the first store in the village. This mercantile effort of Morton's was perhaps the only one in the township outside of Charleston, from the first settlement to the present time. As the village was laid out so soon after settlements were made in the township, there was little necessity for stores outside of the village. And hence the mercantile trade centered in it in an early day.

The first road through Charleston Township, other than the pioneer's wagon trails, was the State road from Shelbyville to Paris. It was surveyed and located by John Flemming, Thomas Sconce and Thomas Rhodes, according to the following act of the Legislature, approved January 28, 1831: "SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That John Flemming, of Shelby County, Thomas Sconce of Coles County and Thomas Rhodes, of Edgar County, be, and they are hereby, appointed Commissioners to view, survey, mark and locate a road from Shelbyville, in Shelby County, to the seat of justice in Coles County, and from thence to Paris, in Edgar County, to be located on the nearest and best route, doing as little damage to private property as the public good will permit.

"SEC. 2. The said Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall meet at Shelbyville on or before the 15th day of October next, and after being duly sworn by some Justice of the Peace of said county of Shelby, faithfully to view and locate said road, without partiality, favor or affection, shall immediately thereafter proceed to discharge the duties required of them by this act, placing in the prairie, through which the same shall pass, stakes of a reasonable size of durable timber.

"SEC. 3. As soon as practicable after said road is located, said Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall make out a report, accompanied by a map or plat of said road, denoting the courses and distances from point to point, with such other remarks as they, or a majority of them, may deem necessary and proper, and transmit the same to the Secretary of State. And they, or a majority of them, shall make a map or plat of so much of said road as lies within the respective counties and transmit it to the Clerk of the County Commissioners of the respective counties through which the same may pass, which shall be filed and preserved in the office of said court.

"SEC. 4. When said road shall be located, it shall be to all intents and purposes, a State road, four poles wide, and shall be opened and kept in repair as other roads are in this State.

"SEC. 5. The County Commissioners' Courts of each county through which the said road may pass, are hereby authorized and required to allow said Commissioners one dollar and fifty cents per day for the time necessarily employed in locating the said road in each of their respective counties: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to create any liability on the part of this State to pay said Commissioners for their services, rendered under this act. This act to be in force from and after its passage."

Before the laying-out of this road, the people meandered over the prairies and through the openings in the timber, wherever they could get through best and easiest. Often, when they went to mill, they would do as the Rev. Peter Cartwright did in the Astor House when they put him in the fifth story. He went to the office and asked for a hatchet. When asked what he wanted with a hatchet, replied, to blaze his way so that he could go to and from his room without getting lost. So, would the people take their hatchets with them to mill, and blaze the trees so they could find their way back home. The same session of the Legislature at which the foregoing act was passed, another was passed requiring every able-bodied male citizen, under fifty years of age and over twenty-one, to perform three days' labor on the public highways, under the superintendence of the Supervisor of the district. An interesting feature of this act was, that when the labor provided in the act (three days of each able-bodied, etc.) was insufficient, the Supervisor might call on "every taxable male inhabitant" in the district to perform labor on the road at the rate of one day for "every \$100 worth of real and personal property he may possess in the county." The township, at the present day, is well supplied with roads and bridges; of the latter, however, there are a few eligible sites still left, where they might be located with advantage to the people.

One of the early industries of the township was a tan-yard, upon which, or in which, or at which, was manufactured the material for the *understanding* of the pioneer inhabitants. This primitive institution, now long obsolete, was opened by David Easin, and the spot whereon it was located is now inside of the corporation of the City of Charleston. It finally became the property of Richard and Thomas Stoddert, who operated it until the people became too proud or too enlightened to wear home-made shoes, when they, like Othello, found their occupation (in that line) gone, and the establishment was closed. Another useful industry of those days were carding machines. John Kennedy built one in this township about 1830-31, which carded the wool of the settlers (or that of their sheep, rather) into rolls, when they were spun and woven into cloth, and manufactured into clothing by the industrious ladies. But these, then useful establishments, like the tanyards, have "gone where the woodbine twineth." Owen and Harman were the first blacksmiths, and sharpened the old Cary and barshare plows for the early farmers. These smiths were "mighty men," with "large and sinewy hands" and "muscles like iron bands," and left their imprint upon many of these rude old implements of the early husbandmen.

The first orchard in the township was set out by Benjamin Parker about 1830. Before the bearing of this and other orchards, set out soon after, the people had to content themselves with wild crab-apples and such other fruits as grew in the country. Strawberries, we are informed, grew wild in great abundance, and of an excellent quality.

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS.

The first schoolhouse in the township was built near what is called the Decker Springs, about a mile north of the city of Charleston. It was the type of the pioneer schoolhouse, which has already been described in these pages, and was built in 1828. John McCombs taught the first school in this humble temple of learning. A Mr. Collom, brother of William Collom, who built the first house and kept the first tavern in Charleston, was another of the early school teachers of this township. It would be an interesting history to trace the schools of the town from this puny commencement to their present state of perfection, but we have not the space to do so, and as we shall allude to the subject again in the chapter devoted to the city of Charleston, we will pass on now with the remark, that Charleston Township is laid off in convenient districts, all of them having comfortable school-buildings, wherein schools are maintained from six to nine months during the year. None but competent teachers are employed, and hence the schools flourish accordingly.

The first preaching in the neighborhood was by the Parkers, as noticed in the general history, several of the family being preachers of the "Hardshell" persuasion. Rev. Mr. Newport was another of the early divines of that faith. The Methodists and Presbyterians also were early in the field, and established classes and societies, which have continued down to the present day. But as the first church in the township was erected in Charleston, the church history will be given under that head.

The first white child born in Charleston Township is supposed to have been George W. Odell, a son of Isaac Odell, in 1830. A son of David Eastin was born in 1832, which was the next birth recorded in the neighborhood. The first wedding remembered was Dr. Ferguson and a daughter of Charles Morton. We are unable to give a description of the ceremonies attending this early marriage in the wilderness, the wedding presents, appearance of the bride, etc., but as she is still living, our young lady readers, who always take an interest in such matters, can probably learn all the particulars of her. The first death is not remembered, but the "well-peopled" grave-yards tell that death has been here.

Charleston Township lies a little southeast of the center of the county, and is bounded on the north by Hickory Township, on the west by La Fayette, on the south by Pleasant Grove and on the east by the Embarrass River. It is described as Township 12 north, Range 9 east of the third principal meridian, and contains a few sections more than a regular Congressional township. The

surface is generally level, with slight undulations, except along the Embarrass, where it is rather broken and hilly. The town is pretty well watered and drained by the small streams flowing to the Embarrass River, among which we may note Kickapoo, Riley and Cossell Creeks, and with the Embarrass on its eastern boundary, it lacks neither drainage nor irrigation. The Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad crosses from east to west through the north part of the town, thus affording excellent means of shipping the great amount of grain and stock annually produced. The history of the above railroad has been so fully given in the general county history that we shall not repeat it here, but refer the reader to that part of this work.

POLITICS AND PATRIOTISM.

The township and city of Charleston, taken together, are Democratic in politics by a small majority. Being pretty evenly divided in point of numbers, usually calls forth from both sides considerable wire-working and "log-rolling" whenever an important election is pending, and neither party leaves a stone unturned to accomplish success: hence, exciting episodes sometimes take place between them and humorous stories are told on each side. The following is narrated at the expense of the Republicans, and is supposed to have occurred about the time of the organization of that party in the State. We do not vouch for its truth, but give it, subject to any criticism or correction it may deserve. A little party was formed, consisting of seventeen individuals, to go into one of the rural towns to organize the sturdy yeomanry, and they contributed \$1 apiece for the purpose of providing a lunch for the occasion, as they contemplated being out all day. One of the number was appointed to procure the lunch, and well knowing, perhaps, the appetites of the party, he invested \$16, of the \$17 appropriated, in whisky and \$1 in crackers. They proceeded on their mission, and, as they performed their very "arduous labors," had frequent recourse to the bottles of the "all-healing balsam of life and comfort." Toward evening, one of the party came to the "butler," with a hungry, thirsty look upon his alabaster countenance, and wanted "some more that 'ere liquor." He was informed that it was nearly out, and he would have to cut down his potations, to some extent, and take crackers instead. After deliberating over the matter a moment, he looked up and remarked, "Wh-what in the —— did ye (hie) git so many crackers for?"

The following illustrates the other side pretty well: "Uncle Billy Hughes," as everybody called him, was a blood-red Democrat. He lived in Pleasant Grove Township, and, every time he came to Charleston, was sure to get drunk, on the principle that that was one of the first duties of a Democrat. One day, he came to town in his wagon, with two large, fine horses harnessed to it, and, as usual, got "tight as a tick:" and, as he started for home, his horses ran away, threw him out of the wagon, in the outskirts of the town, and knocked the old fellow senseless. Several persons, both male and female, saw the acci-

dent, and ran to his assistance and found him apparently dead. The ladies set up a lamentation, and all expressed the strongest pity: for the old man was much beloved, and, aside from his love of drink, had few faults. In the mean time, a physician arrived, felt his pulse, and observed that he was not dead, but would be all right soon. Finally, his shoulders moved, his lips quivered, and, with a gasp, he opened his eyes and looked around. Feebly he inquired where he was, when some one volunteered the information that his team had run off and thrown him out of his wagon. "Uncle Billy" raised up on his elbow and looked around for a moment, and then observed: "Well, by —, I am (hic) the best Democrat (hic) in Coles County, anyhow!"

But those times are past, and we will observe, right here, that there is not a licensed saloon in Charleston Township nor city, a fact that is highly creditable to their citizens.

In the late war, Charleston bore no inconsiderable part. Many of her citizens left their homes, kindred and all that was dear to the heart, and went forth to battle for the Union that they loved better than all things else. Several from this township laid down their lives in its defense, and their bones lie mingled with the dust of the far-off Southern fields where they met the foe. It is no reproach to their valor that they fell before a foe as brave as themselves. We give the names, herewith, of all now living in the township who served in the late war, so far as we have been able to get them: W. E. Robinson entered the army, in 1861, as Captain of Company E, Fifty-second Illinois Volunteers. James M. Ashmore entered the army as Captain of Company C, Eighth Illinois Volunteers; wounded at Shiloh. G. M. Mitchell, in June, 1861, as Captain of Company C, First Illinois Cavalry—the first three-years regiment to leave the State; promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of Fifty-fourth Infantry in February, 1862, and in October, 1863, promoted to Colonel: re-enlisted as a veteran in 1864, and in the fall of that year was brevetted Brigadier General. H. A. Neal, in fall of 1864, enlisted in Company K, First United States Heavy Artillery, and served until the close of the war. W. E. Adams, in 1862, as Captain of Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, and served to the close of the war. A. M. Peterson enlisted in Company K, Twenty-first (Grant's old regiment) Illinois Volunteers, July, 1861; rose to the rank of Captain, and resigned, in 1862, on account of ill-health. Isaac Vail enlisted August, 1862, in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; was Orderly Sergeant, and was with Sherman in the march to the sea. Charles Cleary enlisted in Company C, Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry (Union); promoted to Orderly Sergeant, and then to First Lieutenant, and was detailed as Acting Assistant Adjutant General: was on Col. Crittenden's staff, and served until close of the war. J. A. Connely enlisted, in 1862, as Major of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers; served until close of the war, two years of the time as Inspector General of the Fourteenth Army Corps, and was on the "march to the sea." Joseph F. Goar enlisted, in 1862,

in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until close of the war. Eli Huron enlisted in Company A, Fifty-third Indiana Volunteers; promoted to Orderly Sergeant, and lost right arm in the second battle of Corinth. E. E. Clark enlisted in Company E, Seventy-third Ohio Volunteers, and served about two years; and also in Adjutant General's office. Thomas A. Marshall entered the army as Colonel of First Illinois Cavalry, and served until the muster-out of the regiment. T. E. Tillotson enlisted in Company H, Fourth Ohio Volunteers, in April, 1861; assisted in raising a company, and was appointed Orderly Sergeant; commissioned Second Lieutenant before leaving the State; was promoted to First Lieutenant in 1862, and to Captain in 1864; after the battle of Peach-Tree Creek, was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel by President Lincoln for meritorious service, and, after the close of the war, was brevetted Major by President Johnson. John H. Clark enlisted in Company E, Fourteenth Illinois Volunteers, and promoted to Orderly Sergeant. C. Swarts enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Sixteenth Indiana Volunteers, in the summer of 1863. Adam Metzler enlisted, in the fall of 1862, in the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, served nine months, and then enlisted in the regular army (Fourth United States Cavalry), and served three years on the frontier. R. P. Hackett enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers and served three years; severely wounded at Milton, Tenn., and still carries the ball. Christian Schytt enlisted in Company E, Thirty-second Illinois Volunteers. J. W. Evans, enlisted in Company K, First Tennessee (Union) Volunteers. Robert L. Reat, Company A, Seventy-eighth Indiana Volunteers. William A. Jeffries, Company C, Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, three-months men; re-enlisted in Sixty-third Infantry, and was chosen Second Lieutenant of Company K. Dr. W. M. Chambers, appointed Brigade Surgeon by President Lincoln in 1861, and served until 1865. Brevetted Lieutenant Colonel, and then Colonel, for meritorious services. As will be seen from the above list, many of the men there mentioned enlisted in other States, but are now residents of Charleston (town and city); while many of those living here at the time of enlistment, having removed to other sections, we have been unable to learn their names.

BLOODED STOCK.

In the general county history we noted the fact that considerable attention was being paid to the breeding of blooded stock in the county, and mentioned the names of several parties who are engaged in improving different breeds of animals, viz.: W. A. Whittemore, J. W. Wright, H. M. Ashmore and I. U. Gibbs engaged in breeding fine horses; William Miller, S. C. Ashmore, Ambrose Edwards, Isaac Flenner, R. L. Reat and R. S. Hodgen, fine cattle; and Shepard & Alexander, Poland-China hogs. The fine herds of this excellent stock of hogs, owned by Messrs. Shepard & Alexander, deserve more than a mere passing notice. In a pamphlet which they have published, descriptive

of the Poland-China stock, for gratuitous distribution among their patrons, we make some extracts, which will be found of interest to hog-raisers generally. In this pamphlet, they take up the history of the hog, almost from the time Noah let him out of the Ark, and follow it in a concise manner to its "culmination of perfection" in the Poland-China stock. Speaking of this fine breed of hogs, they say: "The Poland-China is a breed established in the Miami Valley, as early as the year 1835. The direct and careful history of some of the original breeds from which this splendid animal was derived, cannot be given as fully and as particularly as its present importance and fast-growing popularity demand. As early as 1820, the farmers of Ohio obtained some hogs of an improved breed known as the Poland, and crossed upon the common stock of the country, and upon this question of the Poland hog several bitter controversies have arisen: but that such a breed of hogs existed at that day, and long since, we have not the slightest doubt. * * * * * The Poland hog used by these farmers and stock-raisers is described as a large lop-eared, dark colored hog, attaining great weight, but slow in maturing. This cross produced by the Poland was again crossed by the Byfield, a breed originating in New England: but being of mixed breed itself, produced but little change; and not satisfying their standard of a practical hog, they in a few years introduced the big spotted China, imported from England. This last was an English breed, the result of crosses with the original Chinese. The infusion of the blood of this spotted China produced very marked and important changes in this famous hog, decreasing the size and increasing the fattening qualities, refining the bone and perfecting the symmetry of form, etc." By other crosses, as given in this history, with the Woburn, Irish Graziers and Berkshires, has resulted the formation of a breed of hogs of the most desirable qualities, and since 1834-35, no new blood has been infused into this breed of Poland-China. Messrs. Shepard & Alexander conclude their history of this famous breed as follows: "They have been fully tested in all the various climates of the United States, and, under all circumstances, have proved themselves hardy, prolific, free from disease, with great action and constitutional vigor, and always bring the highest price as porkers in the markets. They can be made to weigh, at ten months, 350 to 400 pounds: at eighteen months, from 500 to 940 pounds. The best average fat hogs made in the United States have been of this breed. One lot of forty head, raised by one man, averaged at twenty-two months, 613 pounds. In color, they are spotted black and white, with occasionally a sandy tinge, varying, however, according to the peculiar fancy of the breeder, from almost white to nearly black."

Shepard & Alexander, well-known citizens of this township have made a specialty for some years of the Poland-China hog, and their famous herds are extensively and favorably known all over the country. They claim that the Poland China is the hog for the farmer, combining more excellence than any other breed of swine, having great size, good style, docility, fertility, early

maturity, aptitude for taking on flesh, and great constitutional vigor. As showing that they will fatten at any age, they give the following weights of two lots of pigs fattened at eleven months old. Thirty head averaged 389 pounds, thirty head 384 pounds, and an extra lot of ten, at ten months old, averaged 410 pounds. In conclusion of their pamphlet, they offer the following sensible advice to farmers: "Pork-raising at the West stands pre-eminent as a branch of stock-raising, and there is no better, more profitable or easier way for a farmer to make his grain than by feeding it into a good breed of hogs, and it is time that the farmers of the West and South gave this branch of stock-raising the attention that its fast-growing importance demands."

As stated in the general county history, the county was first divided into districts called election precincts, and so remained until township organization in 1859-60. This district was known as Charleston Precinct, and under township organization became Charleston Township, and was originally named for the county-seat, which had been given in honor of Charles Morton, who, as before stated, donated twenty acres of land to the county for the purpose of defraying the expenses of putting up the necessary public buildings. The first Supervisor of Charleston Township, under the new order of things, was Richard Stoddert. At the present time, it is represented in the Board of Supervisors by E. B. Buck and G. M. Adkins. The Justices of the Peace of the township are Charles Van Derford, J. I. Brown, George Tucker and J. W. Doty.

Having traced the history of Charleston Township from the period of its first settlement down to the present time, showing its growth and development, we come to notice

THE CITY OF CHARLESTON.

Charleston is pleasantly situated on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, very nearly the center of the county, and 117 miles from Indianapolis, 143 miles from St. Louis and about the same distance south of Chicago. It is a handsome little city of some four thousand inhabitants, and noted for its energetic business men, its mills and manufactories, and its excellent schools, churches, and the general intelligence of its inhabitants. While it claims no very extensive manufacturing establishments, yet there are several located within its limits, which will receive appropriate mention in the proper place. It is well supplied with water works, and the pure, clear water of the Embarrass River is thus utilized in providing its people with a bountiful supply of the health-giving element.

Charleston was originally surveyed by Thomas Sconce, the first Surveyor of Coles County, and laid out by Commissioners (William Bowen, of Vermilion County; Jesse Essarey, of Clark, and Joshua Barber, of Crawford) appointed by the Legislature for the purpose of establishing the seat of justice of the county. The original town embraced, as shown by the plat on file in the Recorder's office, the west half of the southwest quarter of Section No. 11, in Township No. 12 north, of Range 9 east. It was resurveyed in June, 1839,

by Joseph Fowler, County Surveyor, and in this resurvey is noted the addition of Nathaniel Parker, of the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 19, etc. Since the first laying-out of Charleston, the records show some fifty additions and subdivisions to the original town by different individuals, giving it sufficient area, one would suppose, for a much larger city. It was named by the Commissioners who located the county seat, in honor of Charles Morton, one of the proprietors of the land on which it is situated, and who donated twenty acres of land for county purposes. In naming the place, they added the last syllable of Morton's last name to his first name, thus forming the word Charleston.

The first house was built in Charleston by William Collom, who is termed the first actual settler in its corporate limits. It was a small log house of one room, and in this spacious building he kept the first tavern in the future city of Charleston, then an incipient village. Such a diminutive hotel would scarcely supply the demand of the wayfaring men of Charleston now. The city is well furnished with excellent hotels. The Charleston House, with its genial landlord, Dan Van Sickle, is a model in its way, and is a cheerful home to the weary, wayworn traveler. Dan is an old commercial traveler, and, as such, has been the guest of half the hotels in Illinois and Indiana, and the experience thus obtained is used in the Charleston House to the advantage of his guests. The Maples Hotel, situated near the railroad, is less pretentious, but, withal, an excellent house. The first brick residence was built by Col. Norfolk, about 1835-36. James Wiley was the contractor, and superintended its erection. It is still standing, and being used as a residence by the widow of Col. Norfolk. Charles Morton was the first merchant in the village. As mentioned in the history of the township, he brought a stock of goods with him when he moved to the country, and opened them out in a cabin where he first settled. After the laying out of Charleston, he had reserved a choice "corner lot," in his donation to the county, and upon this he erected a storehouse. It was near the present post office. He also erected a number of "pole cabins" near his storehouse, in the rude style of architecture of that day. They stood all in a line, like the "nine little Injuns," and these he was in the habit of "letting" to new-comers, three months free of rent, which time was sufficient to build a cabin of their own, if they were at all energetic. The second store in Charleston was kept by Baker & Norfolk, and was opened as soon after the town was laid out as the population of the place would justify.

The first post office was kept by Charles Morton, and was established about 1839-41. It was called "Coles Court House," and, after the town was laid out and christened, the name of the post office was changed to that of Charleston. The mail came from Terre Haute, via Paris, and passed on west through Shelbyville, Taylorville and Springfield to Quincy. It was carried by a man named Moke, who was over six feet high, and rode a very small pony, his feet almost touching the ground. His weekly trips were hailed as an event of vast importance, and everybody gathered at the post office then, just as they do now



J. J. Pemberton
OAKLAND

(except the "small boy," who was not invented then, and who is the grandest nuisance to be found about the country post office at mailtime in this fast age), eagerly looking for the longed-for letter from absent friends, although they cost a quarter then, payable at the office of delivery. Col. G. M. Mitchell is the present representative of Uncle Sam in the post office department at Charleston, and, we may add, that his duties are somewhat heavier than were Mr. Morton's, when Moke used to bring the mail once a week on his little pony.

Owens and Harman were the first blacksmiths in Charleston, and are noticed elsewhere as the first in the township. David Eastin opened a tan-yard soon after the laying-out of the village, which is also noted in the township history, as is the carding machine of John Kennedy. Albert Compton and a man named Hanks were the first shoemakers, and to them the people were for some time indebted for a substantial "understanding." The former is still a resident of the city, but long since retired from the shoemaking business. Col. Dunbar was the first practicing lawyer, and had the field all to himself for awhile. He is still living, but has quit the law. Drs. Carrico and Ferguson were the first physicians, and both now sleep in the church-yard.

Charles Morton had the first mill in the village, which was the horse-mill mentioned in the township history as built by Morton, in the vicinity of his first settlement. When the village was laid out, he moved it within the corporation. The first steam-mill in Charleston was built by Byrd Monroe, which ran for several years, and was then burned. He at once rebuilt it, and, after several years, having passed into the hands of the Gages, was again burned, when they built the large and elegant brick mill near the Depot, at a cost of about \$40,000. The City Mills were built some two years ago, by Alvey & Van Meter, a large, substantial brick edifice, with all the new and improved machinery. A mill was built in the west part of town, years ago, which finally passed into the hands of Ashmore, and was burned some time afterward, and has never been rebuilt. Charleston has just cause to be proud of her mills, for but few cities of her size can boast of two more excellent mills than the two mentioned above.

THE COURT HOUSE.

The first brick house erected in Charleston was the present Court House, which was built some time before Col. Norfolk's residence, mentioned a little space ago. As noticed in the general county history, the first Court House in Coles County was built in the south part of the town, near where the Christian Church now stands, and was a log structure. The present brick Court House was built in 1835, by Leander Munsell, of Edgar County. His agreement with the County Commissioners is dated December 4, 1834, and covers nearly four pages of the record-book. The original building was the then prevailing style of architecture of an old Kentucky tobacco-barn; was perfectly square with the roof, running up from all sides to a point in the center. "A steeple

to extend five feet, with a ball about ten inches in diameter, to be covered with gold leaf, and a spear to extend six feet above the ball with a fish or chicken on the top." The contract price for the building was \$5,000, and, at the next March term of the Court, Munsell was to receive "one-half for the labor performed and material furnished, provided there are sufficient funds in the treasury to do it." The foundation of the house was built of the rock taken from the cut through the Embarrass River hills of the grade for the old Terre Haute & Altón, now the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad. This building served the county many years as its temple of justice without alteration; but as the people increased in wealth and importance, and became proud and high-strung in their notions, they were at length seized with an extravagant fit, and had the old building renovated and "rejuvenated," until the very rats, that had grown gray under its floors, did not know it. The building was enlarged, porticoes added and the entire structure modernized generally, so that it now presents a very attractive and imposing appearance, and is quite an elegant and commodious Court House. The court-room is in the second story, is large, airy and well furnished, with jury-rooms, consultation-rooms, etc., adjacent, while on the first floor are the offices of the County and Circuit Clerks, the County Treasurer and Sheriff, and also the Jail. The "square" is filled with young sugar maples, well set in blue grass and surrounded by a substantial iron fence.

Charleston makes no pretensions to a wholesale mercantile trade, but its retail business in this line is excellent, and its merchants are live, wide-awake, energetic business men, who are well up to the times, with large and complete stocks of goods sufficient to fill all demands. But few cities of its population have as good a class of business houses as Charleston, many of them being of a style and quality that would look well in more pretentious cities. Our space will not admit of the particularization of the different mercantile houses, and we pass with this general compliment to their worth and honesty.

The banking business was begun in Charleston as early as 1853. In the fall of the year mentioned, T. A. Marshall and others established "The Farmers' & Traders' Bank." This bank flourished until 1857-58, when in the great financial crash that swept over the land in those dark and gloomy years, it, like hundreds of others, went down. About 1860-61, Marshall & McCrory commenced a private bank, which, with some changes in its name and partners, finally became the Second National Bank, and as such is still in existence. The President of this bank is Isaiah H. Johnston, and Charles Clary, Cashier.

The First National Bank of Charleston was developed from the private banking firm of T. G. Chambers & Co. This firm had been doing a general banking business since 1866, and, about 1868, together with another private banking firm, consolidated and formed the First National Bank, with Thomas G. Chambers, President, and William E. McCrory, Cashier, which positions both gentlemen still hold. Both the First and Second Nationals are sound,

healthy establishments, officered by men who have a long experience in banking and who possess the entire confidence of the people and the community at large.

MANUFACTORIES.

One of the largest, perhaps the largest, manufacturing establishment in Charleston is the Broom-Factory of Traver & Nixon. Although it has been in operation but a few years, their business has increased almost beyond belief. They manufacture many thousand dozen of brooms annually, which are shipped to all parts of the country, but principally south—New Orleans being one of the best points, Georgia and Texas next. Three salesmen are continually on the road. Their business sums up about \$60,000 a year; seventy hands are employed at an expense of \$15,000 per year. They cultivate about five hundred acres of broom-corn in addition to what they buy. Since the establishment of this factory by these energetic men, the cultivation of broom-corn has become an extensive business among the farmers. A dozen years ago, there were scarcely so many acres of broom corn grown in the county; now thousands of acres are annually produced, and the business is increasing every year. The firm owns the Charleston elevator and broom-corn compress for baling and rebaling broom-corn for shipping, and are the only parties in this section owning such a machine. R. A. Traver, the senior member of the firm, is the author of "Traver's Broom-corn Culturist and Broom-maker's Manual," an interesting work devoted to the raising, cutting, curing and preparing broom-corn for market, from which we make a few extracts, as being of general interest to our readers. Speaking of the cultivation of broom-corn, he says: "At the present time Illinois is the acknowledged head-center of broom-corn growing in the United States, its rich and fertile prairies being well adapted to its growth and development. Chicago, Cleveland and Philadelphia broom manufacturers say that the finest and best broom-corn comes from the section of country bordering the Illinois Central Railroad, between Charleston, Coles County, and Champaign City. It appears the soil is naturally adapted to it so as to grow a fine article of hurl and brush corn, just as some sections of the United States are better adapted to the raising of tobacco than others. Chicago has become the acknowledged broom-corn market of the United States, and at present controls the market. * * *

In raising broom-corn, the first thing necessary is good land: that is, what is considered good Indian corn land, and it will always pay to plow the land just before the planting, so that the broom-corn can get a start of the weeds. In fact, it never ought to be planted on weedy land. The best land for a certain crop is a sod, subsoiled, and then there is no trouble with weeds. The land should be thoroughly harrowed and in fine condition, and then the seed should never be put into the ground until the soil is thoroughly warm, so that it will come up soon and keep ahead of the weeds. * * *

As soon as the blossom begins to fall off, then it is time to begin cutting

the broom-corn, and the sooner it is cut the better, so that, when dried, it will be a bright pea-green color, as that color commands the highest price in the market: the brush also weighs heavier, and is tougher and wears better when made into brooms. The difference in price in all of the large markets between bright-green and ripe red brush generally runs thus: red, per lb., 2 cents: green hurl, per lb., 8 cents—or in about that proportion: so it will be seen that it is of very great importance that it be cut and cured so as to be of a bright-green color." A great deal more of valuable information is given in this interesting little pamphlet.

The Charleston Foundry, owned by A. N. Bain, are quite an extensive establishment. In 1857, he and his brother, William Bain (now dead), came to Charleston and erected a small frame building for a foundry and machine-shop. For several years, their receipts were small, and, it was not until 1863 that they commenced the manufacture of stoves, which they continued until their popularity and business increased to a voluminous extent, and they manufactured fifty-two different kinds and sizes of stoves. A trade was built up that extended from Indianapolis to the Rocky Mountains. House-fronts and ornamental veranda work was added to their business, and many towns in Illinois show fair specimens of this line of work. William Bain died in 1875, since which time the business has been owned by A. N. Bain alone.

The Woollen-Mills of Messrs. Weiss & Frommel, are quite a large institution of the kind. It was originally established by Henry Weiss, at whose death Guenther Weiss, one of the present proprietors, purchased an interest. His partner, Frederick Frommel, first engaged with Henry Weiss as a traveling salesman, and, after Mr. Weiss' death, he also purchased an interest in the mills, since which time the firm has been Weiss & Frommel. They do a large business in the manufacture of woollen goods, and are highly-respected, energetic business men of the city.

The pork-packing establishment of I. H. Johnston is a large concern, and in the days gone by did a large business, but for the last year or two has not been operated to its full capacity, but during the winter season does a good deal in its way.

Among the early manufacturing establishments of Charleston might be mentioned the brickmaking of George Tucker. He was, some years ago, the largest brick manufacturer in Coles County, and large building contractor: has built a majority of the brick buildings in Charleston. He is a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow, and to him we are indebted for a history of these fraternities.

There are several other manufactories of less note, such as plow, wagon and carriage factories, which do quite a thriving business, but do not manufacture on a large scale. Charleston, we have no doubt, will, in time, become quite a manufacturing city. All that is needed is a little capital to develop the coal-fields, which lie but a few hundred feet below the surface. Time will do the balance.

VILLAGE ORGANIZATION.

Charleston was organized as a village in 1853, and, of the first Board of Village Trustees, Nathan Ellington was President. In 1865, it was incorporated as a city, with L. P. Tomlin as the first Mayor, and the old Board of Trustees acting as Aldermen. The Council and city officers at present are as follows, viz.: Hon. W. R. Patton, Mayor. Aldermen—R. Alexander, R. A. Traver, Harvey Said, E. H. Clark, W. S. Coon, Robert Stewart, H. M. Ashmore and James Skidmore. The City Clerk is Andrew Kershaw; George Steigman, Treasurer; A. C. Ficklin, Attorney; William Jeffries, Marshal, and W. Goodman, Superintendent of Streets. The city has an excellent Fire Department, consisting of Engine, Hose Company and Hook and Ladder Company, well-organized and equipped. Water Works have been added to the city's convenience, welfare and safety, which, in connection with its splendid Fire Department, have saved the city many thousands of dollars. The Water Works were built in 1875, and are of a substantial character. The water is brought two miles, from the Embarrass River, thus utilizing that beautiful little stream in another capacity than mills and navigation.

The bar of Charleston (not the one where you look upon the wine when it is red, for Charleston is a red-ribbon town) stands high, and combines an array of legal talent that will compare with any community. Space will not permit particular mention of all as they deserve, hence we shall not attempt it. But the names of Connely, Cunningham, Ficklin, Wiley, Neal, Peterson, Adams, and others will be recognized as men of eminence and ability.

The medical fraternity, too, is able and deserving of a more particular mention than our space will allow. It embraces men who stand high in their profession, and have held high positions in the medical societies and institutions of the community.

THE CHURCH HISTORY.

The religious history of Charleston is as old as the town itself. The first religious services were held under the auspices of the old Predestinarian Baptists, who, at one time, were quite numerous in the town and county, but are rather scarce at the present day. Once they had a church-building in Charleston, with a flourishing society and several ministers, among whom were two or three of the Parkers and Elder Newport. The organization, we believe, is still kept up, but they have no regular preacher, nor regular church services, and but few members.

A society of the Old-School Presbyterians was organized June 13, 1835, by Rev. John McDonald and John Montgomery, with thirteen members, as follows, viz.: James Lumbrick, Thomas O. Roberts and wife, Rosina Letner, Adam Mitchell and wife, James Mitchell and wife, William Collom and wife, Eugenia Campbell, Arthur G. Mitchell and wife, of whom only three are now living, viz.: Mrs. Esther Mitchell (widow of James A. Mitchell, afterward married

to James Lumbrick, and again a widow), Mrs. Eliza Collom and Mrs. Arthur Mitchell. The following preachers have administered to the Church since its organization, mostly as "stated supply": Rev. John McDonald, from organization to the spring of 1843, with the exception of about one year in 1840-41, when Stephen A. Hodgeman preached as stated supply. Rev. H. I. Venable supplied the pulpit for about one year in 1844-45, when Rev. Joseph Adams was called, and preached from 1846 to 1849. Rev. Robert A. Mitchell was then called, and labored as stated supply from 1849 to the spring of 1853. Rev. H. I. Venable^{*} was recalled in the spring of 1853, and continued in charge until the close of 1855, when Rev. R. A. Mitchell was again called, and labored as stated supply from early in 1856 until 1858, when he was installed Pastor, upon the completion of the new house of worship. He continued as the Pastor until April, 1870, when he resigned the charge, having labored in this Church, altogether, for about sixteen years. Rev. R. F. Patterson was then called, and commenced his labors in October, 1870, and continued until the close of the year 1873, when he resigned on account of the ill-health of his wife. Rev. James A. Piper was then called to the charge, and labored one year as stated supply, when he was elected and duly installed Pastor, a position he still holds, beloved by all, making the seventh minister who has served this Church since its organization.

The first church edifice was commenced about 1842, and finished in 1845—a frame building, costing about \$1,000. The second building was commenced in 1857 and completed in the summer of 1858, and was dedicated to the service of God in August of that year. The dedicatory sermon and prayer was by Rev. Dr. Newell, of Paris, Ill. It is a brick structure, and cost, originally, about \$9,000, with an additional cost of \$5,000, for improvements, made the "memorial year," in which the two churches—the new and the old—were united, thus making the sum total of the cost of building and improvements about \$14,000. Membership, about two hundred and ten.

The following persons have acted as ruling Elders of the Church since its organization, in the order mentioned, viz.: James A. Mitchell and James Lumbrick, elected at organization; William Collom and Stephen B. Shellady, elected October 14, 1837; James M. Miller and Dr. R. H. Allison, elected April 26, 1845; George S. Collom and James E. Roberts, elected October 25, 1851; John A. Miles, elected in 1853; John McNutt and William Miller, elected December 9, 1854; A. Carroll and Richard Roberts, elected February 27, 1864; Robert F. McNutt and T. C. Miles, elected October 13, 1866; William E. Adams and T. C. Miles (the latter re-elected), March 28, 1871.

The Sunday school was organized about 1842 or 1843, and has been kept up nearly, or quite all the time since, except during the winter season prior to the completion of the first church-building in 1845. W. J. Ashmore is the present Superintendent, and there are on the roll the names of about two hun-

^{*}None labored more than one-half of the time previous to Rev. Mr. Venable's second call.

dred and fifty children. Mr. J. M. Miller is Clerk of the Session, and to his courtesy and kindness we are indebted for the interesting history of this venerable Church.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Charleston was organized in 1837.* Robert Lightfoot and family settled in the neighborhood in 1836, and Mrs. Barthenia Lightfoot, his wife, was a member of the Methodist Church. Being joined by parties who had recently moved from Ohio, and James Y. Brown and others, who were members of the society which had been organized east of town, they united in forming the first Methodist Church of this city. The name of the minister who originally organized the society cannot now be ascertained. The first church edifice erected was a large frame building, very large for that early day, and was built about the year 1839, on the block where Dr. Van Meter's residence now stands, and was of so frail a construction that it was only used about two years, when it was pulled down to give place to a much more elegant and durable frame building. The Church worshiped in this temple until 1857, when the present brick edifice was erected, under the direction of Rev. Timothy B. Taylor, Pastor in charge. It is a very neatly constructed building, two stories high—the basement containing one large room and two small class-rooms. The entire cost of this building, including the spire, was about \$10,000. It was dedicated by Rev. Hiram Buck, who is still a leading member of the Illinois Conference. There has recently been added to this church property a convenient and valuable parsonage. The present active membership is 207, under the pastoral charge of Rev. J. B. Wolfe. The Sunday school was organized in 1840, and has an average attendance of about one hundred and fifty: the Superintendent is Charles Clarey.

The history of the Christian Church in Charleston is of more modern date than that of the societies already given. It was originally organized about 1842, by Elder Samuel Peppers. The first church was built in 1846-47, which was used for a number of years and then sold to the Catholics, and the present brick edifice erected in the south part of the city, a short time previous to the beginning of the late war. We were unable to obtain the names of all the Pastors, but of those who have administered to the spiritual welfare of the Church since its organization are Elders Tyler, Tully, Young and Peppers. The present Pastor is Elder Walter S. Tingley, formerly of Indiana, and he has in his charge over two hundred members. The Sunday school was organized about the same time as the Church. It has a large attendance, and is under the superintendence of William Wright.

The Universalist Church is of comparatively recent organization in Charleston. The society was originally formed in 1868, by Rev. W. W. Curry, and the church edifice erected in 1870. The only two regular Pastors since the organization of the Church were Revs. Curry and D. P. Bunn. Death and removals have reduced the membership to thirty-six, though it has far exceeded

*There had been an organization previous to this, one and a half miles east of Charleston, but of it we were unable to obtain anything definite.

this number. The Sunday school was organized in 1870, and has an average attendance of eighty-seven : Joseph Griffith, Superintendent, and Neil S. Dew, Assistant Superintendent.

The Missionary Baptist Church was organized by Rev. Mr. Riley, now of Paris. They have an excellent Church and Sunday school, of which Harvey Said is Superintendent : but, as the minister does not reside in Charleston, we were unable to learn much about it.

The St. Charles Roman Catholic Church was organized a number of years ago. Their first church was bought from the Christian society, and after being used a short time was blown down in a storm. In 1871, their present brick church was erected, at a cost of about \$5,000, and is 60x30 feet in size. The present Pastor is Rev. Father C. Kuhlmann, and about sixty families worship at this church. The Sunday school was organized in 1871, is well attended and is superintended by Mrs. J. W. Dikob.

There is also a society of the Episcopalians in the city, but they have no church edifice, and, we believe, no regular pastor. They keep up the organization, however, and have occasional preaching.

BENEVOLENT ORGANIZATIONS.

Freemasonry was introduced in Charleston at an early day. Charleston Lodge, No. 35, was organized October 9, A. D. 1845, A. L. 5845. The charter members were William D. Gage, Edmund Roach, Adam Mitchell, Green G. Guthrie, Thomas C. Moore, James Watson and Jacob Linder, of whom William D. Gage was Worshipful Master : Edmund Roach, Senior Warden, and Adam Mitchell, Junior Warden. The present officers are : E. B. Buck, Worshipful Master : Harvey Said, Senior Warden : J. W. Tucker, Junior Warden : Charles Clary, Treasurer : J. I. Brown, Secretary : H. C. Barnard, Senior Deacon : John A. Ricketts, Junior Deacon : George Burton, Tiler, and George Tucker and H. M. Chadwick, Stewards. The records show about seventy members. The Lodge sustained a heavy loss by fire some years ago, but has recovered from its effects, and is now in a flourishing condition.

Keystone Chapter, No. 54, Royal Arch Masons, was organized August 4, 1859, by virtue of a dispensation issued by the Most Excellent Grand High Priest of the State. The first officers were : H. P. H. Bromwell, High Priest : G. W. Teel, King, and N. W. Chapman, Scribe. The present officers are : S. B. Walker, High Priest : G. W. Burton, King : George Tucker, Scribe : W. W. Fisher, Captain of Host : William Chambers, Principal Sojourner : W. S. Coon, Royal Arch Captain : C. J. Endsly, Third Vail : Jo Watkins, Second Vail : Benjamin Dawson, First Vail : I. Winters, Treasurer : J. I. Brown, Secretary, and J. A. Ricketts, Tiler, with twenty-three members on the roll. H. P. H. Bromwell, mentioned as the first High Priest of this Chapter, and now a resident of Denver, Colo., was one of the brightest and most talented Masons of Southern Illinois, and once served the craft as Grand Master of the State.

Kickapoo Lodge, No. 90, I. O. O. F., was organized October 17, 1851, by Grand Master H. S. Rucker. The charter members were B. M. Hutchason, Elijah C. Banks, A. D. Walker, D. S. Gales and A. M. Henry, of whom B. M. Hutchason was Noble Grand, and E. C. Banks, Vice Grand. The present officers are: Moses Kershaw, N. G.; John W. Mock, V. G., and J. I. Brown, R. S. Number of members admitted since organization, 250.

Charleston Lodge, No. 609, I. O. O. F., was organized March 8, 1876, by Grand Master John H. Oberley. Ten members were embraced in the charter, and Dr. Denman, of Kickapoo Lodge, was appointed Special Deputy by the Grand Master, and instituted the new Lodge. The present officers are: E. H. Clarke, N. G.; Andrew Stimmols, V. G.; J. C. Hall, R. S. Coles Encampment, No. 94, was organized several years ago, and is the highest body of the Odd Fellows. The officers are: F. Frommel, C. P.; John Rall, H. P., and J. I. Brown, Secretary.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The following are the statistics of the public schools for 1877-78 :

Whole number of persons in district under twenty one.....	1,596
Number between the ages of six and twenty-one.....	1,087
Whole number of different pupils enrolled.....	754
Greatest number enrolled in any month.....	690
Least " " " "	550
Number of Teachers employed.....	14
Superintendent.....	

High school was organized January, 1871. First graduating class, June, 1873. Total number of graduates, 125; of these, 54 are teachers, or have been, 4 lawyers, 3 doctors, 1 dentist, 2 druggists, 4 merchants, 9 clerks, 3 have died, and all are conducting themselves in such a manner as to win the respect and confidence of the community. The high-school course embraces three years.

In pursuit of such an education, the studies of our schools serve as efficient means toward an end, but they are not the end sought. The higher and better uses of all studies are their indirect uses, the benefits that flow through their proper prosecution, in greater power of attention, enlarged comprehension, quickened curiosity, greater self-control, and wider and more far-reaching influence over others. Our schools are striving to attain these results. They are divided into three departments—high school, grammar, primary. The primary is divided into four grades, and each grade into three classes; the grammar into three grades, and each grade into two classes.

The present corps of teachers are:

Western Seminary—Miss Mary Hampton, Principal; Miss Ettie Allison, First Assistant; Miss Emma Fancier, Second Assistant, and Miss Louisa Houriett, Third Assistant.

Eastern Seminary—Miss Sallie Blankenbaker, Principal; Miss Florence Moore, First Assistant; Miss Kate Waters, Second Assistant, and Miss Anna Teel, Third Assistant.

Central Building—Mrs. Nellie Bain, Principal, high school; Miss Emma Bain, Assistant, high school; Miss Kate Whittemore, third grammar department; Mrs. J. T. Terrill, second grammar department; Miss Stella Hitchcock, first grammar department; Miss Sarah Gray, primary department.

Of the present corps of teachers, eight are graduates of the high school. An Alumni Association was formed in 1874, and meets every June. Present Superintendent, Prof. M. Moore, is now serving his ninth year.

The public-school buildings of Charleston are all elegant brick edifices, of modern architecture, and present a very fine and imposing appearance, particularly that in the Central District. It was built in 1870-71. The cornerstone was laid in the spring of 1870, by the Masonic fraternity, and the building was completed in time for the session of 1871. It cost about \$50,000; is well arranged for school purposes, and supplied with all modern improvements in the way of school furniture.

THE NEWSPAPERS.

The press of the present day may be styled "the power behind the throne that is greater than the throne itself." The same might be said of it that has been said of gold—that it is the "Archimedean lever that moves the world," and, unquestionably, the press of to-day is of almost unlimited power in the land. We sometimes wonder if the world would not cease to move were the newspapers all suppressed. They are one of the luxuries that we could not well get along without, having once known their usefulness. Think of it: we read to-day the news from the capital of the Russias; from the southern extremity of the Grecian Archipelago, from Athens, from Paris, from London, and from the uttermost parts of the earth. It is, indeed, wonderful to contemplate. And, aside from this, the press is a true record of a nation's greatness. Every day, the history of the country is inscribed upon the page of the newspaper, and without its influence ignorance would reign supreme.

The first permanent newspaper established in Charleston was the *Courier*, now known as the *Plainsdealer*. One or two efforts had been made previous to this to start a paper, but a few issues comprised the effort. The first edition of the *Courier* was issued in 1840. The proprietors were William Harr and William Workman. Harr bought out Workman, who afterward sold an interest to George Harding, now connected with the press of Indianapolis. Harding remained with the *Courier* until 1857, when he sold his interest to Harr, who conducted the paper until a short time after the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln, when he sold it to Eli Chittenden, who changed its name to *Plainsdealer*. Chittenden ran the paper for about two years, when he sold it

to John S. Theaker, who published it till October, 1866, and sold it to Dunbar Brothers. Albert Dunbar, one of the proprietors, died in 1875, when Lucian Dunbar continued to publish it until in May, 1878, when he sold it to McConnell & Co., the present proprietors. It is Republican in politics, and a live, energetic newspaper.

George Harding, after his retirement from the old *Courier* in 1857, established the Charleston *Ledger*, which he published about two years, and sold it to John M. Eastin. He sold it to McHenry Brooks, who published it until 1867, and sold it to Shoaff and Underwood. About this time the name of the *Courier* had been changed to that of *Plainsdealer*, and Shoaff & Underwood changed the *Ledger* into the *Courier*. Shoaff sold his interest in about a year to Major Miller, who now publishes a paper in Tuscola, and in about a year more, Miller sold to E. B. Buck, who, with Underwood, published the paper until about 1873-74, when Buck bought out Underwood and has published it ever since. Mr. Buck is an editor of considerable experience and an able newspaper man, and has filled the office of President of the State Press Association. His paper is true blue Democratic, and a faithful exponent of the principles of that party.

The grain trade of Charleston is not very extensive, from the fact that a large proportion of it is fed to stock by the farmers. Among the grain-buyers of the city is the firm of Messrs. McDonald and Zink, who use the elevator on the railroad owned by Traver & Nixon, and who, in the grain season, do a very large business.

A feature of Charleston is the studio of Charles Briggs. He was the first house and sign painter in Charleston, and from that has taken up portrait painting. We have seen several portraits of old citizens of Charleston, which show considerable talent of the artist for this kind of work. He has made a specialty of painting fine stock bred in this county, in which he excels. Specimen paintings of hogs from Shepard & Alexander's herds look so natural that one naturally expects to hear them grunt and squeal.

The Infirmary of Dr. Van Meter, mentioned in another page, was, some years ago, one of the largest institutions in Charleston. But years of labor, and ill-health compelled the doctor recently to close it and retire from active business life.

Mound Cemetery, Charleston's beautiful little city of the dead, is located about one mile west of town, and is well adapted for cemetery purposes. The name is well chosen, being a large mound in the center, and the land sloping down in all directions. The first cemetery is now in the city limits and becoming pretty well filled. Mound Cemetery was laid off, as stated, one mile west of the city.

MATTOON TOWNSHIP.

This township, named from the city of Mattoon, is the middle one in the western tier of townships in the county. It contains thirty-six sections of land—one Congressional township—and is principally prairie land.

The Little Wabash courses through the southern part, flowing southward until it finds an outlet in the larger stream of that name. In the southern part, skirting this stream, is a strip of timber, known as the Wabash Point Timber, and is the locality where the earliest settlements were made. It is the only grove of native forest-trees, of any size, in the township. The best timber has long been cut away for use in the settlement of the country, what is left being used chiefly for firewood.

The Little Wabash affords the principal drainage in the township. Its eastern part is known as the "Divide," as the water naturally runs in opposite directions from that point. It is almost the highest land in Illinois.

Away from the timber to the north, the face of the country is generally quite level, broken only by long undulations. It is almost entirely prairie land in this part, and was allowed to remain uncultivated until after the opening of the railroads. It was largely used for pasturage during this period, and often presented signs of great animation as the herds of cattle, under the care of their drovers, moved about over its grassy, slightly undulating surface.

The prairies are now the chief producing part of the township. They easily admit of good drainage and, though to some extent rather level, are exceedingly productive. Corn is the principal cereal grown. The others do well, but throughout this part of Central Illinois are not the staple article of agriculture. Cattle and hogs are raised quite extensively. Mr. Elisha Linder and a few others have been for many years prominently engaged in this business. The railroads at Mattoon give a direct outlet to all the chief markets of the world and should maintain a constant sale for farm produce.

A curious phenomenon exists on the farm of W. M. Champion, in the southwest part of this township. When digging for a well in March, 1871, after attaining a depth of thirty-one feet, a drill was used which was sunk a few feet farther, and a vein of carbonate gas struck. It was observed that when the drill was withdrawn the water gurgled up at irregular intervals, and as a vein was supposed to be found preparations were made to wall the well. No smell was attached to the gas, and no thoughts of it being then entertained. From the peculiar motion of the water it was feared by one of the men that there might be poisonous gases in the well, and one of them went after a wisp of hay and another for some shavings. The latter returned first, and, lighting his bunch, was halloed to by the other to "Throw it down," *i. e.*, on the ground. Thinking he meant throw it in the well he did, and a frightful report and sheet of flame burst forth. Mr. Tremble and one or two others who were near were severely scorched about the face, and all were tremendously amazed. The gas

soon burned out, but would soon accumulate. Various experiments were made with it. An iron tube was inserted and the gas allowed to escape in a small stream. When lighted it burned with a brilliant light. The well soon became notorious and was visited by scores of people from all sections of the West. Finally, Mr. Champion bethought himself to utilize the gas, and, conducting it by pipes to his house, soon had it in use in his kitchen to cook by, and in other stoves it was used as fuel. It made an excellent light, and he has all the appliances of a city in that regard. He walled the well, and now water stands in it, all seasons, so that from one well he gets light, fuel and water, all without any tax or license.

Attempts have been made to obtain petroleum in the township, but all have proved unsuccessful. Coal can be had as it was found in exploring for oil, but at such a depth that it will hardly pay to work.

With this brief outline of the topographical features of the township, we will pass to that part of more interest to all—the

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

As has been intimated, the earliest settlement in this township was made near the timber on the Little Wabash, in the south part of the township. Emigration to this part of the county came after that part along the Embarrass River had received its first influx of settlers, hence the locality was known before any came to live.

In the summer of 1826, Mr. Charles Sawyer, a resident of Kentucky, came to this part of Illinois looking for a home. He remained a short time with the Trues, in what is now La Fayette Township, and examined the country to the south and west of them. Selecting a location at the north side of the timber, on the Little Wabash, he returned to the True settlement, and hired a man named Bates, for \$10, to build him a cabin, while he should return to Kentucky for his family. Mr. Bates hired Levi Doty, a young man living in the neighborhood, to build the cabin, and, by winter, a very comfortable home was ready for "Uncle Charley" when he should return. This cabin was the first habitation for a white man known to have been built in the bounds of either Mattoon or Paradise Township. It stood near the site of Mr. John Sawyer's house in Section 28, and until a few other pioneers could erect similar habitations, was the home of the emigrant while he was selecting and preparing his own fireside.

During the interval from the completion of the cabin by Mr. Doty, and what few pioneers he could call to his aid, and Mr. Sawyer's return in the spring of 1827, one family made it a temporary home until they could build their own cabins. The family was that of James Nash. They were living in the cabin when Mr. Sawyer arrived. Some among the early residents state that another family, that of Miles Hart, occupied the cabin. Mr. John Sawyer is, however, not of this opinion. It may be that Mr. Hart remained in it only a

few days, while Mr. Nash seems to have used it longer. Which of the two statements is accurate, it is now difficult to determine, but we are inclined to the opinion that only Mr. Nash lived in the cabin, and that Mr. Hart did not come until later, as is mentioned further on. When "Uncle Charley," as he was afterward always known, returned, he brought with him his two sons-in-law, John Young and Henry Cole, who each brought a small family. Mr. Young settled where B. F. Mooney now lives, and Mr. Cole immediately north and adjoining Uncle Charley. These three pioneers had not been long in their frontier homes until they were joined by John Houching, known as "Uncle Jack," who settled the farm now owned by Azariah Sanders. The Hart families, one of whom, Miles H., has already been noticed, came about the same time, and joined the infantile settlement. Miles H. was joined by his father, Thomas, and his brothers Silas, Jonathan, Moses and Thomas, Jr., all of whom brought families but the last named, who was yet a single man. The Hart family settled in what is now Paradise Township, and will be found noticed there more fully. If they all came at once, then the assertion of Mr. John Sawyer, that Miles H. did not live in his father's cabin prior to the latter's permanent removal, is correct. These families, with James T. Cunningham and Jefferson Coleman came together, and were the pioneers of Paradise Township. The entire settlement at that date was, however, counted as one.

These persons were about all that came in 1827. They formed the first settlement and may be truly named the pioneers of that part of the county.

The next year, John Sawyer, brother of Charles, located on the east side of the timber. About the same time that he came, George M. Hanson and Dr. John Epperson, the first physician in the county, arrived. Mr. Hanson settled the farm now owned by John E. Tremble, and the Doctor located farther south, just over the line in what is now Paradise Township. Though an early settler there, and one whose history properly belongs to that township, some account of him here will not be out of place.

He was for many years the only physician of all this part of the country, often riding twenty and thirty miles to visit his patients. He was uniformly kind and faithful in his attentions to the sick, and was greatly respected. Even after old age came on and he earnestly requested none to call on him for professional advice or aid, his old neighbors and acquaintances would not give him up, but came again and again for him. If he could not go to the patient, they would ask for prescriptions and advice, and as long as the old Doctor lived, he could not deny them this. He remained at his old home until his death, which occurred only a little over a year ago. The old settlers of this part remember well the golden wedding which he and his faithful wife were privileged to celebrate a few years ago.

About a year after the settlement of the Doctor and Mr. Hanson, came James Graham and family, who located a little east of Charles Sawyer. Mr. G. was a local Methodist preacher of commendable zeal, and a faithful, earnest,

Christian man. He was one of the pioneer ministers in the western part of the county, and was a man extensively known. Soon after he settled, Elisha Linder arrived with his mother, two sisters and one brother, and settled south and adjoining Mr. Graham. Mr. Linder had been out here in 1829, and selected a location, remaining about two months. Early in 1831, he returned, planted a crop, raised a cabin, and then returned for his mother and family, arriving with them in October. They were from Hardin County, Ky., where many of those we have mentioned had lived, and, like their predecessors, came to Illinois to find a new home, and where they could grow with the growth of the county. Mr. Linder is still living on his old homestead, in the enjoyment of the comforts a long, busy life has gathered around him.

James Nash, of whom mention has been made, died soon after his settlement. His was the first death in the community, and, for want of better tools, his coffin was made of split walnut puncheons. Mr. John Sawyer, Sr., now an old man, states that he was among those who made the coffin and dug the grave. He was a boy then, but distinctly remembers the circumstances. No train of carriages or gilded hearse bore his remains to their last resting-place. The few neighbors, true to one another, gathered silently at the cabin of their late associate, and, after a prayer, a song, and a few remarks by the good old Elder, laid him away in his rough coffin and lonely grave. Mr. Nash's death was the result of an injury received from carrying a log, with which to make a bee gum, on his shoulder. His death occurred on December 24, 1829. He was buried on Christmas Day, on a small bluff on the Little Wabash, near what is now the home of John Thomas, on the road from Mattoon to Paradise. This was the first grave dug for a white settler at the Wabash Point. One of his children has since been buried near him. The place Mr. Nash settled fell into the hands of William Langston, another early settler. It is now owned by William Clark. George Morris settled west of Mr. Langston's, his farm being the one now owned by the widow Langston. Next west of Mr. Morris was old Mr. Champion, father of Richard and William Champion. Further on south and west of the timber, in what is now Paradise Township, were the Currys, Moores, McIntoshes, Alexanders, Crosses, Brinegers and the Drakes. These were among the early settlers in this neighborhood, and in Paradise Township, where they are more particularly noticed.

On November 11, 1830, Mr. Hiram Tremble came to the infantile settlement, pitching his camp near the cabin of "Uncle Charley." He says it was the common camping-ground for all, and Uncle Charley was looked upon as the center of the little group. He was always a true friend to all who came; was a devout, earnest Christian, a Methodist, and was among the first to aid in planting that church at the Point.

Mr. Tremble is a local minister in that denomination, and is now living on his old homestead. He has been quite active in advancing the interests of this part of the county; was a contractor and builder of part of the two railroads

centering at Mattoon : helped build the first grain warehouse there, and was one of the first merchants in the town. He will be well remembered by many residents in his sketches of the early times here, published in the *Mattoon Journal*, under the title, "Forty Years Ago," and from which we have obtained much of our information respecting the early days of the western part of the county.

The settlers mentioned include about all who came prior to 1832. During this interval, Coles County was formed, and a voting-place established in this neighborhood. The first who came generally lived in their wagons until they could erect a cabin. These cabins were built of round logs, notched at the ends, so as to fit closely together. They were generally cut the required length in the woods, and, on the "raising-day," were hauled to the place selected for the future home of the pioneer. As fast as they were brought to the ground, they were notched and rolled into their place, two of the best men in the party acting as "end men."

When the cabin had reached the required height, the four last, or top, logs were often made three or four feet longer than the rest, thereby projecting over their fellows. The end pieces forming the cone were made each one shorter than its predecessor, until an apex was reached. On this, from end to end, was laid a stout center-pole, projecting like its fellows three or four feet at either end. About two feet below it, another was placed, and on down until the ends of the outstretching logs were reached. These were covered with split oak slabs, one-half inch thick, about a foot wide and often four feet long. They were held in their places generally by "weight poles," *i. e.*, poles placed over each "lap" of the clapboards, held in their places by short sticks placed endways between them. Sometimes stones were laid on the roof in addition to these. The cabin was now a simple pen, with no means of ingress and egress, and no apertures for light, save the cracks between the logs. They must not be left unclosed, as but little or no protection could be afforded with them open. A bed of "mud" mortar was made, the heart pieces of the oak, from which the clapboards or "shakes" had been made for the roof and puncheons for the floor and doors, were taken, inserted edgways between the logs and held in their places by pins driven into auger-holes in the logs, and all covered well with the mud mortar : when thoroughly dry, the chinking and daubing completely covered the cracks and rendered the cabin comfortable.

An opening for the door was made in the side of the house by cutting a space about three feet in width by six feet in height, leaving the upper and lower logs half cut through, one to form a door-step, the other a secure upper-part. "Jambs" were next pinned to the ends of the logs, both to hold them in their places and to form a better door-frame. The door was made of split puncheons pinned to cross-pieces and hung on wooden hinges. The latch was made on the inner side of the door, and was raised from the outside by means of a leather thong passing through a gimlet-hole a few inches above the latch. At night,



H. Rutherford
OAKLAND

it was drawn in and the door was practically locked. It was always out in the daytime, and was considered by the pioneer an open invitation to all to enter and partake of his hospitality. It was, in its mute way, a sign of welcome, and gave rise to the popular, earnest proverb, "My latch-string is always out." This was exemplified by the fact that when it was withdrawn it was considered that, for some reason, the invitation was for the time also withdrawn.

A window for the humble home was made, commonly opposite the door, by cutting out a space about two feet square and placing therein a window containing two or four window-lights. In early pioneer times in the West, when glass could not be obtained, either owing to the distance to the settlements or the poverty of the pioneer, greased paper answered the place of glass, the windows, however, having only a dimension of the width of one log, and probably two feet long. Sometimes, especially in schoolhouses, several feet in length of a log was cut out and a window made in this manner. The next thing necessary to complete the cabins was the chimney or fire-place. That was always at one end of the cabin, and was often five or six feet wide and nearly three feet deep.

An aperture was made in the logs of the required length, and a space measured off outside, and covered either with clay or more often with flagstones. Split pieces of oak were made, one end of which was placed just inside the logs of the wall, the other projecting outward, where it was crossed by a similar stick, both notched to fit closely together. The inclosure was built up in this manner until the required height was reached. The inside was securely covered with stones or a thick layer of mud, more commonly the former, to prevent the chimney from burning. On the top of this pen, a chimney was made of sticks and mud firmly cemented together. At the bottom, it was of the same size, or nearly so, of the fire-place, but grew narrower as it neared the top, where it was often not more than one foot square. This chimney, when properly constructed, was perfectly safe, and possessed an excellent draught. On the inner side, a crane was hung, to which were suspended the various pots and kettles used by the good wife or her daughters in their cooking. No stoves at this date were to be seen. Even had they been easily obtained, the poverty of the average pioneer would have prevented him from obtaining one.

The floor was laid with puncheons split, like the clapboards for the roof, with a frow, from a clean, straight-grained oak-tree. They were from four to six or eight feet in length, and were laid, commonly, on short, round poles, a few inches above the ground. Often the pioneer's cabin did not possess even the luxury of such a floor, the earth, tramped hard, answering the purpose. If a loft was desired, it was made by running stout poles, three or four feet apart, from the top of the last round of logs on one side of the cabin to the other, and on these were laid puncheons similar to the ones on the floor beneath. A ladder, leading from below, stood in one corner of the cabin, generally just behind the door and near the fire-place.

The early emigrants rarely brought an extensive outfit for housekeeping. They were mostly poor, and in this regard were all equal. The cabin had been built, it will be observed, without a single piece of iron being put into its construction, pegs answering the place of nails. Where beds, tables, chairs and other such articles were needed, they were made. The bed was a rude, strong affair, made in one corner of the room, by placing an upright post about four feet from one wall, and six or seven from the other. Poles were laid from this post to both walls, slats laid thereon, whose outer end extended through between two logs, and on them the bed was spread. Dried prairie-grass was often used until feathers could be obtained. Under this bed, a smaller one was made that could be pulled out at night, and shoved under again in the morning. We have seen them in this manner, and have also seen, about two feet above the main bed, another made, and at the same distance above that, another, not unlike the berths in a steamboat. A table was made of a stout oak plank, or two of them fastened together with cross-pieces pegged on and supported by four upright posts inserted at auger-holes near each corner. Stools were made in the same manner, only they were small and commonly three-legged. Pegs were driven in auger-holes in the wall, on which the wearing apparel of each one could be hung, or where any article not needed could find a resting-place, were it something adapted to that way of support. Shelves for dishes were made from small split boards, placed either on pegs or inside two uprights made in the same way, and held to their place by means of notches.

These were the main features of the cabin-home. Many did not possess as many articles as we have enumerated, and some had more, and often much better habitations. The luxuries of life were generally not seen the first years of the settlement, but appeared as the residents could obtain them.

After the neighborhood had become established in this part of Mattoon Township—for by such boundaries must they be designated, even though the townships did not then exist—some of the young men and women concluded they could get along better together, and a new home was to be provided for them. Land was plenty and cheap, and not so much was required then to commence married life as now. A cabin, similar to the one we have described, was erected for the young couple, and was commonly dedicated with a dance or frolic, in which all the young folks of the community joined.

When the young couple repaired to their new home, generally on horse-back or on foot (if by the former method, both³ on one horse), they found it ready for use, with its puncheon table, tripod stools, slab cupboard and wide chimney. It would contain a few articles of household utility given by the parents of the pair; for a bride's dower consisted then of a few such articles, some good advice, and, mayhap, a horse and side-saddle. The young husband had an ax, a few other tools, a few farming implements, and, possibly, a horse. Thus equipped, they started in life. The young bride had no confidential friend; knew nothing of milliners and mantua-makers; did not take a fashion-journal

or the *New York Weekly* to beguile leisure hours and give her foolish nothings to think about. She entered on life conscious of a duty, fully prepared to do her part, with a healthy body, vigorous, crude mind, and earnest purpose. Before a few years elapsed, other tripods were needed for the children that had come to the frontier home; and comforts and blessings of life, though they entailed hardship and toil, came to the rude, cheerful home.

As much as old people love to dwell upon these pleasant memories, we cannot but think there are equally brave and willing brides to-day, who, though they do not meet trouble in the way our ancestors found it, find it in other ways, calling for as much resolve and resolution as of old, whose trials are met as bravely as those met and overcome by their grandmothers of the early day of Central Illinois.

As soon as the old cabin-home had been established, the next care was the planting and cultivation of a crop. A space was cleared in the woods (as they had no plows that would turn the prairie sod), and, after being turned by the barshare plow, was planted in corn, potatoes and a few other garden vegetables, while a portion was sown in wheat, could any be obtained. Corn, however, then, as now, was the main staple. It furnished the meal for food, and, by boiling in strong lye, made by filtering water through wood ashes, an excellent and nutritious hominy was produced. Honey was abundant at this day, the woods abounding in bee-trees. In a year or two after the first settlers located, maple-sugar and molasses were additional articles of food, and most excellent ones, too. No molasses brings as high a price as maple-sirup now, owing to its scarcity: the sugar, however, is not considered possessing the same qualities as other kinds, hence is not much in demand. These articles, found so abundantly in frontier life, added much to its comforts. Cornmeal could be made on the old grater or mortar, and, when baked as the native Kentucky housewife knew how, made a most nutritious and palatable article of food. The appetites of the pioneers were generally sharpened by violent exercise in their daily vocations, and did not need any tempting viands to induce them to eat.

Pork was obtained by allowing the hogs to run wild in the woods, subsisting on the mast then so plenty. To prevent them from roaming over the cultivated fields, a brush fence was made by felling a great number of small trees with their tops altogether in a continuous line around the field. Hogs fattened on the mast made good pork, and as corn was not so abundant then as now, and mast plenty and free, they were allowed undisturbed access to it. They often became in a measure quite wild when allowed to roam, and when wanted at killing season generally had to be shot. While young, they were kept near the house and securely penned, as the wolves soon evinced a fondness for fresh, tender pork, and did not scruple in the slightest to take all they could get. When the pigs were large enough to resist the wolf, they were allowed their freedom.

Deer, bears, wild turkeys and prairie chickens provided an abundant supply of wild meat for the settlers. Deer were as plenty as cattle now, and it was not an uncommon affair, for the pioneer to shoot one from his cabin-door did he want a fresh venison steak for his breakfast. So common was the article it was not considered the luxury it is now, and was not thought as much a company dish as pork or beef. Turkeys grew very fat when the mast became ripe, and were very tender eating. Prairie chickens were not often eaten, their flesh not being considered very palatable. Bears, while they were not so plenty here as in some parts of the West, were by no means a rarity, and often furnished food for the settlers. Buffaloes were very scarce, even if any were to be found. Their bones, old settlers tell us, were thickly strewn over the prairies when they came, but the live animal was a rarity.

Wolves were the most troublesome animals to be found. They would kill the young pigs, depopulate chicken-roosts, carry off young lambs, slay their mothers, and all the time render night hideous with their howlings. They were very numerous, too, so much so, that grand hunts were organized to exterminate them. Mr. Elisha Linder tells how that in one winter he killed one hundred of them, generally by riding them down and clubbing them, or shooting them. The wolf was generally a great coward, preferring to pillage at night. During the day they would retire to their dens on some little knoll or in the edge of the timber. After the country began to settle, bounties were offered by the counties for wolf-scalps, whereby many paid their taxes. Now they are all gone from this part of Illinois, and should one adventurous wolf show himself, such a hunt would be organized to capture him, as would almost rival the hunts of early times.

We have departed, somewhat, from the direct thread of the narrative, to notice the accidents to which the first pioneers were liable in the erection of their cabins, and their start in their new homes. We will now return, in part, to the narrative of the settlement, and note a few subsequent events.

We had brought the story down to the year 1832. About this year, Charles W. Nabb, now a resident of Mattoon, came up from Lawrence County, Ill., purchased the farm of George M. Hanson, and became one of the permanent settlers. Mr. Hanson went to Whitley's Point and settled on the farm where now Deck Dole lives. Among other old settlers of this date, may be reckoned David Hanson, from Virginia, who may have been a year or two earlier than 1832; John Young, from Kentucky; William Moore, who removed first from Kentucky to Cumberland County, then to Coles; James Waddill, an early teacher; Barton Randall; James James, another early local preacher; Nathan Curry, who came in the spring of 1830, raised one crop, then moved to Shelby County, where he lived many years; and a few others, whose names we have not been able to obtain. These are, however, the majority, of those who came to this settlement prior to the Black Hawk war. Until after that event, there were very few residents in the territory included in the present bounds of Mat-

toon Township. The settlement was all one, though it extended over many miles of country. All were neighbors: all were poor: all were ambitious, and nearly all came to enjoy the comforts of life they expected to find as the fruit of their privation and toil.

The winter of 1830 and 1831 was one of unusual severity. It is known in the annals of the West, especially in the northern part, as the "winter of the deep snow." The snow fell almost continuously from the latter part of November till late in January, covering the ground in Northern Illinois to the depth of nearly four feet. In the southern part of the State, it was not so severe or lasting, and was a little more than half that depth. The winter was, however, very cold, and as the settlers were generally poorly provided against any such contingencies, much suffering ensued. About the latter part of February, a warm spell came, which quickly melted the snow, covering the entire face of the country with water. At this juncture, a reverse of temperature arose, and a continuous glare of ice was the result. People could not go anywhere with horses or oxen, as they were not able, in a majority of cases, to shoe their teams. Had skates been as common then as now, what glorious sport the boys would have enjoyed? While this ice was on the ground, a few emigrants arrived, after a tedious journey over the icy prairies. Often the women were obliged to walk, the emigrant teams scarcely able to draw the wagons. The ice was succeeded in the spring by another thaw, the like of which has rarely been seen since. The people were obliged to resort to various measures to obtain meal, fuel, meats, etc., while they were compelled to carry water and food to their stock, none of which could travel over the smooth surface everywhere presented. During this time, the old mortar and grater came vigorously into use to supply cornmeal, and many evenings did the male members of the family devote their energies to one or the other, generally the former, to supply food for the rest. Neither was an easy task. The grater was made by puncturing the bottom of an old tin pan with a nail a great many times. On the outer edges of the rough pieces of tin thus presented, the ear was rubbed until worn to the cob. This could be successfully done only when the corn was a little soft. When hard, it would shell from the cob too easily. Then the mortar came into use. This instrument was made by burning a hollow in a block or stump, of a sufficient depth to hold about a peck of shelled corn. A pestle was then made of a heavy piece of wood, that would fit the cavity tolerably closely. Sometimes, to give it more weight, an iron wedge was fixed securely in the end. Corn would now be placed in the hole and pounded fine with the pestle. Oftentimes, to render the task easier, the pestle was rigged to a pole, not unlike a well-sweep, and worked in this way. When rigged to the sweep, it was a great saving of labor, and could be made much more effective. The meal made in this manner was not very fine, it was true, but it could be sifted, what went through the sieve being taken as the meal while the rest was made into what was known as beaten hominy.

Before the pioneers made outdoor ovens, bread was baked in a skillet or on a board before the fire. Corn-bread made in this way had a peculiar relish, it is claimed by the old settlers. Probably their appetites had much to do with the relish. Mush and milk was also a favorite which even yet has not lost its strength.

The season following the "deep snow" produced a very fair crop. A few more emigrants came to the settlement, and helped swell its numbers. No troubles with the Indians, who were very few, had been experienced in this part of Illinois, and everything here seemed in a fair way to prosperity. The northern portions of the State had, however, not been so fortunate in this regard. The Sac and Fox Indians, whose villages were near the junction of the Mississippi and Rock Rivers, had refused to leave their homes and remain beyond the Father of Waters. Black Hawk was chief of the Sac nation, whose principal village was on a romantically commanding site just above the mouth of Rock River. It had been their home for more than one hundred and fifty years, and was endeared to them by all the ties of home and human nature. By the seventh article of the treaty of 1804, the lands belonging to this nation were actually to accrue to the United States whenever they were sold to private individuals. Until such a time the Indians could remain on them and hunt as usual. In 1816, Black Hawk recognized the validity of this treaty; but when, in 1829, some of the land in his native home was sold by the General Government and became thereby the property of others, he refused to recognize the treaty and to leave his village. Adjacent to it was a large field of nearly seven hundred acres which had been the common field for the cultivation of corn, pease and squashes. This field some of the more lawless whites seized before they had a right to it, and by wanton acts of cruelty to the Indian women and children provoked the savages to retaliatory measures. The whites also brought considerable whisky, which they sold and traded to lawless Indians, against the law and the express commands of the chiefs, which so enraged them at the carousals it produced, that in one or two instances the exasperated chieftains went to the houses of the settlers, and, knocking in the heads of the whisky barrels, emptied their contents on the ground. One thing brought on another until war was declared. The first call for volunteers was made by Gov. Reynolds early in the spring of 1831. No county south of St. Clair and east of Sangamon was included in this call, as it was thought the Indians could be easily driven across the Mississippi, where they had been for a time living. Black Hawk refused to go, and force was used. At first the Indians conquered the whites, and more calls were made for volunteers. Numbers responded from every part of the State. In these calls, Coles County furnished but few men, and the Wabash Point less than a dozen. Those that went were required to furnish their own guns, ammunition, horses, etc., and provisions enough to last them to one of the forts where the general rendezvous took place. There they were supplied with ammunition and food, and were attached to some regiment.

The recruits generally went in companies under self-appointed leaders. The State militia law was then in force, and each man knew, or thought he knew, the tactics of war. The sequel showed some ludicrous sides of human nature. Many brave men at home were cowards on the field, and ready to run at the first opportunity. It was observed, then, that the bravest were the modest ones, and those that commonly had the least to say about their own valiant deeds were the ones who merited praise.

It might not be amiss to mention the "old muster-days," as they were called. They were days of a general gathering, when all able-bodied men were required to meet at some designated point and drill. The day began to be regarded as one of general frolics, rather than muster, for, as the danger from the Indians decreased, the need of the militia diminished, until, so apparent did its uselessness become, and so obnoxious to those who could not spare the time, that, by a common decree of the people, who ridiculed the day in every way they could, it was abolished by the General Assembly. From the return of the troops from the Black Hawk war down to the opening of the railroads in 1855, but few things occurred out of the regular course of events. That war settled the Indian question in Illinois, and peace, with the red men in her borders, was the result. They were gradually withdrawn from their homes in the Prairie State, and, in a few years, none were to be seen. They followed the course of the westward sun, and seem destined, ere long, to be swallowed up by the mighty race which has taken their country.

Emigration set in anew to the West, and throughout the entire length and breadth of Illinois a continuous train of settlers poured in. Chicago was now coming into prominence, and utopian visions of wealth began to dazzle the eyes of the denizens of Illinois. Before proceeding to note the rise of the improvement system and its inglorious end, we will notice two events of unusual occurrence which happened, and which many of the old residents in Mattoon Township will remember. The first of these is

THE METEORIC SHOWER.

A most remarkable phenomenon occurred on the night of November 12, 1833, known as the "Falling Stars," which it will be well to notice here. It appears to have occurred all over the Western country, if not over the entire United States. Mr. Tremble gives a stirring account of it in his sketches, which we here reproduce. He says:

"I was on my way home from a mill, west of Shelbyville, and had arrived at the cabin of an early friend and brother in the ministry, about four miles west of the town, then a village of about two hundred inhabitants. As I was twenty-six miles from home, and had only an ox-team, I desired the brother to get me up at 3 o'clock in the morning, so that I could get home that night. After a pleasant evening, we retired. My landlord was up at the designated hour, and, going out of the cabin-door, saw a sight that utterly bewildered him

for a moment. All the stars seemed to be falling, and he at once concluded the heavens were falling and that the final day had come. Returning into the cabin, he aroused the family and myself, assuring us that the day of judgment had come, and for us to prepare to settle our accounts with our Maker. We were all up in a few moments, and beheld a sight never to be forgotten. The air was full of falling drops of fire, that immediately expired as they neared the ground. Sometimes they would alight on a leaf of a bush or tree, and go out with a peculiar noise, difficult to delineate in orthography. It sounded something like "tchuck," given with the shortest possible sound of the vowels. After gazing on the grand sight awhile, I asked the good lady to prepare me a little breakfast, while I fed and yoked my cattle. While I was eating my breakfast, the good minister remarked that he could not understand how I could eat so unconcernedly, when on the threshold of eternity. I noticed he was indeed in deep earnest, and sat part of the time with his head bowed between his knees, clasped in his hands, and apparently engaged in earnest thought. He arose when I prepared to go, protesting against my journey on such a solemn occasion, as the world would soon be on fire and the end of all all things be. I told him that if his conjectures proved correct, I might as well be out on the highway, driving my ox-team, as anywhere else. Bidding them adieu, I rigged my team, bestrode the near ox, and, with a flourish of my whip, started. It was now about 4 o'clock, the air was a little cool, and a slight frost lay on the ground. At the start, I had nearly a mile of timber to pass through. The meteors were falling all around me as thick as hail or as rain-drops in an ordinary shower. Some of them were so large they cast shadows on the trees. Many of them came in contact with trees in falling, and burst, throwing off a myriad of sparks, illuminating the forest all about me. It was the grandest freak of nature I ever beheld, and passes my powers of description. Emerging from the timber to the prairie, the sight was even more grand and inspiring. A rain of fire-drops came down. All about and above me, the air was full of the falling sparks, none of which touched me or my oxen. They would frequently fall nearly to the ground on some bush, but none touched me that I saw or felt, though I endeavored to catch some on my hand to experience a personal contact. None reached the ground that I saw; all expired as they neared it. The storm of fire continued with no abatement that I could see until the approach of day, when the light caused it to gradually disappear, just as the stars retire on the approach of the morning sun.

"Just at daylight, I entered the village of Shelbyville, where I found the inhabitants grouped about the corners, discussing the strange wonder. Many appeared to be greatly alarmed. The opinion that the end of the world was at hand strongly prevailed. I did not stop to discuss the question with them, but left them to solve it as best they could, and went on my way. All along my journey homeward, wherever I met any settlers or travelers, the "fire" was the theme. I could not explain it, nor could they. I could only think it was

some freak of nature scientists might some day explain: but that the world was coming to an end, I did not much credit."

These various meteoric showers have never been very satisfactorily explained. They have occurred at different intervals for ages, and for many years were regarded with supernatural awe by all classes of people. It is a common practice among the inhabitants of any part of the earth to so regard any unnatural phenomenon, which they cannot readily explain. The commonly accepted theory among modern scientists is that they originate in certain nebulous bodies revolving in space in a elliptical orbit about the sun, the aphelion of which meets the orbit of the earth at the time of its annual exhibitions. This is in a measure verified, as the showers appeared in less brilliancy for three successive seasons after 1833, and again in 1841, and in 1846. None were so brilliant by far, however, as the exhibition of 1833, whose grandest display was at Niagara, where it is said to have been of such remarkable vigor as to surpass comprehension.

The fall of meteoric stones is an occurrence often noted in the history of the country. The appearance of comets are also mentioned, which caused wide-spread alarm, many preparing to meet the judgment which it was positively asserted they portended. That event has never visibly occurred yet, and it is safe to conclude comets, meteors and other irregular heavenly bodies have nothing whatever to do with it. They are now pretty satisfactorily explained, and only the ignorant fear them. To those who study the heavenly bodies they are objects of great interest and are studiously watched.

THE "SUDDEN FREEZE."

This curious, and yet unexplained phenomenon happened on the 20th day of December, 1836. By many, the cold winter of 1830-31 is confounded with this event. A great many births, deaths and other family matters are now settled as to date, by their occurrence before, at or after the "deep snow" or the "sudden freeze."

The 20th day of the month referred to had been rather warm. A slight rain fell during the forenoon, turning the few inches of snow on the ground into slush, and filling the creeks and ponds with water. About the middle of the afternoon, a heavy cloud was noticed coming rapidly from the northwest. It came at the rate of twenty-five or thirty miles per hour, as was afterward ascertained, and was accompanied with a terrific, roaring noise. As it passed over the country, everything was frozen in its track almost instantly. Water that was running in little gullies or in the streams was suddenly arrested in its career, blown into eddies and small waves by the wind, and frozen before it could subside. Cattle, horses, hogs and wild animals exposed to its fury were soon chilled through and many frozen in their tracks. Where a few moments before they walked in mud and slush, was now frozen, and unless moving about they were frozen fast. In some instances where individuals were ex-

posed to the fury of this wave and unable to reach shelter, their lives were lost. One man was found afterward standing frozen in the mud, dead, and still holding the rein of his horse in his hand. He had apparently become bewildered and chilled, and freezing fast in the mud and slush, remained standing.

Mr. Elisha Linder, in speaking of this storm, says: "I was near my house feeding some stock, when I noticed the storm-cloud approaching. Thinking it would be a severe windstorm and possibly rain, as it was misting at the time, I started to the house. I went as quickly as I could, but the storm caught me before I reached the door. It was so piercing in its coldness and so strong I could not walk against it. The water was frozen as it blew into little ridges, and the mud and slush soon became as hard as stone. A good many chickens and other fowls perished. No little suffering was experienced by many persons who were illy prepared for such an unlooked-for event."

It is related of a young man named Samuel Munson, in the western part of the county, who had gone, or was going for his marriage-license, that, while on the journey he was overtaken by the wave, and, finding he could not cross the Okaw or one of its tributaries, turned his horse's head up the stream and partly against the storm. He could not make the horse travel in the face of the storm and, dismounting, tried to lead him. He could not do this either. When he tried to mount the horse again, he found his clothing, especially his overcoat, wet with the rain of the forenoon, frozen so he could not mount. He threw it off, then hastily mounted his horse and started at a full gallop in the course of the storm, determined to find shelter before it was too late. Coming to a grove of trees, possibly Dead Man's Grove, he saw a cabin, and, riding up to it, dismounted and went in. His hands and feet were by this time partially frozen, and he was so benumbed he could hardly talk. He was obliged to remain there overnight and to postpone the wedding a day or two.

Mr. Tremble and other old settlers who experienced this "sudden freeze," all give a similar description and corroborate the statements made. The wave came from the northwest, passing over the central part of Illinois, lower down in Indiana, and is last heard of about Cincinnati, Ohio, where it arrived at 9 o'clock in the night, freezing some emigrant wagons and teams in front of a tavern at Lebanon, a few miles above Cincinnati, while their owners were bargaining for a night's lodging. Its width was from about where Ottawa in Illinois now is, then barely started, to a short distance below Coles County. It is not heard of much above or below either place. Its origin has never been found, to our knowledge, nor has it been satisfactorily explained that we know of. Iowa was thinly settled then, and as it came across its northern border, we have only meager accounts concerning it there. It originated somewhere in the vast northwest, and only lost its force and fury when it encountered a warmer clime.

Returning again to the subject of emigration, the growth of the State and the internal improvements, we find Coles County, especially its western part,

gradually filling with settlers. The scheme of building railroads and canals came now prominently before the people, and roused their expectations of future wealth and power to the highest pitch. As early as 1835, the subject received the attention of the Illinois Legislature, and in the message of Gov. Joseph Duncan to that body at the session of 1835-36, mention is made of it, and the General Assembly urged to act upon it. It responded in a manner exceeding the Governor's highest anticipations. Immense preparations were made, great sums of money appropriated, and work began on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and on several proposed railroads, among them the Illinois Central and the Terre Haute & Alton. The issue of so much money, based on the faith of the State, and its entrance into all channels of business, had the effect to draw an immense flood of emigration to Illinois, all anxious to share in the general prosperity. Somehow, the more the money was issued, the cheaper it became, and the dearer everything else grew. Acts of the Legislature in vain tried to hold it at and above par; but it steadily declined, until it reached 16 cents on the dollar in gold, and in some instances 14. Either the faith of the State was correspondingly below par or the money was cheap because it was too plenty. From the Solons of the day down to the most common class of people, all saw, in the start, wealth created out of nothing, only to see it gradually vanish before their eyes. As it declined in value, work began to stop here and there on detached parcels of the railroads, until finally on every road it was abandoned, and only with the wisest financiering was it kept going on the canal. State banks grew out of the scheme, and a currency, as fluctuating as varied, appeared all over the country. Merchants in New York were obliged to accept notes on banks in Illinois and Indiana, which they could only realize on by returning them through brokers to some place in the West, and get all they could out of them. The fall of the system and the consequent depression of business was keenly felt all over the State. Exorbitant values had arisen on every class of property, and when the shrinkage occurred, the losses were felt. No work was done on either the Central or the Terre Haute & Alton Railroads in Coles County: but the effects of the rise and fall of values were noted here as well as elsewhere. Money was as scarce as in the earliest pioneer times, and for awhile it looked as though ruin would be the result. The prairies were, however, naturally very productive, and though emigration for awhile shunned the State as if struck by a pestilence, it soon began to rally, and before a decade of years had passed the enormous debt was safely provided for, and prosperity of a real kind again came over the land.

It was not until after 1850—more than twelve years after the first rail was laid on the track at Meredosia, on the Illinois River, on what is now the Wabash Railway—that the subject of railroads assumed a permanent, tangible form. In February of that year, the Chicago & Galena road was finished as far as Elgin, and a train of cars made the first trip from the city on the lake to the one on the Fox River. From this date, the erection of other roads began—

this time, by individuals. The State had enough of this experience, and did not care to venture again into such schemes. The Terre Haute & Alton was among those sharing in the revival, and, as some work had been performed on it, chiefly on the eastern and western divisions, a new company took the work, and, in about four years' time, had it in running order. About the same time, the Illinois Central, through its magnificent grant of land from the General Government, came to a completion. These roads, crossing in Mattoon Township, formed the nucleus for a new town which capitalists were not slow to take advantage of, and the city of Mattoon was the result. Indeed, they had been watching to see where the crossing would be, and had located the town as soon as the question was decided, not waiting for the completion of the roads. As the history of railroads in the county forms a separate chapter, we will only refer to them briefly here.

When they were completed, much of the prairie-land in the township, and, in fact, all this part of the county, was yet open. It was still used for pasturage, and the settlements confined exclusively to the timber. The railroads opened the country, however, and from that time until all was taken, it was rapidly settled. The growth of the country went steadily forward from the time of the improvement period until the late war. By that time, it was pretty thickly settled. Mattoon Township furnished her quota of men for the fray, and the city saw a regiment depart from her midst gathered almost wholly in the surrounding country.

When the war closed, another season of great commercial prosperity ensued, owing to the sudden circulation of a vast amount of currency, based on the faith of the General Government. From this arose another series of fictitious values, and many farmers mortgaged their land to capitalists at a semi-annual interest of 10 per cent, expecting the "flush times" to continue. When the value of money came to the recognized standard, a shrinkage in values occurred, causing at the present time great difficulty among many to pay debts contracted on the currency basis. Many farms in this part of Coles County have been sold to meet these claims, realizing little, if anything, more than the amount loaned. The effect of all this will be to divide the large farms, and, ultimately, it will in that way be for the good of the county. The people of Mattoon Township are all engaged in agriculture, and, if a steady purpose in this pursuit is adhered to, no debts contracted beyond their ability to pay, and the same study devoted to that pursuit as is given to that of the law or medicine, abundant success is sure to crown the effort. Take it all in all, no occupation is so sure of a living, so independent and so safe as intelligent agriculture.

We will now retrace our steps somewhat, and note the

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

We have purposely omitted any mention of churches and schools in the foregoing pages, intending those subjects for a separate chapter.

The first settler in Mattoon Township, "Uncle Charley," was a devout Methodist, and in his cabin the first praise and thanks to the Giver of all good were heard. Many of the others who came in 1827 were members of the same religious body, and, as soon as they could arrange their temporal matters, steps were taken toward the establishment of a church. James Graham, George M. Hanson, Miles H. Hart, Samuel Thompson, Barton Randall, George W. Rollins, and others among the early pioneers of Wabash Point, were in the local ministry of the Methodist Church, and all were earnest workers. The circuits were large, yet these men, laboring faithfully to supply their own wants, and avoid being any burden on the infantile settlement, went regularly on their rounds of preaching.

The places of worship at first were in the pioneers' cabins centrally located, or, when the weather would permit, in some pleasant spot in the woods. The first benches were simply split logs, the flat side dressed smooth with a broad-ax, and supported by stout, short sticks for legs. No backs were made. When not in use, the benches were piled in a corner of the cabin-yard, until the time of service, when they were carried into the cabin and arranged to the best purpose that habitation furnished. The most interesting time among the adherents of this church was the regular camp-meeting. That was almost always held in the woods, as no cabin could hold a tithe of the crowd that gathered. A rude pulpit or platform was made, where three or four trees afforded a good place for one, benches were made and arranged over the ground in front, and the place was ready.

We have mentioned James Graham as one of the pioneer Methodist ministers in this part of the county. He was little a eccentric in his ways, and, withal, was not afraid to speak what he deemed right, even if the remarks touched closely on some weak brothers or sisters. A good anecdote is preserved of him by his colleague, Mr. Tremble, another local minister, yet living. As it illustrates other modes of life, we think it well worth a place in the history of the county.

Among the class of wandering tradespeople, or peddlers, were a set known as the "wooden-clock peddlers." These were nearly all Yankees, regarded by the Southern people as a trafficking, tricky set, ready to sell a wooden nutmeg or any other sham. They, in turn, looked on the Kentuckians as a lazy, shiftless class, subsisting on hog, hominy and corn-bread, and willing tools in their hands. The peddlers did not scruple in the slightest to cheat them, or any one, whenever they could. The cheating, in their opinion, was all right: the detection was what they feared. It seems these itinerant tradesmen had become a nuisance to the good residents of this part of the county, and had merited their disapprobation. Father Graham, among the rest, had suffered at their hands, and rather smarted under the treatment.

Their common mode of procedure was first to canvass a district, selling all the clocks they could, warranting them for a year or any length of time suitable

to their scheme. In a month or so, they would retrace their route, starting from where they began with one clock, pretty well regulated. It would run three or four days very well, and that was all they wanted. Part of the original agreement was to replace the clock first sold in case it did not fulfill the warrant. In that lay the trick. When they reached the first customer, they found, as they expected and hoped, that the clock did not fulfill the contract, and they at once replaced it with the one they had, charging a small fee for the transfer and repair. Taking the clock they obtained here, they went on to the next place, where the process was repeated, and so on till the end of the route. For a few days the clocks went all right, and every one was delighted. But after awhile, when they, too, began to keep all sorts of time, the settlers began to grumble, and on comparing notes, discovered the cheat. The lesson, however, did not always bear fruit, as ere long they were caught on the wooden nutmeg, gilded jewelry and kindred appliances. They, like every one else, seemed often to forget that nothing good can be obtained for less than its value, however plausible the arguments in its favor may be.

While Father Graham was holding one of his camp-meetings, he was somewhat disturbed by one of these itinerant merchants, who not only being a cheat in business, was also a worthless character, and, as such, disturbed the meeting. Father G., after vainly endeavoring, by private means, to reform or get rid of him, determined to use decisive methods with him. At the morning service on the Sabbath, the good minister, in his prayer, closed as follows :

"O Lord, thy servants have been wonderfully annoyed by the bad actions and wicked conduct of a fellow known all over this camp-ground as 'Wooden-Clock Peddler.' O Lord, if it is possible there be mercy for such a wicked wretch, may he find that mercy to-day, so that he repent of his great wickedness, turn about and do better. But, O Lord, if he is, as he appears to be, a doomed wretch, why suffer him to stay here as a hindrance to Thy great work? O Lord, may he see that 'discretion is the better part of valor,' and leave forthwith. But, O Lord God, if he will not leave, kill him a little on the spot, and save us from all wooden-clock peddlers forever. Amen!"

"If ever I saw," says Mr. Tremble, "the eyes of a congregation turned in search of an object, in was the eyes of that congregation, when they arose from their knees at the close of the prayer." But the "wooden-clock peddler" was seen only in the distance making rapid strides for some other locality. He was seen no more on that camp-ground.

Enough adherents to this denomination had arrived by the year 1832 to warrant the erection of a house of worship. A site was chosen near the present Capp's Mill, and the people gathering together erected a log church. This was rather a primitive affair, and for awhile served its purpose. The settlement formed a kind of nucleus around which gathered three churches, not to speak of these in Mattoon. This fact, in a measure, caused the Church here to disband, and gather into three others, all out of the township, save one, which again,

about five years ago, erected the brick church, known as the "Little Wabash Methodist Church." It is near the creek of that name, about four miles southwest of Mattoon. It is a very comfortable church, while near it was built a neat brick parsonage. The congregation numbers now about one hundred members.

Among the early settlers were several professing the Baptist and Cumberland Presbyterian creeds. The former of these built a church in Paradise Township, the first church there. It is referred to in the history of that Township. The Cumberland Presbyterians have maintained pretty regular services since their emigration, commencing before 1830. They have attended church at Paradise generally until lately and did not build a church in Mattoon Township until about 1873, when they completed a very neat frame edifice, at an expense of \$1,600, which they now occupy. Theirs and the Little Wabash Methodist Church are the only two houses of worship in the township outside of Mattoon.

It has been rather difficult to determine the first year school was taught in the Wabash Point settlement, and by whom. There was probably a school taught in a cabin in the winter of 1827-28, or the next spring. Mrs. Elisha Linder says she recollects going to a school, she thinks, the next summer, and that James Waddill was the teacher. Mr. Tremble says in his sketches, that about 1831, Uncle Jack Houching, with a few other neighbors, undertook to burn brick, and built a small cabin for the benefit of the hands, just north of Mr. John Thomas' spring. The brick project proved a failure and the cabin was abandoned. The settlers not long after appropriated the cabin for school purposes and fitted it for that purpose. Long slab seats, puncheon floor, and a writing-desk from "end to end" at one side, were put in, the fire-place made safe, and, taking out one of the side logs, covered the place left with greased paper, and the house was ready. The teacher, Mr. Tremble, too, thinks was James Waddill. He was paid so much per scholar, the idea of taxation for education not then prevailing. The price per scholar depended on the number of scholars promised. If twenty-five or thirty were subscribed the price was generally \$2.50 or \$3 each. The teacher commonly "boarded 'round," a practice not now indulged in. Teachers were always hired by the quarter—three months—and when they were not paid in money, accepted common articles of barter. Capt. W. E. Adams, in his Centennial Address, refers to this school as follows: The first schoolhouse in that section was a cabin, built in 1830. Before it was occupied as a school, a man named Ledbetter moved his family into it. Soon after this, George Hanson went down to order him out. Ledbetter, however, was master of the situation, and chased Hanson off with a meat-ax. Hanson, in his flight, stubbed his toe and fell down, and in his fall Ledbetter split the back of his coat-tail open with the ax. After school had been held in this cabin a term or two, it was removed to the old log church, built on the site of Capp's mill or near it, and referred to in the history of churches just noted. This school was, it must be borne in mind, in

Paradise Township. School was kept here, or in the cabins, until about 1844 or 1845, when the first schoolhouse, built expressly for such purposes, was erected in Mattoon Township. That was about the dawn of the present school-system of Illinois. It had been agitated as early as 1827, renewed in 1835-56, and a few subsequent Legislatures, but so distasteful was the idea of taxation to the southern portion of the State, that not until 1844-45 did the first permanent school law come into force.

This schoolhouse was used until the present one, erected during the war on its site, superseded it. It was not alone possessor of the field long. Other parts of the township began to fill rapidly with settlers, especially when the railroads were opened, and, as necessity required, houses were built. The opening of high schools in Mattoon gave additional facilities for instruction, which have, in a measure, been well improved.

EARLY MILLS, MILLING, ETC.

We have incidentally noticed the grater and mortar, and described their modes of use. Following these primitive mills, we will notice those that succeeded, viz., the hand and horse mills. The hand-mill was quite an improvement on the hominy-block. It consisted of two small circular stones, 14 or 16 inches across the face, and made something like the millstones of to-day. The lower stone was made fast to some timbers, with a hoop bent around it and projecting some three or four inches above, forming a receptacle for the upper stone. This had a hole in the center, through which the corn was dropped by the hand, and was made to fit the under stone as well as the tools of the day could dress it. Near the outer rim, a hole was drilled into it about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, and of the same depth. Into this an upright was fastened, its upper end secured in the ceiling, or to some immovable piece of timber. The lower stone had a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch hole, drilled from 2 to 3 inches in depth, in the center, and a round piece of iron driven firmly in. Its top projected about the same distance above. The top formed a pivot, and by the aid of a flat piece of iron, was cut to a half circle, with flanges on each end, so as to fit the notches cut in each side of the "runner." This iron was placed in the "eye" of the upper stone, generally called the "runner," with the concave side down. Its under side was so notched as to fit the pivot and balance, so that when forced around it kept its place. These simple arrangements completed the outfit. When meal was wanted, a measure of shelled corn was placed near, from which the corn was dropped in by the left hand, while the stone was turned by the right. It was given a rapid motion, and, if heavy, both hands were used, and an attendant dropped the corn into the center hole. At one place, the under stone was sometimes made slightly sloping, and a spout inserted in the iron rim surrounding the stone, through which the meal was forced as it was ground.

It will be observed by the reader, that this kind of mill is spoken of in the Bible, only that the handle was commonly a foot or more in height. It is as old as

the world, almost, and, in ancient times, was almost always operated by women. The Savior referred to the custom of women grinding at the mill, when He said, "The one shall be taken and the other left."

The horse-mill was simply the hand-mill made too large and heavy for one person to turn, and was rigged something after the manner a common circular sweep is now made. To this a horse or mule was hitched and driven in a circle. It was often rigged with a pulley made of a leather band, and thereby given an increased motion. The hand-mill was also rigged with cogs and bands, and arranged so two or four men could turn it with a crank. It was tolerably hard work, but it was often the case that, when properly rigged in this way, a bushel of grain could be ground in forty minutes.

After the horse-mills came into use, the hand-mills were largely abandoned. They were too slow when a better way was known, and gradually came to be a thing of the past.

It is not stated that any horse-mills were built in Mattoon Township. The older parts of the county had them first, and to them the settlers were accustomed to go. Many of the old settlers now living, well remember getting up at 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, preparatory to getting early to the mill, hoping to get there in advance of any one else, only to find, perchance, a whole "string of wagons ahead of them," as they express it, and being obliged to remain a day or two awaiting their turn. No water or steam mills were built in Mattoon Township till after the city was started, when they were erected there. As their history properly belongs to the history of the city, the reader is referred to that, where the subject, as concerns this township, is concluded.

EARLY MAILS AND THE OLD STAGES.

The first mail facilities enjoyed in this part of the country were indeed quite meager. Letters were few and far between, while newspapers were a rarity. The postage, was, in the early days of post-routes, governed by the distance the letter was sent, ranging from five to twenty-five cents. After the express companies started and began to carry them at a cheaper rate, the Government lowered the cost from time to time until the present rate was established. The first post office, says Mr. Hiram Tremble, for the Little Wabash Point settlement was established at George M. Hanson's, who drew up a petition for one, obtained the necessary signatures and sent it on to Washington. Capt. Adams states also, that this was the first post office in the county, and that it was established by George M. Hanson, who was the Postmaster. The office was named Paradise, in memory of Paradise Post Office in Virginia, in the county where Mr. Hanson was born. These two were the only post offices of that name in the United States. The office was located here in 1829, and remained with Mr. Hanson about two years, when it was removed to the State Line Road, just then being opened. There it was kept by Mr. William Langston, who had what was known as the "Relay House," *i. e.*, where the stage-horses were changed. This stage-road, or, more

properly, State Road, had formerly been a trace or trail, simply a bridle-path, and led from Charleston to Shelbyville and on to Vandalia, the old State capital. At first the mail was carried on horse-back, and made a weekly trip. The road passed through Mattoon Township, a little north of the present village of Paradise: hence, when the post office was removed to Mr. Langston's, it was still in Mattoon Township. It remained at the "Relay House" about two years, when it was taken to a little embryo town located on the Houtchin Farm, called Richmond, where G. W. Nabb had quite a store, in which the office was kept: Mr. Nabb, Postmaster. The office remained there till the Alton & Terre Haute Railroad was completed and Mattoon founded. There is considerable dispute among the old settlers concerning this post office and its frequent removals. We have given Mr. Tremble's recollections, which some pronounce correct, while others think a little differently. It seems impossible to reconcile all the statements regarding it. The subject is further treated in Paradise Township.

After the stages began running, the mail was changed to a bi-weekly, then to a tri-weekly, and when the railroad came, to a daily mail. The old stage-coach was as much an improvement on the modes of travel preceding it, as the railway of to-day is an improvement on the coach. It was generally quite gorgeously painted, were made secure, and would carry just as many passengers as could get inside and on its top. This propensity to crowd stages has given rise in this day to the trite proverb, "There is always room for one more in a stage." They were drawn by four horses commonly, but in times of bad roads six or eight would be hitched to it. The driver was perched on top in a comfortable seat at the front, and nearly always had a passenger with him. In times of good roads and fine weather, the driver's seat was often sought, as it gave such commanding views of the country. When the fierce prairie storms abounded, and winter set his icy hand on everything, it required a brave man to face the contest. Not unfrequently drivers perished at their post in unusually severe weather. The most interesting time was probably in the spring, when the ground was thawing out. The soil of the prairies would sometimes freeze two or three feet deep, especially in low, wet places, consequently the thawing-out process reached down that depth, where it commonly met the perpetually wet undersoil, producing what was termed, in the common parlance of the day, a road with "no bottom." Then it was, indeed, interesting to the passengers. First one side of the coach was down, then the other, alternately pitching the passengers right and left. About as soon as they got used to this mode of travel, the fore wheels would go suddenly down to the axle, and a forward lurch of the passengers followed. As they came up, the hind wheels went down, and a retrograde movement on the part of the passengers was the result. Relief from this alternate pitching arose only when an eminence was reached, or when the passengers walked.

Sometimes exciting drives occurred, especially when the driver wanted to give a team "all the running they wanted." He would ply them with the whip, and keep them at a full gallop until completely broken of their desire to run away. If the road was a few inches deep in mud, the condition of the passengers, unless securely inclosed, can be well imagined. They came out of the race considerably sprinkled with the prairie soil. These days of the stage continued till the opening of the railroads in 1855, when they it farther west, only in time to be obliged to give way to the fleet iron horse, destined in time to entirely supersede it.

EARLY COURTS.

From the first settlement until society became established, the settlers were generally a law unto themselves. They were too remote from the county seat before Coles County was erected, and settled disputes among themselves. They were exceeding honorable in their dealings with each other, and rarely did occasion require of them recourse to law. When it did, the punishment was sure and swift. They abhorred the petty vices, stealing, lying, etc., and would completely ostracize any one found guilty. As all were poor and mutually dependent on each other, they were strict in their observance of the right, and would aid one another to the farthest extent of their ability, did he show any disposition to try to do for himself. At every house-raising all did their part: all wanted to, and should any one evince a disposition to shirk, he was made to feel his dependence whenever he wanted any help from his neighbors. Mr. Tremble says he does not remember of but one theft occurring in the neighborhood from the date of its first settlement in 1827, till after the first election in 1831. The theft and its punishment were characteristic of the times, and will suffice as a good illustration for the "court proceeding" of the day.

One of the settlers had killed a beef, and, to secure the hide, bent down a small sapling, attached the hide to the top branch, and allowed the tree to spring back to its place, bearing the hide aloft, far out of the reach of wolves or any other species of thieves. He never once thought of any person stealing it, and hence allowed it to remain in the tree-top over night. The next morning it was gone. By what means, he could not determine, but he felt sure nothing but a human being could have secured it. He sent word to a few of the neighbors, and soon word was all over the settlement that a theft had occurred: something so unusual, that all left their work and gathered at the settler's cabin, determined to find the offender and give him his merits. By some means, the hide was tracked to its place of concealment. The guilty man was now to be apprehended, in case they could find him. He had been suspected, it seems, from the start, for, in a scattered community like this, every one was pretty well known, and two citizens were deputed to search his premises. They returned in an hour or so, with the information that they could not find him, though they had given the cabin and its contents a thorough examination. The settlers were not satisfied, and a second search was

instituted, in which all took a part. Under the bed, a puncheon was found displaced, and a lot of rags and old quilts substituted. Removing these, the thief was discovered between the floor and the sill of the cabin. He was at once brought forth, and a trial held. The tears of his wife and children could not avail now : the pioneers were determined to punish theft whenever found. One among their number was appointed Judge, another Sheriff, another Prosecutor, and a fourth, counsel for the defense. The trial was held under a large elm-tree in the east side of Dry Grove. Everything was conducted decorously, and, at its close, the prisoner was sentenced to receive thirty lashes on his naked back, at the hands of the Sheriff—and that at the close of the next two hours. Court was held about a mile from the prisoner's cabin, and, before the execution of the sentence was carried into effect, he begged to be allowed to see his family. This was granted, and the Sheriff ordered to see him safely home and back. On the way to his cabin, he was informed by the officer that if he would leave the country that night, "hook and line," with the promise never to be seen in those parts again, he would let him escape. The Sheriff informed him that he must, however, run for life, for as soon as he started he (the Sheriff) would shout at the top of his voice, "Stop thief! Stop thief!" By this time, they were out of sight of the Court, and the Sheriff, pointing one way, remarked, "That's your course," and away he went at the top of his speed. The Sheriff appeared to be after him, yelling with all his might, "Stop thief!" The Court, of course, heard, and, immediately forgetting its dignity, started, pell-mell, in pursuit. The prisoner, however, had the start, and made good his escape. He was joined by his family afterward, and was never seen again in these parts. He had, doubtless, learned a lesson he never forgot, and, it is hoped, one he heeded. It was, undoubtedly, part of the plan to allow him to escape, but to so thoroughly intimidate him that others would heed the lesson.

Whether the trial was just in its conclusions or not, and its mode of action commendable, can hardly be doubted, in the condition society then existed. Even were such methods adopted now, so thoroughly prompt and decisive, it is hardly an open question but that it would sometimes be better. After the county was organized, the processes of civil law were carried out, and, from that date down, we are not informed of any impromptu courts and court proceedings.

We have thus far narrated the leading events in the history of Mattoon Township. The history of its organization is given in the general county history, and, as it did not occur until four years after Mattoon village was established, we will proceed directly to the history of the city, and, in like manner, note its important events.

The town is the outgrowth of the crossing of the two railroads, and dates its beginning from that occurrence. When the original surveys for the railroads were made, it was predicted that a town would grow up at their crossing; but, until the exact location of the routes was determined, no one ventured to

purchase the ground and prepare for the expected village. It was at one time thought that the crossing would be made about two miles north of the site of Mattoon, and a town, to be called Arno, was laid out there by David A. Neal, of Massachusetts, owner of the land. The survey was made by John Meadows, March 14, 1855.

The routes of the roads were pretty certainly established by 1852, and in that year a company of persons, prominent among whom were Elisha Linder, Ebenezer Noyes, James T. Cunningham, Stephen D. Dole, John L. Allison and John Cunningham, purchased Section 13, in Township 12, and concluded to plat thereon a town. Two years elapsed before this was done, during which interval, Davis Carpenter, Usher F. Linder, H. Q. Sanderson, Harrison Messer, Samuel B. Richardson, W. B. Puell, Josiah Hunt and Charles Nabb obtained an interest, and, by direction of all these persons, a town was laid out on December 12, 1854, by John Meadows, then County Surveyor. It must be borne in mind that the grant of land given by the Government in aid of the Illinois Central Railroad (a full history of which appears elsewhere), included only alternate sections in the belt, and that, to equalize the revenue from the remaining sections, the price was doubled. These men, then, paid for Section 12 \$2.50 per acre, which, considering the location, was certainly cheap enough.

No sooner was the survey made than preparations for building began. Men did not wait for a sale of lots, but went to the proprietors and selected such lots as they desired, began building on them, with the understanding that they be allowed them as their choice on the day of sale; that then they really be confirmed in their purchase. The first building brought on the town site was an old structure moved here from La Fayette Township by Blueford Sexton, and used as a kind of lodging-house, boarding-house and toolhouse. Anything that would in any way shelter a person was acceptable, and was, as they termed it, "better than nothing." On the 28th day of March, 1855, the next spring after the survey, Mr. R. H. McFadden raised the first house erected on the site of Mattoon. It stands on its original site, on the south side of First street, just east of the Illinois Central Railroad track, and is now occupied by Mrs. Cartmell. The house, when built, contained two front rooms, one of which was intended for a store, and in it Flemming & Sexton opened the first stock of goods offered for sale in the town. This was done early in April, and by that time several other buildings were in course of erection. Afterward, Cartmell and Dr. Camp had a small drug store in the room, and when Mr. Noyes built a small brick store west of the railroad, the stock was moved there. Dr. Camp was deaf and dumb, and lived a while in one half of Mr. Cunningham's warehouse, built on the north side of the Terre Haute & Alton Railroad, before the sale of lots occurred. The pioneer drug store was closed out in the little brick.

Two days after Mr. McFadden raised his house, an enterprising individual set up a little board shanty a short distance south of him, and began selling whisky and other compounds.

James M. True opened a store soon after. John Allison built a small land office; Ebenezer Noyes a small brick building on the ground now occupied by Mr. Tremble's house, on West Charleston street; John Cunningham, a warehouse, in the eastern part of town, near where the car-shops are now situated. Michael Toby and others erected dwellings, and the lively times of frontier Western towns were indicated on all hands. Mr. Toby says he had been here in the fall before, looking over the ground, and decided to locate. In the winter, probably in January, he and a number of others met in a little shanty made of sod and plank, and placed near the crossing, then only located, where they examined the map of the new town and selected lots. They were all known as "Improvement lots," paid for by putting so much improvement on each lot, for which, as yet, the plat not being acknowledged and recorded, no deeds could be made. He went back to the Kickapoo timber, where he was living, and, before spring, had erected two barns for some of the residents there, and had the timbers for his house ready. He came again to Mattoon when the building began, and, that summer, assisted in erecting a good many structures, as well as building his own house.

The sale of lots was extensively advertised by means of hand-bills sent all over the country. The 15th day of May was the day set, and on the 14th, the proprietors went to Charleston, where they acknowledged the plat before **Eli Wiley, a Justice, and had it recorded.**

On the next morning, a construction-train came over from Terre Haute, that railroad being completed this far, bringing a great number of buyers. All the people from the surrounding country came on horse-back to see the cars they had heard so much about, and which so many had never seen.

The auctioneer was Samuel Adams, of Terre Haute. During the sale, various races occurred between fleet horses and the locomotive and between one another. Foot-racing, wrestling, leaping and other things of such hilarious nature were indulged among the attendants who came to see, while not a few, especially among the ladies, were compelled to stand and hold their horses, there being no places to hitch, and no places, except in the unfinished houses, to find seats. The sale passed off very satisfactorily, a large part of the lots finding purchasers. Great expectations existed on the part of the majority of the purchasers; a large town, predicted they, would some day grace the high hill on which the city is built. All Western towns partook of the same spirit, but all were not successful in reaching their anticipations. The embryo village was by this time named. In casting about for a suitable synonym whereby it should be known to the world, the proprietors took into consideration the advantages accruing from the railroads, which had, indeed, been the cause of the town, and determined in some way to perpetuate their construction. The contracting firm for the Terre Haute & Alton road was Phelps, Mattoon & Barnes, of Springfield, Mass. They had been extensive contractors, having built, in the previous decade, the Rome & Watertown, the Buffalo & Corning and the Watertown

& Potsdam Railroads. The second partner, Mr. William Mattoon, was very actively engaged here when they were building the Terre Haute & Alton Road, and became quite well known along the line. In honor of him, the city of which we are writing received its name. He and Messrs. Dawson and Messer were, in 1857-58, engaged on the towers of the suspension bridge at Cincinnati, and for a few years after, Mr. Mattoon was actively engaged in such pursuits. About 1859, he began to spend the most of his time at home, on his fine farm near Westfield, where he lived the remainder of his life, devoting himself to the raising fine stock. His herds of fine Devon cattle are said to have taken more premiums than any other herd in the United States. Mr. Mattoon died a few months ago. He will always be remembered by the old citizens here, whose city, as well as a street in Springfield, Mass., will perpetuate his memory.

After the sale of lots on May 15, the greatest activity prevailed here in the erection of houses. Lodging and boarding were very hard to get. Every one was "full," and accommodations of every kind were brought into use. Labor was high, as it always is such times, and laborers flocked to Mattoon to share in the prosperity. Work on both railroads was carried on, and numbers of men found temporary homes here. The inevitable results followed. Whisky was brought on by unlawful persons, and a saloon started. To the credit of one or two of the contractors, it is to be said, they gave some of the saloon-keepers so long a time to leave—they left. But the temptation was strong and whisky, in one way and another, would come. It seems to be the inevitable follower of all frontier towns, and Mattoon was no exception to the rule.

Though the town had now a few stores, several houses, and a great many in the course of construction, it lacked that commodity of all towns, a hotel. Messrs. Sanderson and Carpenter, two of the original proprietors, were, however, preparing to supply the deficiency. As labor was high here, they had the timber all framed and put in readiness at Terre Haute, and on Sunday, June 30, 1855, erected the first hotel—the Pennsylvania House—in the town. It stood on the south side of Broadway, just west of the present Mattoon National Bank, occupying part of the ground now used by that building. It was already to put together when it arrived, and before night the frame was up. It had, however, been constructed like many another building, a little weak, and after the third floor and the rafters were finished, the structure gave way, letting that floor and the rafters down upon the second. Props and braces were immediately applied, and the disaster remedied. Not a few of the people expressed their disapprobation at the erection of the building on the Sabbath day, while some affirmed the falling of its upper story was a judgment sent on the builders for desecrating the day. The building probably fell because it was poorly constructed. Many persons stoutly affirm that this hotel was raised on the Fourth of July. All were agreed that it was raised on Sunday. The writer of these pages, with several others, made a calculation, based on an invariable rule in mathematics, and found that the Fourth of July in 1855 came on Wednesday.

It was also found correct by several tests. The fact was then developed that it was raised on the Sunday previous, and opened with a big dinner on the Fourth. The hotel opened with a good run of custom, and for many years did a good business. Old people well remember it, and in its day it did an important work in the growth of the town. It gave way, finally, to the demands of trade, and the erection of better buildings, and was removed to give place to the present brick houses occupying its site.

While on the subject of hotels we will notice some of the subsequent ones erected.

The same summer the Pennsylvania House was built, another hotel, known as the Union House, was constructed on the ground now occupied by the Opera-house. It was erected by a man named Bain, and was used for the stage office until the connection between each railroad was finished. This hotel was not completed till fall. It was known as the Kentucky House, and was kept by Mr. W. H. K. Pile, and after him by John Davis. Like the Pennsylvania House, it became a favorite stopping-place and enjoyed a good reputation, and it, too, like its predecessor, gave way before the march of improvement and is among the things of 'the past.

In the spring of 1857, Mr. Morgan Griffin came to Mattoon to superintend for a Mr. Radcliff, of New York, the building of the Essex House. Mr. Ebenezer Noyes, owned the most of the original plat of the town lying west of the Illinois Central Railroad, and gave Mr. R. the lot on which to erect the house. He was also to build brick business houses on the remainder of the block to the west end of the street. Mr. Noyes had about this time purchased Section 14 from the Railroad Company, intending to lay it out in lots. He had purchased for his brother, Dr. Frank Noyes, Section 15, in 1852, and had platted that in large lots. Between him and the proprietors of Section 13, the original plat of the city, arose an estrangement, resulting in his purchasing Sections 14 and 15, and platting them. The residents have always noticed the "jog," or set-off in the streets running west from the end of Broadway. This was done when Mr. Noyes had the plat made. In the extreme efforts made between the East and West Towns to secure the center of town, considerable "wire-pulling" was indulged, resulting in not the best of feeling. This, however, existed more between the proprietors, in their endeavors to further their own interests, than between the people, who cared more for a suitable location than anything else, leaving the ascendancy of either side to regulate itself. In the erection of the Essex House, Mr. Radcliff failed to carry out the plan, and, after the walls were built, it came into the possession of Mr. Noyes, who completed it, built the rear addition, opened it to the public in 1859, and managed it several years. Mr. Daniel Messer, the present landlord, assumed charge in 1869. The house has always been a prominent stopping-place, situated as it is at the junction, and being occupied by the depot and ticket-office.

The hotels of after years may be briefly noticed. When the Essex House was built, it was the third brick building in town, others, however, began to appear, when the war of the rebellion came, stopping almost all operations until after its close. The other hotels erected are the City Hotel, the Everett House, now unoccupied, and the present Dole House. This latter is situated on the southeast corner of Broadway and First street, and was begun in 1868, by a stock company. Not long after, the Dole Brothers obtained control, and completed it in 1871. It was opened as the Mattoon House, under the management of John W. Hawley, now of the Everett House, St. Louis. As the Dole Brothers were the principal builders of the hotel, and, as it was opened by them, the name was changed in honor of them. On the 15th of March, 1877, Stubbins Brothers took charge of it, and, on the 18th of December, 1878, purchased the building. They have remodeled and improved it, and have secured a large part of the traveling public. A few other small hotels and boarding-houses complete the list. None, however, but the Dole, Essex and City Hotels are run upon the regular hotel plans, and these three may be said to transact the principal business in their line.

Going again to the early history of the time, we find the summer of 1855 one of great activity. Conley and Hitchcock opened a store among those that we have mentioned; the post office was established, and Mr. True made Postmaster, with Mr. Thomas E. Woods as Deputy; a small schoolhouse was erected on East Broadway, and the life of Mattoon, in its various phases, was fully begun. Mr. McFadden and others yet living in town, state that, before the building season had closed, upward of one hundred buildings were to be seen, all of which were occupied that winter.

Through the winter, school was maintained in the small frame house alluded to. Religious services were conducted, principally by the Baptists, in each other's houses, or in the schoolhouse, while a few ministers of other denominations came to see what could be done for their churches, and occasionally held meetings in some of the houses, or in the schoolhouse. The railroads were working to complete connections between the two incomplete ends, and the continued, active life of the town hardly abated any for the cold weather experienced. Before the holidays, the Terre Haute & Alton completed the remainder of their line, and, by January 1, 1856, trains were running from Chicago to Cairo, over the Illinois Central.

Some of the business houses were built in the northeast part of town, not far from where Mr. John Cunningham had his warehouse, and where a strenuous effort was made to secure the center of the business portion. Here Mr. Cartmell opened a small drug store, with Dr. Camp, the first disciple of Esculapius in the town, as partner. The inexorable law of business could not be broken here, and the center of town insisted on remaining near the railroad crossing. The holders of property in the eastern part of the village saw this, finally, and gave way to the stern demands of trade.

The next spring, building began anew; business houses, dwellings and shops began to appear. The first permanent brick store in town was erected for True and Cunningham, by Mr. Michael Toby, then a builder, and, before winter, it was ready for furnishing. It is yet standing on the southeast corner of Broadway and Second street, and is now occupied by the meat-shop of Mr. John Hunt. It was the only brick built that season. Several stores were, however, erected, and more dwellings commenced, all of which were not completed before winter came: a few other shops were built, and Mattoon was coming to the front among Western towns. Another most important addition appeared in June, an adjunct that all Western towns demand, and that all get nearly as soon as they are started. We refer to the newspaper. In June, of that year, the *Gazette* appeared, setting forth the merits of the town and advertising its advantages. This was started by Mr. R. W. Houghton, on the 7th day of June, and, from its columns, considerable is gleaned respecting the young city, which is given in extracts from the paper published in the sketch of the press, further on in the narrative. The editor thinks the population of Mattoon can safely be put down at 500 persons, and is certain of that number in an issue a year after.

That summer, the Baptists erected a small frame house of worship, and, during the winter, held regular services therein. They allowed other denominations to use the little church when they had no minister. The small frame schoolhouse had become entirely too small now for the increased juvenile population, and a larger and more comfortable brick structure took its place. It, however, was not erected till 1857 (some assert, one year later), and in the interim, the winter of 1856-57, school was taught in a room over Mr. True's store and in parts of some unfinished buildings.

In the spring of 1857, ground was broken for the Essex House, which, when completed, was the largest and finest house in town. It was not, however, finished for two years. Its history has already been given, and need not be repeated here.

This summer, the Methodists and Cumberland Presbyterians organized congregations, and began to hold meetings in each other's houses, in empty store-rooms, or in a small hall that had been completed. A year or so after, they erected their houses of worship, and were joined by other denominations, the history of whose operations is given in connection with that of their churches.

In May of this year, 65 votes were cast for the incorporation of the town and 25 votes against the measure, making a total of 90 voters in the town limits. Assuming the usual ratio of voters to the population, this would give Mattoon fully as many inhabitants as the editor of the *Gazette* predicted, a year before, in his first issue of his paper.

In June, of this year, the limits of the town were greatly extended by the addition made by Mr. Ebenezer Noyes. He, as has been noticed, purchased

Section 15 for his brother, in 1852, at the land-sale when the original plat of Mattoon was purchased, and had this laid out in acre tracts. Some of these had now been sold, as "great expectations" were fully indulged in by the inhabitants of the embryo city. He purchased Section 14 from the Central Railroad, at a good price per acre, as the officers of that corporation were fully alive to the prospects of Mattoon and the nearness of their section of land. As has been intimated, Mr. Noyes and the proprietors of the east side of town could not agree: and, when he platted Section 14, he made a "jog" in all the streets, and gave new names to those running west. Hence, when Broadway reaches the western limits of the old plat, it suddenly turns northward and goes on west under the name of Western avenue. All streets in this addition conform to this rule, and cause no little wonderment on the part of strangers who do not understand the cause of the difference.

The life of Mattoon from this date on down to the war bears with it but little history. Several churches were erected: a good schoolhouse built in each ward, an account of which appears in the history of education and religion further on in these pages: a few brick stores were built: one or two mills and an elevator or two appeared; a bank opened: dwellings were erected in all parts of town, and its life varied but little from the regular growth of all Western towns.

In looking over the files of newspapers of this period, the *Gazette* being joined by the *Journal*, several interesting items are gleaned.

We learn that a fire company was organized in March, 1861, and that the Council appropriated \$100 for buying three dozen buckets and other appliances. The following were the officers of this company: Ebenezer Noyes, President: H. F. Kelley, First Director: P. J. Drake, Second Director: Carson Knight, Secretary: Edw. A. Thielens, Treasurer: B. N. Skelton, G. F. Bateman and John Nabb, Standing Committee: Rufus Noyes, Messenger.

Whatever service this or any succeeding fire company performed is not recorded by the papers. It is a fair inference, however, that this, or whatever companies succeeded it, did their share in putting out fires. The city has never been well supplied in this respect, and to-day no organization exists, nor is there any provision made to support one. A fire starts, and is simply allowed to burn out. An expensive fire department might not be advisable: but an organization could be supported by volunteers, a hook, ladder and bucket brigade be easily kept up, and much valuable property saved. It is argued that it is cheaper to let the buildings burn, and get the insurance. That will be practically demonstrated, some time in a dry season, if a fire starts in the west end of town, and, fed by a strong west wind, burns out the entire business part of Mattoon. It has been done in other towns, and may occur here.

While on this subject, it might be interesting to note briefly some of the principal conflagrations that have occurred here.

In the sketches following these pages, some account of the destruction by fire of mills, elevators and such structures is given. Here we will notice what pertained to the residence and business portion. The papers chronicle the destruction, on Sunday morning, January 1, 1866, of a house owned by Mr. E. Regan, whose loss was nearly \$5,000; his insurance a little over \$3,000. The same fire destroyed the stock of Mr. Fitzgerald, a baker and confectioner, whose loss was \$2,300, but whose insurance was \$4,300. Everharty & Co. lost \$500, less the insurance of \$300; while others lost, in the aggregate, \$5,000.

The *Journal* of September 4, 1867, records the loss of Hart & Co.'s livery-stable, on August 26, with all its contents, including seventeen horses, eight carriages and buggies, and a mow full of hay. The loss was fully \$6,000, on which only a small insurance was carried. Many of the horses belonged to citizens of the city. The fire spread from the stable to Col. H. L. Hart's residence, immediately south, which was also burned. Fortunately, the wind blew from the north, keeping the flames away from Broadway, else the loss might have been dreadful.

The same issue of the *Journal* records the destruction, on the Wednesday night before, of the residence of Mr. Ephraim Orr, in the northeast part of the city. The *Journal* states that the building was known as the "Cartmell House," built by Mr. Edward Cartmell in 1855; also, that in it Gen. True kept a stock of goods and the first post office in Mattoon. Gen. True was Postmaster, while the editor, Capt. T. E. Woods, was Clerk, and Deputy. The loss on this building was about \$1,500.

Under date of November 9, 1867, the *Journal* chronicles another destructive conflagration—this time, the large agricultural warehouse owned by Ebenezer Noyes. It was probably set on fire by sparks from a locomotive passing at night, and it was some time before it was discovered. Two of Mr. Noyes' sons narrowly escaped burning, as they were asleep in the building at the time, and did not awaken until near too late to save themselves. One of them, Eben, was badly burned before he was rescued. The building was a huge three-story frame, and made a great light. The loss on the building was \$6,000, and on the stock was \$3,000. The insurance was about \$5,000, leaving a large loss.

Other prominent fires were the destruction of John Cunningham's elevator, the elevator just north of the Essex House, a mill or two, nearly all of which are mentioned in a chapter devoted to that subject.

Last winter, during the excessive cold weather, five serious fires occurred, almost one after the other. As no organized effort toward the extinguishment of fires exists, they were allowed to burn out. The same occurred in the month of February, when Mr. Walsh lost his dwelling.

Aside from the calamity of fire suffered in Mattoon, the place has, once or twice, been visited by severe storms, one of which deserves mention. In September, 1864, a great storm occurred, occasioning a very serious loss of prop-

erty, and, in some instances, several persons injured. The *Journal*, of September 28 gives the following account of the storm :

“ This place was visited, on last Friday evening, by one of the most terrific storms ever known in this part of the State. Dense, reddish-black clouds made their appearance, a little north of west, about 3 o'clock, and in less than ten minutes the storm burst upon us in its wildest fury, tearing down awnings, blowing down and unroofing buildings, and scattering about everything movable. The flying dust was so thick and the darkness so great, that one might well imagine that the very clouds had descended to the earth and lifted every particle of loose earth. The damage in town was great, yet we do not suppose it more than equals that in the country, where houses were unroofed and fences and corn leveled to the ground in great number. The following is the list of the principal injuries, as far as we have been able to learn, within the corporation limits :

“ M. E. Church, two-thirds unroofed and windows and plastering much broken. Damage, about \$1,500.

“ Smoke-stacks of Thomas Jennings' woolen-factory and T. Alexander's flouring-mill blown down.

“ Mr. Hutton's new two-story frame house, partly finished, leveled to the ground.

“ Fence to Smith & Jones' lumber-yard blown down and thousands of feet of lumber and shingles blown away and broken up.

“ Shed, formerly warehouse to Monroe's store-building, blown down.

“ The new brick of Dole Brothers was much damaged, the window-facings of the east and south sides and several feet of the wall being blown down.

“ The wooden awnings in front of Wilson, Bro. & Co., P. J. Drake and two or three other establishments on the east side of the Illinois Central Railroad, torn from their fastenings and hurled into the street.

“ In the west part of town, Mr. Cullom's house was twisted off the foundation, nearly all the furniture broken, and William Waggoner's house was wrested from its foundation and badly smashed up.

“ John Walkup's new two-story house, unfinished, moved from its foundation and badly injured, as was also the residence of J. Vallandigham.

“ The smoke-stacks of Muchmore & Co.'s planing-mill and Jones' flouring-mill were blown down, and it was with great difficulty the planing-mill could be prevented from burning.

“ Chapin & Pilkington's lumber-yards badly scattered, and much lumber broken.

“ The houses of P. Hennessy and R. M. Bridges were both leveled to the ground.

“ The Essex House was badly damaged, all the chimneys and two-thirds of the iron roof of the north side stripped off, and the whole upper story exposed to the furious rain which followed. Sheets of iron ten feet long were carried more

than a hundred yards, one of which was hurled through the show-window in Mr. Drake's store.

• The stairway leading to the second story of Francis & Drake's store, which was on the west side of the building, with a high board fence on the north and a two-story brick on the west, was lifted from its place and hurled back nearly twenty feet, the wind having sucked down and lifted it out.

• Chimneys, out-houses, stables and fences were blown down by the score all over town, and a number of windows broken by flying fragments. Thirty or forty feet square of the roof of the M. E. Church was carried, rafters and all, completely over the residence of Mr. Ellis, just east of the church, and fell a little south of the church, mashing down over seventy-five feet of fencing, knocking off a chimney and breaking twenty-four panes of glass out of his windows. About twenty feet of the roof was taken nearly one hundred yards almost due south of the church.

• In the country nine miles west, the two-story residence of James Munsen was moved from its foundation and badly racked, and that of Jesse Armentrout entirely demolished, as were several other buildings in the same neighborhood. Corn fields and fences were all leveled, and in many fields scarcely a blade left, and even the corn is blown off the stalks.

• The residence of Thomas Meredith, three miles west, was also blown over and one of the corner-stones moved ten feet.

• The track of the storm seems to have been almost directly west to east, and about nine miles wide, having left its terrible marks all the way from Hillsboro to Paris, over one hundred miles. We understand that the M. E. Church and several other buildings were unroofed at the former place, and from the *Paris Beacon and Blade* we learn that a part of the steeple of the M. E. Church was blown off, falling through the roof and damaging the building about \$1,500. The Presbyterian Church was also severely injured, many other houses blown down, and much other damage done at that place.

• We have not learned of much damage being done at Charleston and other towns along the line, but have no doubt it has seriously injured all towns lying in its pathway."

A few other storms have swept over the prairies of Coles County in the years since it was settled, but none so fierce as the one recorded are mentioned in its annals.

We must not omit a mention of the part the city took in the last war. Mattoon and its surrounding populace were largely in favor of a subjugation of that part of the Union favoring its dismemberment, and many of her bravest citizens left home and dear ones to protect a nation's honor, and save the flag all loved so well. The war of the rebellion opened in 1861. The first company to respond to the call for troops from this part of Coles County left Mattoon on April 15, 1861, for Springfield, where they were to be mustered into service and to be attached to their regiment. Before their departure, they were served

with a sumptuous dinner at the Pennsylvania House by Mr. McKee, the proprietor, and were presented with a flag by the ladies of Mattoon, and each officer with a bible and each private with a testament by the Masonic orders in town. The committee of ladies who presented the flag was composed of the following persons: Misses Kate McMunn, Mollie Tobey, Helen Messer, Sarah Aldrich and Mrs. Maggie Duncan and Mrs. McKee. Mrs. L. Villie Malone made the presentation speech to the boys, who responded through Lieut. Edward True, as Capt. James Monroe was then in Springfield.

Capt. Monroe, while at Camp Yates, on April 25, was presented by his friends, through C. Knight, with a fine sword.

"On Tuesday, May 14," says the *Journal* of that year, "a regiment was organized and sworn in by Col. Grant, a camp established and named Camp Grant." No allusion to the famous man who afterward led the armies of the Union is made. His prowess had not yet developed.

The regiment remained here, drilling for some time, but as soon as it was fully ready it was sent to Springfield and from there to the service.

While the regiment was encamped near Mattoon, the town was generally rather lively. Soldiers, out on a short pass, not uncommonly got rather too much whisky in them, and, in that condition, were not always what they should be. Civilians known to be favorable to the Southern States were not unfrequently compelled to subscribe to oaths or other declarations, not at all in conformity with their sentiments. No riots occurred in Mattoon, as in Charleston, or, at least, none worthy of record, and, as the veil of peace is now drawn over all these scenes, we do not care to lift it, but think that they, as well as several tragedies occurring in Coles County, are better forgotten.

We will now retrace our steps somewhat, and, in a measure, note something of the municipal life of Mattoon. The city was incorporated under the general law of the State, in June, 1857, when 65 votes were cast in its favor, and 25 against. It continued under that organization, states our authority—an advertising sheet issued by Jerry Toles, an insurance and real estate agent, May 1, 1866—until 1859, when a city charter was obtained from the Legislature, which, as amended, was in force when the aforesaid sheet was published.

From an examination of the newspapers of 1860 and 1861, we learn that an election was held in Mattoon on Monday, April 1, 1861, under the provisions granted in the new charter during the winter previous. From the provisions of the charter, we learn that the word "Town" shall be changed to "City," and "Trustees" to "Councilmen." Evidently the advertising sheet of Mr. Toles is a little premature in its statements. As he issued his sheet for advertising purposes, it is natural to suppose he desired to clothe Mattoon with the title of a city as early as possible. The town charter was liberally amended in 1859, but no city created, as is shown in the charter quoted. This charter, in its second article, provided that "members of the City Council shall have had six months' residence, be a *bona-fide* freeholder at the time of

his election, and shall have paid a corporation tax in said city during the preceding year. Whenever he ceases to be a freeholder in said city, his office becomes vacant.

The election was ordered to be held annually thereafter, on the first Monday in April, when a President, six members of a City Council, City Clerk, Treasurer and Street Supervisor should be elected.

All persons were entitled, by the charter, to vote for State officers who "have paid a corporation tax to the city during the year immediately preceding the election, and have resided in the corporation ninety days previous to the election, were entitled to vote for city officers."

The Police Justice and Constables were each to be elected for four years.

The tax and labor collected from persons on the west side of the Illinois Central Railroad was to be distributed there, while that on the east side was to be distributed there. The *Gazette*, in its first issue after the election, gives the following account of it: "Below we give the result of the municipal election on last Monday. We did have some conscientious scruples as to publishing the particulars of the bungling affair, but, since we heard of the double election which our Paris neighbors held on the same day, we have concluded that the Parisians can't 'poke fun at us' over our blunders, and, consequently, we may as well publish."

The new city charter as amended—declaring who were and who were not legal voters, which clause did put a flea in somebody's ear—very mysteriously got lost while in the President's keeping, just at the time when the first election under it was to be held, and as it was the only legally attested copy of the charter in the possession of the Board, as a matter of course the opponents of the new franchise took the opportunity to annul the election. After sweating and quarreling on the morning of the election till nearly 11 o'clock, the Board having declared the election postponed, the "sovereign" people concluded to *have an election of their own*. An election was therefore immediately called, clerks and judges of election duly appointed, and the voting began. The voting was, of course, done indiscriminately as far as having paid taxes was concerned. The following is the result:

For Police Justice, James T. Smith; Police Constable, James L. Taylor; President, James Monroe. City Council—T. C. Patrick, Samuel Smith, D. M. Turney, L. Chapin, D. C. Higginson and C. A. Powell. Clerk, B. N. Skelton; Treasurer, A. Hasbrouck; Street Supervisor, B. F. Keely.

The vote for and against license was small. For license, 80; against license, 77.

Mattoon remained under this form of government, with various alterations made as the city grew, until the last week of February, 1879, when at an election the charter was so changed that the city passed under the general incorporation law of the State, and under that law is now governed. The principal changes relate to the election of officers, many of which are now ap-

pointed, and to the redivision of the city into wards. This latter move is now agitated, but it is not likely to be adopted for some time. The governing power still rests in the Council, and in place of the people electing several subordinate officers, that body appoints them.

Thus far in this narrative, we have omitted any mention, save incidents, of mills, manufactories or the general business of the city, as well as its churches, schools, newspapers and societies, leaving them for separate articles. In this way more complete, and, at the same time, more condensed, descriptions can be given, and also in a better and more explicit manner. They show much of the history of the city, but are not given with that view being intended for the objects they treat.

We shall, therefore, leave the narrative of the city and devote the remainder of this history to the subjects we have mentioned.

ELEVATORS, MILLS, MANUFACTORIES, ETC.

John Cunningham's elevator, built in the spring of 1855, before the sale of lots, was the pioneer of such enterprises in Mattoon. It was, as time eventually proved, too far from the natural center of town, the railroad crossing, and was finally abandoned. Four or five years after, Mr. Cunningham built a substantial brick warehouse north of the railroad crossing, on the west side of the Central track, and just south of where Moneypenny's mill now stands. This was quite a firm building, and was one of the best to follow in chronological order the Essex House. It stood till Sunday night, March 19, 1865, when it was destroyed by fire. It appears to have been the principal elevator in town until it was destroyed.

The elevator of Jennings & Co., still standing, comes next in the annals of the town. It was built about the close of the war by the present proprietors, who are the oldest grain merchants in Mattoon. One of them and Mr. H. M. Tremble, built a small warehouse where the express office now stands—the second enterprise of the kind in town. It was a small building, and was used as such for a few years and then removed. South of it stood the old porkhouse of O'Connell & Co., brought from near Cincinnati, the pioneer enterprise of that kind in the city. It was burned after a few years of service. Near it was the large well over which the city and Central Railroad had such a vexatious lawsuit. The controversy over the well was finally settled, and it is not at present regularly used.

Just before Mr. Cunningham built his brick elevator, Luther Miller moved an old porkhouse from Terre Haute, Ind., and set it up north of the proposed site of Mr. Cunningham's elevator. About 1861, the porkhouse came into the hands of Hudnot & Co., who remodeled it, and opened a hominy-mill in the building. This they operated with varying success until 1864, when the building came into the control of Cox & Miller, who again changed its interior and opened a plow-factory in it. This was conducted for two or three years,

when Capt. Hinkle obtained possession of the building, and opened a corn-meal mill in it. This enterprise he continued two years, when he retired, and the present parties obtained control. Mr. Moneypenny now operates the meal-mill and has a very fair trade.

The Pacific Mill, noted in the papers as the pioneer mill of Mattoon, is in the southwest part of town, on the St. Louis Railroad. It was built in 1862, by Charles Jones, who operated it four years. It remained idle then for more than a year, when it was purchased by Ira and D. D. James, who re-opened it and operated it until the summer of 1878, when, the business not proving profitable, they discontinued it. The mill is now idle, but yet in the hands of the Messrs. James.

Cox's Mill, a little west of Moneypenny's mill, is at present unoccupied. It was built by Steadman & Demuth, in 1869 or 1870, who operated it two or three years, when it came into the possession of Hiram Cox, the present owner.

James' Elevator was built in 1868, by Ira and D. D. James, who have been more or less connected in the grain trade in Mattoon many years. They have controlled their own elevator until their failure in 1874, when it and the Pacific Mill, operated by them since 1866, went into possession of Greer & Co., for whom they now operate the elevator.

The City Mill—sometimes called Union Mill—was built in 1862 and 1863, by T. C. Alexander & Co., at an expense of \$12,000. They operated it until 1864, when Col. J. Richmond purchased one-half interest in it, which he sold, in 1867, to Mr. Curtis. Under his control, it was run till February, 1875, when Col. Richmond and J. H. Clark bought the mill. In the fall, Col. Richmond purchased the entire concern and has been operating it since. It is the principal flouring-mill in the city, and does the majority of grinding for the country about Mattoon.

It might be well before leaving this subject to notice a few of the elevators and mills that have been destroyed by fire. Mr. Cunningham's elevator has already been noticed. A large elevator was built just north of the Essex House by Richards & Co., about 1860. It stood only a few years, when it was entirely consumed by the relentless element. It was at once rebuilt by the same firm, who sold it to Day, Sprague & Co., who did business there till about 1873, when the same calamity befell it. No attempt was made to rebuild the third time.

About the same year it burned, the Watkins Mill was erected, just west of the foundry, by James Watkins. After running it about two years, the mill caught fire, and, in spite of its unusual facilities for extinguishing fires, it suffered the fate of some of its fellows.

These mills are the principal ones erected in the city. A few others have been built, but, proving unprofitable, were in a few years converted to other uses.

The first machine-shop or foundry was built by James Wolfe, in 1863 or 1864. He kept it about three years, and sold to Charles Pomeroy, who con-

tinued it till the Lenox Foundry was built, in 1872, when he moved it away. This latter foundry was built by William Lenox, the present proprietor, the year referred to. It is the only enterprise of the kind in town, and has a very fair custom.

The largest machine-shops in Mattoon are those operated by the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railway. They were built here in 1870, and were brought to Mattoon on a guarantee of that city of a bonus of \$60,000 in bonds. The vote on this question was held on April 4, 1870, and was decided by 517 votes in favor of the appropriation to 10 against it. The bonds are payable in three equal installments, one-third in ten years from the date of issue; one-third in fifteen years, and one-third in twenty years. The shops were removed from Litchfield soon after the bonds were guaranteed, and have since been operating. They are in the northeast part of the city, on ground donated them, occupying several acres.

From a statement of the Master Mechanic regarding their capacity and operations, the following items are taken :

The machine-shops are 110x204 feet, with eight repair-pits. The power-room, 40x50 feet, adjoins this building. The store-room is also adjoining, and is 40x60 feet in size. The car-shops are 85x204 feet in size, with six repair-tracks, and, with the machine-shop, get their power from an 80-horse power engine. The blacksmith-shop is 50x150 feet, has sixteen fires and is furnished with one 1,500-pound steam hammer. The boiler-shop is 50x80 feet, and has three repair-tracks. The paint-shop is 44x228 feet, and has two repair-tracks. There are twenty-one stalls in the roundhouse. It is furnished with one of Greenleaf's Machine Works turn-tables. The transfer-table is 27x180 feet, and connects with the tracks leading into the different shops. The tank and oil room is 40x40 feet, has four water-tubs, with a capacity of 60,000 gallons each, filled from a reservoir one-half mile south of the works. The buildings are all of brick, with slate roofs, save the paint-shop, which is of frame.

All are heated by steam save the paint and blacksmith shops. The shops in their arrangement are unsurpassed in the West, and turn out nothing but the best of work. Over two hundred men are employed here, in addition to nearly one-half that number employed in the repair-shops at Terre Haute and East St. Louis. The monthly pay-roll at Mattoon is about \$23,000, the material used each month costing about one-half that sum. The money distributed at these shops is in a measure nearly all spent in the city. Could other factories be induced to come here, and by their work aid in affording employment and business, Mattoon would be greatly benefited by it.

A few other factories have been in existence here. We refer more particularly to the woolen-factory, operated from the close of the war until 1868 or 1869, and which, for awhile, had a good trade. The brick building is now idle. It certainly ought not to be so. If not wanted for the purpose for which it was built, other use might be made of it and the property made to pay some

revenue. When people learn that small things, closely attended, are profitable, the large farms about Mattoon will disappear, more attention will be given to details, and the remedy for hard times will come of its own accord.

The other and remaining industries of Mattoon are various shops of all kinds found in all towns. To describe them is unnecessary here. They came with the first house in the place and will remain while it lasts.

THE BANKS.

The first bank in Mattoon was established in 1858 or 1859 by James T. Cunningham, John Cunningham and Thomas A. Marshall, and O. B. Ficklin, of Charleston. It was founded, under the existing laws of that day, as a private bank, did not issue notes, and confined its business mainly to loaning money. It occupied a room in a frame building, where Kahn's clothing store is now situated. It continued until the financial depression occasioned by the failure of so many State banks a year or two after it was started, and, owing to this suspension, was obliged to close its business. In the fall of 1862, Pilkington & Green opened a bank in the building vacated by the former bank, using their safe and fixtures. This they continued until January 1, 1864, when the firm was changed to Pilkington & Co., the members of the firm being Mr. Pilkington, C. G. Townsend and W. B. Dunlap. The bank was removed two or three doors west of its former location, and under the new management continued till May 1, 1865. The national banking system had now been devised, and it was decided to organize a national bank. A number of wealthy gentlemen met, subscribed the necessary funds, purchased the business, fixtures, etc., of Pilkington & Co., and as soon as the arrangements were perfected, opened the First National Bank. It was opened on the above date—May 1—with a capital of \$60,000, with the privilege of increasing to \$200,000. That fall, their present building was completed, vaults were put in and a time-lock placed on the safe. The Directors were C. M. Dole, William Miller, Samuel Smith, J. C. Dole, I. R. Herkimer, Hiram Cox, Alonzo Eaton, L. Chapin and S. W. True. Mr. C. M. Dole was chosen President; Mr. True, Cashier, and Mr. Dunlap, Teller. Mr. True resigned the cashiership early in January, 1879, and Mr. Dunlap was elected to the vacancy. He remained in this position until January 1, 1874. When the Mattoon National Bank was organized in July, he was elected President. He resigned the Cashier's place to engage in the real estate and loan business, as he desired a more active, outdoor business. He was only nominally President of the Mattoon National Bank, drawing no salary, and after a few years' work in the position, he sold his stock in this bank, and went entirely out of the business. When he left the First National Bank, Mr. C. G. Weymouth was elected to the Cashier's office, having been promoted to that position from the Teller's place. No change was made in the bank's officials until the spring of 1878, when Mr. Dunlap was again elected to the Cashier's place, which he still holds. Mr. J. E. Steele is

Teller. Mr. Dunlap was elected President of the bank, but declined, and Mark Kahn was chosen. He held the place until January, 1879, when he resigned, and William B. Warren, of Terre Haute, was elected.

The capital stock was reduced to \$50,000 not long since, that amount being abundant for all purposes: all doubtful paper was thrown out and properly charged, and now the bank is in an excellent condition, with a large surplus.

The next bank established in town was by Hinkle & Champion and Mr. M. B. Abell. It began business May 1, 1866, under the name of the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, in a room now occupied by Craig & Craig as a law office. It continued business till a few years ago, when it failed, and closed. Mr. Dunlap, as Receiver, wound up its affairs.

The last bank, the Mattoon National, was organized July 1, 1874, with the following officers: W. B. Dunlap, President, and James H. Clark, Cashier. The Directors were E. B. McClure, J. Richmond, John Rapp, Moses Kahn, G. T. Kilner, M. Walsh, T. C. Patrick, Joseph H. Clark and W. B. Dunlap. Two of the Directors afterward sold their stock—W. B. Dunlap and M. Walsh, and two, Moses Kahn and John Rapp, died. The stockholders met and elected S. B. Gray, J. F. Drish, S. Isaac and A. J. Sanborn in their places. W. B. Dunlap sold his stock in November, 1877, and retired from the Presidency. The Directors elected Joseph H. Clark to the vacancy, elected E. B. McClure Vice President, and chose W. A. Steele as Cashier and George Robinson, Teller. These officers are yet in the bank. It has an abundant capital, a large surplus, and is doing a good business. When the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank suspended, this bank lost some money through the failure of some of its borrowers, who were obliged to suspend owing to the failure of that bank. These losses and all doubtful paper have been charged up, and now only the best of paper is held. This bank and the First National are the only two in town, and are all its trade will justify. Both are well backed, and are careful to conduct only a legitimate banking business.

An examination of the amount of business performed at the various railway offices in Mattoon shows a good average with all towns in Central Illinois. Up to the war, the business of the town was all the time on the increase. For the first years of that conflict it fell off, owing to many men being taken from various pursuits of life to enter the army. As the war progressed, business again revived, and building, which had in a measure ceased, was renewed with great vigor. When the war closed, business of every kind experienced a forward move seldom equaled. It was in a measure unhealthy and too rapid for permanent benefit. For awhile after the war closed, buildings went up in Mattoon—this time of a substantial character—with something like the days of its earliest existence. When the re-action came, Mattoon experienced it keenly. From the books of the two railways of Mattoon, the trade of the town, we take the following table of the shipments from October 1, 1866, to October 1, 1867, as compiled

from reports published in the *Journal* of February 1, 1868. The agent of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Roads reported :

Number of horses.....	479
Number of mules.....	244
Number of sheep.....	1,520
Number of hogs.....	15,800
Number of cattle.....	3,440
Bushels potatoes.....	13,060
Bushels wheat.....	25,448
Bushels corn.....	164,130
Bushels oats.....	21,860
Bushels barley.....	5,778
Bushels rye.....	700
Tons of hay.....	302
Barrels of hominy.....	4,589
Barrels meal.....	3,230
Barrels flour.....	421
Barrels tallow.....	76
Barrels vinegar.....	210
Bundles of pelts.....	26
Bundles green hides.....	43
Bundles dry hides.....	218
Pounds of wool.....	73,447
Pounds miscellaneous.....	17,166,453

The agent of the Illinois Central reported :

Number of horses.....	251
Number mules.....	626
Number cattle.....	1,544
Number hogs.....	2,667
Number sheep.....	1,610
Bushels of corn.....	324,561
Bushels wheat.....	6,950
Bushels oats.....	29,518
Bushels barley.....	6,176
Barrels of hominy.....	1,344
Barrels meal.....	1,675
Barrels flour.....	206
Barrels vinegar.....	474
Car loads of hay.....	7
Car loads of poultry.....	7
Bushels of potatoes.....	12,532
Pounds miscellaneous.....	2,551,305

The same number of the *Journal* says that there are in number the following business houses :

Hotels.....	5
Banks.....	2
Bookstores.....	1
Warehouses.....	4
Planing mills.....	1
Wooden mills.....	1
Flouring mills.....	2
Vinegar works.....	1

Hominy-mills.....	2
Dry goods stores.....	10
Drug stores.....	6
Clothing stores.....	4
Furnishing stores.....	1
Furniture stores.....	3
Hardware stores.....	3
Leather store.....	1
Stove stores.....	1
Music store.....	1
Groceries.....	14
Agricultural stores.....	1
Wagon-shops.....	5
Plow-shops.....	3
Blacksmith-shops.....	8
Carpenter-shops.....	4
Harness-makers.....	5
Coal offices.....	3
Saloons.....	10
Restaurants.....	5
Bakeries.....	3
Shoe stores.....	2
Lumber-yards.....	2
Marble-shops.....	3
Art galleries.....	3
Livery-stables.....	4
Express offices.....	2
Jewelry stores.....	3
Brewery.....	1
Tailors.....	3
Milliners.....	6
Draymen.....	24
Dentists.....	3
Lawyers.....	9
Physicians.....	12

The editor states that much building is going on: that the hotel—Dole House—is contemplated; also, two churches, and that the prospects are favorable for a large city—something every hamlet in the West confidently expects, and cannot understand why outsiders do not see such a result is inevitable. The element of hope enters largely into American character, and is nowhere more strikingly exhibited than in the average editor's opinion of his own town.

The *Journal*, further on in this article, gives a valuable table of heights of towns in Central Illinois. It is worth reproducing, and we give it entire:

Mattoon is 740 feet above the level of the sea, 158 feet above Chicago and the lake, and 458 feet above the rivers at Cairo. We are just one foot above Champaign, 66 feet above Pana, 176 above Decatur, 19 above Bloomington and 142 above Galena. There is only one point between Chicago and Cairo higher than Mattoon, viz., Monee, about thirty-five miles south of Chicago, which is 54 feet higher than our city, being 794 feet above tide water. There is

not a point on the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Road so high as our city by many feet."

From the foregoing statement, it will be observed that Mattoon is, in a measure, a "city set on a hill." If she follows the injunction of Holy Writ, she will doubtless let her light shine. This can be done in more ways than one, not only in a Scriptural sense, but in a material one, by showing an activity in business and solidity of purpose that will count in the future.

THE POST OFFICE.

To show the life of the Mattoon post office, we subjoin the following statements :

The second Postmaster was H. L. Taylor, the next Joseph Brady, who was followed by R. W. Houghton, M. W. Wilcox and J. H. Clark, the present occupant. He was appointed May 5, 1869, and is now serving his third term. When Mr. True was Postmaster, there were four daily mails, now there are ten. There are about 700 letters daily received, in addition to the papers, periodicals and miscellaneous packages.

The sale of stamps for the year 1878 amounted to \$5,726.91. The amount of money-orders issued for the week ending February 8, 1879, was \$546.08. Those paid amounted to \$2,034.28. As many more orders are paid than issued, Mr. Clark holds a balance of \$2,000 in the New York office to draw against to make up the deficiencies. Some idea of the business of the office can be obtained by computing, from the amounts given, the business for a year. When we remember the few mistakes occurring, we can truly marvel at the excellency of the post office management. There are 1,100 open boxes and 211 lock-boxes. The income from the boxes is about \$800 per year.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

It has been already noticed in these pages that a church was built in Mattoon the second summer of its existence. That pioneer church is yet standing, and is still used for the purpose for which it was erected.

It was built by the Baptists—"Old Line," as they are commonly termed here—in the summer of 1856. After their disbanding it was sold to the United Brethren, when they organized a congregation in town (having been in the country previously), and was used by them until their disorganization. Then it went into the hands of Michael Tobey and J. S. Mitchell, as Trustees, by whom it is yet held. The Calvary Baptists had made, during this time, several unsuccessful efforts to organize a congregation, but not until January, 1876, were they able to effect a permanent union. Early in that year, they met in Mr. U. T. S. Rice's office, and by him were organized as a congregation. There were but seven members. These were Mr. and Mrs. Rice, Jonathan A. Tuffts, wife and daughter, S. K. Sanders and George Clark and wife. Soon after, they were joined by Mrs. Joseph and Mrs. Sinsebaugh.

For three years, they met for divine services in a hall over Hasbrouck's hardware store, Mr. Rice being leader a good part of the time. Not long since, they leased the old church built in 1856, which they now occupy. Their membership has nearly quadrupled since the organization. Their present Pastor is Rev. W. S. Dodge.

The *First Missionary Baptist Church*, the oldest congregation of this denomination in the city, was organized December 25, 1863, with twenty-eight members, prominent among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Roach, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Hays, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Newcomb, H. J. Streator and wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Frazer.

The organization was effected in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, where they continued to meet for nearly a year. They then leased the old church, and used it one year; then Cartmell's Hall; then to a hall over South's store; then to Union Hall, in which place the first steps were taken for the formation of the present Calvary Baptist Church by several of the members withdrawing for that purpose.

In 1870, the congregation built their present house of worship, and have been holding regular services therein since. From the date of the establishment of this church to the present time, more than three hundred members have been connected with it. It is the nucleus around which have grown the churches at Willow Creek, Etna, Kickapoo, and one other congregation.

Rev. J. W. Riley, who was present at the Recognition Council, January 30, 1864, has been the Pastor, with the exception of six years, when he was at other places. During this interval, the pulpit was filled with supplies nearly every Sabbath, and services regularly sustained.

The *Cumberland Presbyterian Church* was organized in the summer of 1857. In the spring of that year, Rev. Joel Knight, a minister in this denomination, began preaching in Mattoon, one Sabbath in each month, in the Baptist Church. On the 23d of August, twenty-seven persons, professing adherence to the doctrines of this Church, met and organized themselves into a congregation, and signed articles of confederation. The following is the original roll of membership:

Alexander Montgomery, H. Clay Warthon, James S. Cunningham, Edw. W. Cartmell, Sarah A. Mount, M. Craig, R. D. Montgomery,* J. W. Rankin, Washington Engle, Mrs. Lucinda Montgomery, Mrs. Sarah Montgomery, Mrs. Eliza Craig, Edw. Hall, W. H. K. Pile, Mrs. N. I. Pile,* Mrs. Scinthia Mount, John J. Walkup, Mrs. Margaret A. Montgomery, Mrs. Mary E. Montgomery, Jefferson M. Hall,* Mrs. Amanda J. Hall,* James Kelley,* Mrs. Mercy Kelley, Rev. Peter Duncan, Mrs. Manning Duncan and Mrs. Nancy E. Morrison. Of these, but six are now connected with the congregation. Thirteen have removed, and eight have died.

On the 27th, the congregation met and elected Alexander Montgomery, H. Clay Warthon and Edw. Hall, Elders, and W. H. K. Pile, Clerk.

* Still a member.

At the fall session of this Presbytery, the congregation was taken under its care, and Rev. Joel Knight employed to preach one-fourth of his time, and, for two years, services were held, most of the time, in Cartmell Hall.

On February 27, 1858, James T. Cunningham, H. Clay Warthon and W. H. K. Pile, were chosen Trustees, and during the following spring, Rev. George O. Bannon, from Kentucky, preached for the congregation. Rev. Peter Duncan was also employed, and while here, in 1860, his death occurred.

On November 1, 1859, Rev. J. W. Wood began his work in this church, preaching each alternate Sabbath. He remained one year, and was succeeded by Rev. James Ashmore, who filled the pulpit until the fall of 1861.

In the spring of that year, preparations were made to build a house of worship, and in June, the corner-stone was laid. The address on this occasion was delivered by Rev. J. W. Wood, assisted in the ceremony by the two ministers who had succeeded him here. The church was not completed, owing to the breaking-out of the war, and other matters, until 1865. It was dedicated in 1867, by J. B. Logan, D. D.

In the summer of 1862, Rev. S. R. Roseboro was called, remaining eight months. The records of the congregation do not show any progress from this time until the close of the war (1865), nor the names of the ministers. In March of this latter year, Rev. Mr. Wood was again called, and remained until March, 1866. In June, 1857, Rev. T. K. Hodges began preaching, remaining one year. In December, 1868, Rev. W. S. Langdon came. On the 12th day of October, 1869, he died, in his room in the basement of the church. He was taken to St. Louis, Mo., for interment. Rev. E. J. Gillespie was called to the vacancy, and remained two years. He was followed by R. W. Hooker, who stayed nine months. In April, 1875, Rev. A. B. McDaniel came. He remained one year. In June, 1876, Rev. R. J. Beard was called. He remained two years and three months. In November, 1878, the present Pastor, Rev. E. M. Johnson, began his ministry.

From the time the congregation was organized until February 17, 1879, there have been 348 members received. Of these, 35 have died, 168 have been dismissed and gone, and 145 remain.

The church is a convenient brick structure, on East Broadway, and has been in continual use ever since its erection.

The *Christian Church* was organized in March, 1859, with seventeen members, of whom one only, Mr. Zack Robertson, is now connected here. The organization was effected by Elder John Mathes, of Bedford, Ind. Services were held in halls and the members' houses, until 1860, when they erected their present church. The growth of the congregation continued uninterrupted until 1870, when between thirty and forty members, living principally on the West Side, withdrew from the church and established a congregation there. They erected a small frame church, and continued as a separate body until 1878, when they re-united with the old church, from which time there has been one organization.

The small house of worship on the West Side is now used as a mission chapel.

Since the establishment of the Christian Church in Mattoon, fully five hundred members have belonged to it. Many of them are now, however, removed to other places, some are dead, and some fallen away. There are now nearly two hundred members.

The principal Pastors have been Revs. Black, Frazier, Adams, Streater, Lucas, Stewart, Roberts and Mason. The present minister is Rev. E. J. Hart.

The *German Evangelical Association* was organized in 1868, with seven members, by Rev. Matthew Keiber. For the first three years, they met in a hall in the west part of town, and were supplied by ministers from other parts of the circuit. In 1870, they began the erection of their present house of worship, which was completed and occupied the next year. It is a small frame structure in the southwest part of Mattoon, convenient for the members.

The congregation has increased but little in its membership, the removals and deaths equalizing the accessions. They are yet unable to support a regular ministry, and are supplied every other week by Rev. M. Kahl, the minister in charge of this circuit.

The *Unitarian Church* was organized December 22, 1867. After holding meeting in the members' houses and in halls, for a few years, the church disbanded and services were discontinued. In 1872, another effort was made and a new organization effected, mainly through the efforts of Rev. J. L. Douthit, of Shelbyville, and a few of the old members who still adhered to the principles of this denomination. They began the erection of a very neat brick church on Western avenue, which structure they completed the next year. Their first regular minister was Rev. George A. Dennison, who came in the spring of 1873, and remained two years. Since his departure, they have been supplied occasionally only, and have not maintained regular services. They are at present without a pastor, but an effort is being made to revive the work here and build up the church.

The colored residents of Mattoon sustain two churches, the oldest of which is the Methodist. This was organized in the spring of 1866, with about a dozen members, by Rev. Smith Nichols, the present Pastor. That summer, a frame building was purchased, remodeled, and made into a comfortable church, and is yet used. The membership has more than doubled, and the prospects of this congregation are good. Rev. Nichols remained with the church from 1866 to 1868. He was succeeded by Revs. Alexander, Knight, De Pugh, Hand and J. T. Neace. He is now serving his second pastorate.

The *Colored Baptist Church* was organized in 1871 or 1872. It, not long after, obtained a small frame building, which it has since used as a church. It is in the western part of town, where most of the people dwell. Regular services are now held, both colored churches supporting good Sunday schools.

The *Church of the Immaculate Conception*—the Catholic—stands in the north-west part of Mattoon, and is the only one of that denomination in the city. It

was organized soon after the building of the railroad began, and has since been sustained. The membership is quite large, as it includes all baptized persons in the Church, of whatever age. Following the policy of the Catholic Church at large, this congregation established a parochial school soon after it was organized. Their present school-building, contiguous to the church, was erected in 1865. The school is under the charge of the Ursuline Sisters, and draws many children from the public schools. This is clearly evidenced in the reports of the Superintendent of the West Side schools.

The *Presbyterian Church* was organized on May 27, 1860, with twenty members. They were Mrs. Mary E. Bridges, Mrs. Martha M. Bridges, Mrs. Betty Johnson, W. E. Smith, John A. Forline, David Forline, Mrs. Betty Dora, Rae M. Bridges, Mrs. Rebecca Boyd, Miss Frances A. Boyd, Miss Orphio E. Boyd, James Boyd, D. T. McIntyre, Miss Cynthia Vanzant, Robert Campbell, Mrs. Robert Campbell, Mrs. Margaret Keely, Mrs. Martha A. Smith, Mrs. Martha J. Vanzant and Mrs. Mary E. Boyd. The meeting to organize was held in the old Methodist Church, in the northeast part of town. Rev. J. W. Allison and Rev. — McFarland appear to have been the first preachers here, both of whom, with Rev. Samuel Newell, of Paris, and Rev. R. Mitchell, of Charleston, assisted at the organization of the congregation. Afterward, Dr. A. Hamilton was elected Pastor, and the erection of a church determined. Prior to the organization of this Church, the New-School Presbyterians had effected an organization, and were using halls, or churches of other denominations in which to hold their meetings. The Old-School Presbyterians completed their house of worship in 1864, dedicating it Sabbath, July 31. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Dr. Hamilton, the Pastor. In the afternoon, Rev. — Venable preached, and in the evening, Rev. — Hendricks. The congregation grew well during Dr. A. Hamilton's pastorate, extending till January, 1866, when, owing to failing health, he resigned. The pulpit was filled by supplies till September, 1870, when Rev. W. B. Noble was called as Pastor. He remained till April, 1872, when he resigned, and was succeeded, the following January, by Rev. Henry W. Woods, who was installed May 6, 1873. He occupied the pulpit till the spring of 1875, when he was succeeded by the present Pastor, Rev. James L. McNair. A short time after the erection of the church, in 1864, the New-School Presbyterians built a house of worship on the East Side—the Old-School being in the West—and continued worshipping there. In the autumn of 1871, these two branches of the church were united—having been separate over forty years—and one congregation in Mattoon was the result. At first, both houses of worship were used, but, a vote being taken, it was decided to use only the West Side house, and, soon after, the East Side church was sold to the Congregationalists, who now use it. The West Side house of worship was used without any alteration until two or three years ago, when owing to the increased growth of the congregation, an addition was built to the east end, and the seating capacity very much enlarged.

The *Congregationalist Church* is the outgrowth of the union of the Old and New-School Presbyterians, in 1871. Many members in the New-School branch favoring the Congregational mode of worship and discipline, organized a church of that body, and raised some \$800 to aid in the attempt. The building erected by the New School Presbyterians was soon after purchased, and has since been used. The Council of the Congregational Church met on March 10, 1872, and regularly constituted the Church. On the 1st of the following January, Rev. N. J. Morrison, then just released from the Presidency of Olivet College, Michigan, was called to the pastorate of the Church. He remained only six months, resigning to accept the Presidency of Drury College, Springfield, Mo. In October, 1873, Rev. A. L. Loomis was called to the pulpit. He remained until May, 1876. During his residence, a revival occurred, greatly increasing the membership. The next Pastor was Rev. P. P. Warner, who came in January, 1877, and remained until August 15, 1878, when he resigned. He is now publishing a paper in Aledo, Ill. He was succeeded by the present Pastor, Rev. A. M. Thorne, in October.

The *Methodist Episcopal Church* was organized in 1857 with about twelve members. They met at first in dwellings and halls until about 1860, when they erected a very substantial house of worship in the northeast part of the city. It was then expected the center of the town would be here; but future revelations dispelled this idea, and in 1870, it was determined to erect a larger house of worship and in a more convenient place. The present church was the result. It cost about \$12,000, and is a very neat building. The congregation is now quite large, and sustains an excellent Sunday school.

In addition to the churches enumerated, others, now abandoned, have existed. Some few societies exist, but of so passive a nature, they are omitted.

THE SCHOOLS.

The schools of Mattoon form a chapter in its history equal in its importance to any part or parcel of the city. Contemporary with the start of the town, a school was provided, and, before the cold of winter came in the year 1855, a small frame schoolhouse was built in the eastern part of town on Broadway. The efforts of the principal proprietors of the infantile village were strenuous, indeed, to secure the center of town there, and built the schoolhouse where the greatest part of the population was expected to be. A school was taught in this small frame, hardly as large as an ordinary country schoolhouse of to-day, during the winter of 1855-56, and so great was the influx of population that the little room was crowded to its utmost. School was taught here but one term, as far as we have been able to find out. The room was too small, and was hardly used longer. The school was, of course, a subscription school. If any public money was obtained it was only a small amount, for the idea of supporting schools in this part of Illinois entirely by taxation, was not yet well entertained. The next year, another similar school was "kept," as

we are told in an unoccupied room, and, the following winter, over True's store and in some unfurnished house. The recollection of old persons is not very good on this point: they were more interested in "corner lots," than to notice very closely just where the schools were (for one room could not contain the pupils, and any one could teach who could get a room and some pupils). The next year—summer of 1857—a very comfortable brick structure was built in the northeast part of town, not far from where the first Methodist Church stood. This second schoolhouse was a decided improvement. It would seat many more pupils than its predecessor, and though "private" schools began to flourish, it held its way. It began to receive considerable aid, enough at least to conduct it through the winter term, from taxation, steadily growing in favor. The private schools, as they were termed, came rapidly into use in the early history of Mattoon, and continued with more or less force until a few years ago. The most noticeable of any of these was started on quite an extensive plan, even going so far as to obtain a charter. We refer to the Male and Female Academy. It was in truth two institutions, known more extensively as Mattoon Female Academy and Mattoon College. The former was intended for young ladies, the latter for young gentlemen. Referring to the papers for the period of their commencement, we find they were chartered February 21, 1863. On March 24, 1864, the Trustees met and organized, elected a President and chose teachers. The Mattoon College does not seem to have been put in very extensive working order, and in a short time appears to drop out of notice. The great obstacle in the way of both these institutions was a lack of means. Neither had any money to work on, and the town was too young and too poor to endow them. They began in 1858 or 1859, and worked some time before receiving their charters. In December, 1861, Prof. W. W. Gill resigned the care of the seminary, which had at all times the largest patronage, and was succeeded by Rev. D. F. McFarland, who leased the Harris Building and opened school on the second day of the month his predecessor left. He conducted it some time with reasonable success, but, failing to make it profitable, left. It was afterward under the care of Mrs. C. E. Gill, who continued it some time. Owing to an inability to support the school, and the erection of new and better ward schools, with their increased facilities for education, their free tuition and freedom to all, the academy and all private schools were gradually abandoned, and now none are sustained.

The public school continued along in the brick building referred to, with little change, save the gradually improved methods of education, and the division of the school into two or more grades, as circumstances allowed, until a new house was erected on the West Side, about 1861 or 1862. This divided the schools and assisted greatly in properly classifying them. The building on the West Side was erected by that ward and put under an entirely separate control. The two schools were made independent of each other, and have continued so to this day. The building on the West Side was an improvement on its prede-

cessor of the East Side. It was a very commodious brick building, contained four rooms, was supplied with a bell, improved seats, blackboards and all the machinery of the modern schoolroom of the day. It occupied the entire block, affording the children plenty of room in which to play. It was used without alteration until the spring of 1871. By that time, it had become too small for the increased demands of the growing city, and a new one was decided upon. The members of the Board of School Trustees that spring were B. C. Hinkle, J. M. Riddle and J. M. Hall. Under direction of this Board, the present house was erected. The old one was simply remodeled and enlarged, and fitted with still more advanced furniture. It contains five rooms, and a commodious hall in the third story. Here the high school receives instruction, and here are many of the entertainments. When this building was erected, a small one-roomed building was constructed a little west of it, for the use of the colored children; but finding it impracticable to educate them thus, and failing to provide them equal advantages with the others, they were admitted to the graded school, and the building erected for them moved to the school-yard and used for primary scholars.

From the report of the Superintendent of this school, the following facts and items are learned:

Number of persons under twenty-one years of age.....	1,041
Number of school age.....	766
Monthly enrollment for the year.....	316
Average attendance for the year.....	256

The small enrollment is to be accounted for in part by the great number of children attending the Catholic school.

The school is divided into four departments, viz, primary, intermediate, grammar and high school. The primary department has three grades. In each of the other departments, the pupils are divided into three classes, designated as Class A, Class B and Class C. The teachers are: P. H. Deardoff, Ph. M., Principal; Miss Maggie Ewing, Assistant in the high school; Miss Nannie Myrick, intermediate; Miss Jennie D. Riddle, third primary; Miss Minnie Jennings, second primary, and Miss Annie Riddle, first primary.

The brick building on the East Side continued in use until the erection of the present one, in 1865. It became apparent, however, before that date that better accommodations would have to be provided, as the house used was by far too small, even when aided by one or two rented rooms. It was decided to borrow \$10,000 on city bonds, and an election was ordered to be held October 26, 1864. At that time, there were 421 children in the district of lawful school age. The bonds were voted for by a majority of 80 votes, and soon after the site was selected and work on the new building begun. It was completed in November, 1865, and opened for school on Monday morning, February 5, following. It contains five rooms, and a large hall in the third story, similar to the one on the West Side, and used for similar purposes.

The town continuing to grow, this building was found inadequate to supply school room for the increasing school population of the East Side, and another building was erected in the southeast part of town in 1877 and 1878. It contains four rooms, and is under the care of the Superintendent at the other building. From his last report, we gather the following statements:

Number of children under twenty-one years of age.....	1,427
Enrollment of school age.....	744
Average enrollment.....	653
Average attendance.....	529

Ten teachers are employed, whose wages, including that of the Superintendent and janitor, amount to \$4,740, for eight months of school. The teachers are: C. W. Jacobs, Principal; Miss Lizzie Dorland, high school; Miss Carrie Riddle, Miss Eva Lowe and Miss Lillie Osborn, grammar school, sixth, seventh and eighth grades; Miss Helen Patterson and Miss Lavina Ewing, intermediate department, fourth and fifth grades; Miss Mollie Phillips, primary department, and Miss Julia Pulsifer, Miss Ida Woods and Miss Mary Cushman, same department, in the first, second and third grades. Grouping the school statistics, we have:

Number of children under twenty-one years.....	2,408
Enrollment for the year.....	1,710
Attendance for the year.....	785

Assuming the first number given to be one-third; the second, one-fourth, and the third, one-eighth, we have a population of about six thousand in the city.

THE PRESS.

On Saturday, June 7, 1856, Mr. R. W. Houghton issued the first number of the *Mattoon Gazette*, the initial copy of newspapers in the city. It was a seven-column, four-page paper, one of the original copies of which is now in possession of Mr. Leonidas Chapin, a resident of the western part of town, and who highly prizes this relic of early days. His regret now is that he did not preserve the entire files of the paper.

In glancing over this old copy, many interesting items are gleaned. In his "salutatory," Mr. Houghton says:

"We design publishing a good family newspaper—one whose information can be depended upon as reliable. In politics we are independent—committed to no party."

After giving his reasons for this stand, he says: "There are many matters of vital importance to our *moral* advancement, our educational system and the agricultural interests of this mighty people which demand the attention of the press, giving a broad field for operation outside the political arena."

He goes on to say that he will give particular attention to commercial and agricultural reports, and adds, "we have now launched our bark, weighed anchor, and hope to accomplish the voyage, even though we have occasionally to contend with tides and adverse winds."

Speaking of Mattoon in an editorial, he notes its geographical position, its railway facilities, its markets and the good country about it. He says the town is a "stripling of less than a year's growth, and taking into consideration the difficulties of procuring building material, and the unusual sickness of the last season, its growth has been rapid. A great many buildings are now in course of erection and many more are projected."

Commenting on the prospects of the village, the paper proceeds: "We know of no place which offers greater inducements for the improvement of capital than this. Houses of all kinds are in demand at the landlord's rates, and everything else demands good prices. No branch of business seems to lack customers. In fact, we have all the elements necessary for the building-up of a good inland town, in conjunction with a firm determination on the part of the inhabitants to make it thrive.

Farther on, he says:

"We have now eight or ten good stores, nearly all kinds of mechanics, several warehouses, two good hotels, a printing office, and a population of from four to five hundred."

Referring to railroads, the editor writes:

"We understand that the Superintendent of the Illinois Central road has decided on the construction of a Y and side-tracks, freight-house, etc., on the east side of the road, north of the T. H. & A. road. The latter company, we are informed, intend laying a side-track on the south side of the road, in the east end of town. The two companies, in conjunction, intend to build a respectable passenger-depot on the opposite side of the track from the T. H. & A. freight-house."

He hopes that this will soon be done, as he intimates there is an urgent necessity for it. The erection of the Essex House, the next year, probably put an end to such intentions.

The editor quotes from the Indianapolis *Daily Sentinel* the nomination of James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, as President, and Breckenridge, of Kentucky, as Vice President, in the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati. He also notices the election of Directors for the T. H. & A. Railroad, as reported by the *Paris Blade*, and the robbery of the post office at Vincennes, Ind., quoted from the *Gazette* of that town. After giving a few other general items, he proceeds to fill the balance of the second page with advertisements.

A. Francis informs the citizens of Mattoon that "he is now opening at the store opposite and nearest the depot, another choice stock of spring and summer goods, of almost every kind and description, and that he will keep on hand constantly the best brands of flour."

Norvell & Brother announce that they have just opened a "saddle and harness shop, west of the Central Railroad, over the *Gazette* office," and that their terms are "exclusively cash."

A. Engle announces the "Mattoon House" now open, and that he is ready to receive the patronage of the public, and afford them a home, at reasonable terms."

Thomas McKee advertises that "the Pennsylvania House has recently changed hands, and has been very much enlarged and otherwise improved by painting and papering it throughout."

Mr W. H. K. Pile says that "the Kentucky House, at the corner of Second and Broadway, will furnish supper, lodging and breakfast for \$1, and that he will give one meal for 35 cents."

H. M. Tremble & Son "announce to the public that they are receiving dry goods of every description, hardware and cutlery, groceries, boots and shoes, clothing, cordage, carpenters' tools, farming utensils, rich and fashionable bonnets: all of which we offer for sale cheap for cash, or in exchange for corn, oats, wheat, rye, rags, butter, eggs, tallow, beeswax, and, in short, everything in the produce line, at market prices."

S. Knight & Co. deal in lumber, shingles, lath, timber and dressed lumber.

Conley & Hitchcock have the largest advertisement of any firm. They report new style prints, new style poplins, sugars and other groceries, summer clothing, boots and shoes, and everything to be found in any other store. They give market reports, from which we learn prices paid then for different articles bought and sold. Wheat is reported from \$1 to \$1.50 per bushel: corn, from 12½ to 15 cents: oats, 20 cents: potatoes, \$1 and \$1.25: timothy-seed, \$2.25: cornmeal, 25 cents per 100 lbs.: butter, 12½: eggs, 10 cents per dozen: coffee is 14 cents per pound: sugar, from 10 to 15: bacon is reported from 7 to 10 cents per pound, beef at 7 and 8 cents: chickens are worth \$1.50 and \$2 per dozen: rye is worth 50 cents and 60 cents per bushel: hay, \$6 per ton: whisky, 35 cents per gallon, brandy \$4.50, wine \$4 and gin \$2.50, when bought by the barrel.

This description includes almost all noticed in this first issue of the paper, referring to Mattoon. The rest of the paper is devoted entirely to foreign matters—no local items noticed. Probably Mr. Houghton did not have time to gather any. He appears to have all his paper but one page printed elsewhere—probably in Terre Haute, as much of the advertising is from there, and some of it is inserted twice. The paper is quite creditable for the start, and we are sorry that no second copy was preserved so its advance could be noticed.

The *Gazette* was announced to appear every Saturday, and carefully fulfilled its contracts. Mr. Houghton, who had been a printer in Terre Haute, and had published a paper in Greenup until the county seat was removed, continued with the *Gazette* until autumn, when he sold to Dumas J. Van Deren, and returned to a farm near Greenup. He remained there and in the town till the spring of 1857, when he moved again to Mattoon and purchased the *Gazette* of Mr. Van Deren. He conducted the paper till the fall of 1859, when he sold it

to McIntyre & Woods and removed to a farm near Majority Point. Shortly afterward, Mr. Woods sold his interest to W. P. Harding, and the firm of Harding & McIntyre, who took charge of the *Gazette*. Mr. Houghton returned the third time to Mattoon after raising one crop, and again secured an interest in the *Gazette*. He subsequently enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, and lost his life in an engagement on the 18th September, 1863. When he went to the army, the paper continued under McIntyre & Harding's control, the latter gentleman as editor until February 1, 1861. July 19, 1865, Mr. McIntyre sold to J. O. Harding, and the *Gazette* came under the charge of Harding Brothers.

When the war broke out, J. O. Harding enlisted first in the Sixteenth Indiana, afterward in the Seventy-ninth Illinois. He was taken prisoner and confined in Libby eighteen months. On his return from the war, he came again into the *Gazette* office on July 19, 1865, with his brother. The firm of Harding Brothers managed the *Gazette* until June 20, 1866, when the junior member sold his interest to Mr. C. B. Bostwick, and Harding & Bostwick conducted the paper until May 29, 1867. At this date, Mr. Harding sold his interest to Mr. Bostwick, who managed the *Gazette* until July 10, 1867. A radical change in the paper occurred at this date. The Democratic party had for some time been desiring a paper, and when Mr. Bostwick sold, it was to a committee of prominent citizens of that political party. They changed the name to the Mattoon *Democrat* and its politics to their own. They employed Charles W. Dunifer as editor, who remained but a few months, when he was succeeded by a Mr. Crouch, who remained in charge only two or three months. The adventure not proving a success, the committee desired to sell. They found a purchaser in the persons of Taylor & Bowen, who changed the name to Mattoon *Clarion*. They, however, were not able to pay for it, and, soon after, the establishment was sold at Sheriff's sale, and the materials moved to Sullivan.

When Mr. Bostwick sold in 1867, he contracted to stay out of the printing business five years, and, the time expired, he returned and concluded to revive the old *Gazette*. He and George B. McDougall purchased a new outfit, and, on the 16th of August, 1872, they issued the first number. They also opened a job office in connection with their paper, and soon had a good business. They continued together until January, 1874, when Mr. McDougall sold his interest to Mr. Bostwick, who has since conducted the *Gazette*. It is a large-sized, eight-paged paper, and has an excellent reputation and circulation. The office is fitted with a good steam-power press, two job presses, power paper-cutter, ruling machine, and all the material necessary for doing all ordinary commercial book and blank work.

The *Journal* was established November 1, 1865, by W. O. Ellis. He, in his editorial "salutatory," defines his intended position: refers to the fact of the late war; to his position regarding it; to the desire he entertains for peace:

to the cause of education, which he hopes to see fostered in the town: to the growth of trade and the encouragement of manufactories, and to the general advancement of the city wherein he has cast his lot.

The editor notices the fine weather of that fall: the discharge of the Thirty-third Illinois, at Vicksburg; the granting of 8,000 pardons by the President, and the fact of there being 20,000 still on file. Many other items of State and national news are given: a liberal patronage of advertising appears, and, all in all, the paper evidently was issued after a careful canvass was made.

Some one gives a history of the inception of the Mattoon Business College and Female Seminary, and, through successive numbers, concludes arguments in favor of their firm establishment in the city.

The *Journal* starts out evidently well prepared for work, and shows a disposition to maintain and elevate its standard. Mr. Ellis continued as editor and proprietor until June 23, 1866, when he sold an interest in the paper to Capt. Thomas E. Woods. Two weeks before, the *Journal* was considerably enlarged and improved, showing the year's adventure had been successful. Capt. Woods, in his "salutatory" to the readers of the *Journal*, says he is here again among the people he had formerly known when he conducted the *Gazette*, and later, when he had wielded the pen in the sanctum of the *Charleston Courier*, before that journal, as he thinks, apostatized. He alludes to the fact of his late connection with the war, fairly closed, and avers that, having tried both the pen and the sword, though the former may be "mightier, it is less swift."

The current news of the day are given: a good local column is maintained, while general news appears. Mr. Ellis remains with the paper, Capt. Woods acting as editor.

The *Journal* was run under this arrangement until the fall of 1869, when Capt. Woods purchased the entire interest, and assumed exclusive control. He conducted the *Journal* alone until March 1, 1876, when he associated with himself his brother, Winfield Woods, and the paper was conducted by Woods Brothers until January 1, 1879, when Capt. Woods received an appointment in the Treasury Department, at Washington, and went there. He is still connected with the paper, however, and furnishes much of its editorial matter.

On January 1, 1879, William F. Purtill, who has been connected with the papers of Mattoon as a general printer and foreman for several years, and has been for a long time with the *Journal*, obtained an interest, and now the paper is conducted by Woods & Purtill. It began in 1874 to issue a daily, which it maintains with commendable enterprise, and which is an important factor in the life of Mattoon. It had been run as a tri-weekly two or three years prior to the daily: this was, however, abolished when the daily was founded, and the weekly issue resumed.

The third paper in Mattoon, the *Commercial*, is the outgrowth of the *Radical Republican*, a paper started early in December, 1867, by Mr. Ebenezer

Noyes. When the *Gazette* was sold by Mr. Bostwick to the committee of Democrats, Mr. Noyes determined to establish a strong Republican paper in its stead, purchased materials and opened an office on the north side of Broadway, west of the railroad, in the room now occupied by Squire Robb. He employed Charles Robb as printer, and assumed the editorial charge himself. He made the paper what its name implied, and was not at all afraid to freely express his views. He was assisted by Mr. Chittenden in his editorial work, who had the main control in the business office and as a gatherer of news. James Williams was soon after also engaged in the printing department.

Mr. Chittenden did not remain long in the office, and the entire editorial and reportorial duties devolved upon Mr. Noyes, who took in his sons to aid him. They continued the *Radical Republican* until sometime in 1871, when they sold the paper to Mr. A. Bookwalter, who changed the name to *Commercial*. He continued it until the fall of 1872, when he suspended. He soon after sold the office to Mr. R. Sumerlin & Sons, who moved it to its present location. Their first paper appeared on October 3, 1872. Under their management, the paper was made the organ of the Democratic party, and was continued by them until August, 1876. Mr. Sumerlin sold the paper at this time to a stock company, and went to Florida. The company appointed Mr. A. Sumerlin, who had been in the office with his father, editor and manager, and, under this management, it is still continued. The *Commercial* is a four-page paper, issued weekly, and has a good circulation among its constituents.

The office is very well supplied with material, and a general printing and job office maintained in connection with the paper.

LODGES, ASSOCIATIONS, SOCIETIES, ETC.

MASONIC—Godfrey de Bouillon Commandery K. T., No. 44. Instituted October 28, 1874. First officers: E. A. Thielens, E. C.; F. K. La Fever, Gen.; J. B. Ayer, Capt. Gen. Present officers: Michael Meller, E. C.; G. W. Shaw, Gen.; G. W. Clark, Capt. Gen.; C. G. Weymouth, Recorder. Regular conclave the second and fourth Fridays of each month.

Mattoon Royal Arch Chapter, No. 85. Instituted October 26, 1865. First officers: James M. True, H. P.; S. J. Fisher, K.; W. H. House, S. Present officers: Thomas Davis, H. P.; James Darnell, K.; J. H. Clark, S.; J. J. Ayer, Sec. Meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month, at their hall.

Mattoon Lodge, No. 260, F. & A. M. Instituted in 1858 (oldest Masonic Lodge in town). First officers: N. W. Chapman, W. M.; J. W. Dora, S. W.; J. B. Tayler, J. W.; E. W. True, Treas.; H. C. Rogers, Sec. Present officers: James L. Scott, W. M.; James H. Clark, S. W.; John F. Scott, J. W.; I. Jennings, Treas.; W. A. Bell, Sec. Meets first and third Mondays of each month, at their hall.

Circle Lodge, No. 707. Instituted January 10, 1873. First officers: George Wenlock, W. M.; F. K. La Fever, S. W.; Benjamin S. Capen, J. W.;

William H. Lewis, Sec. Present officers: J. B. Durnell, W. M.; Thomas Davis, S. W.; J. A. Mulford, J. W.; George W. Clark, Sec. Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, at their hall.

Eureka Lodge, No. 13. (Colored Masons.) First officers: Austin Perry, W. M.; Milford Norton, S. W.; James Hunt, J. W.; David Smith, Treas.; Henry Sweet, Sec. Present officers: Austin Perry, W. M.; I. W. Barnes, S. W.; C. Beacham, J. W.; Patrick Williams, Treas.; D. L. May, Sec. Meets first Monday of each month, at Kilner's Block.

Masonic Benevolent Association. (Insurance.) Chartered August 23, 1876. Officers: Joseph H. Clark, Pres.; J. Richmond, Vice Pres.; J. S. Anderson, Sec.; J. R. Tobey, Treas.; J. W. Dora, M. D., Med. Ex. Has at present a membership of —, and is steadily increasing.

ODD FELLOWS—Mattoon Encampment, No. 97. Instituted in 1868. First officers: John Owens, C. P.; J. D. Kilner, S. W.; A. P. Frick, H. P.; Elza McKnight, J. W. Present officers: J. D. Hawes, C. P.; Frank Garthwait, S. W.; J. D. Kilner, H. P.; D. S. Coon, J. W. Membership, over seventy. Meets first and third Fridays of each month, in Kellerman's Building.

Harmony Lodge, No. 551. First officers: F. M. Phipps, N. G.; W. E. Murry, V. G.; W. C. Drish, R. S.; George Goldgart, Treas.; S. A. Campbell, P. Sec. Present officers: John M. Kelley, N. G.; Henry Gochonour, V. G.; Frank K. La Fever, R. S.; A. Spitler, Treas.

Coles County Lodge, No. 260, I. O. O. F. Instituted in 1856 or 1857. Present officers: John Snyder, N. G.; John Soules, V. G.; Oliver Goggin, R. S.; John Birch, Sec.; J. T. Kilner, Treas. Meets every Tuesday evening.

Mattoon German Lodge, No. 414, I. O. O. F. Instituted in 1864. Present officers: John Kelley, N. G.; Henry Gochonour, V. G.; Frank La Fever, Sec.; Abram Spitler, Treas. Meets every Wednesday evening.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—Palestine Lodge, No. 46. Instituted April 7, 1874. First officers: S. A. Campbell, P. C.; R. B. Moore, C. C.; M. E. Boyd, V. C.; R. B. Woolsey, P.; George W. Clark, M. of E.; Frank P. Clark, M. of F.; Ira B. Jackson, K. of R. S.; W. H. Augur, M. of A.; George E. Cartmell, I. G.; John A. M. Scott, O. G. Present officers: S. G. Tiley, P. C.; C. B. Fry, C. C.; J. B. Benefiel, V. C.; Henry Wright, P.; Thomas W. Gaw, M. of E.; William M. Chettle, M. of F.; D. McCaull, K. of R. S.; Thomas McCherry, M. of A.; Anthony Stewart, I. G.; Robert Owenby, O. G. Number of members, fifty. Meets first and third Thursday evenings of each month, at their Castle Hall, West Broadway.

K. of P. ENDOWMENT.—Section, No. 148. Instituted in April, 1874. First officers: Charles B. Fry, President; Robert N. Gray, Vice President; John W. Hanna, Secretary and Treasurer; Henry Wright, Chaplain; W. Patrick, Guide; Henry Gullion, Guard; A. Stewart, Sentinel. Present officers: Charles B. Fry, President; John W. Hanna, Vice President; W. M. Chettle, Secretary and Treasurer; Henry Wright, Chaplain; C. Culson, Guide; Henry

Gullion, Guard; Anthony Stewart, Sentinel. Membership, over twenty-five. Meets first and third Thursday evenings of each month, at K. of P. Hall.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.—Eureka Lodge, No. 598, instituted April 20, 1877, by William Obermeyer, with twenty-nine members. First officers: J. F. Drish, Past Dictator; L. G. Roberts, Dictator; Frank Noyes, Assistant Dictator; J. G. Wright, V. D.; P. B. Lynn, Reporter; R. S. Holding, F. Reporter; R. B. Roberts, Sentinel; A. Danheiser, Guide; George Beacham, Guardian. Present officers: J. G. Wright, Past Dictator; H. M. Coulter, Dictator; S. R. Coddington, V. D.; Lee Schneller, Assistant Dictator; J. L. Matthews, Reporter; A. Danheiser, Fin. Reporter; George Bugh, Treasurer; J. M. Mitchell, Chaplain; B. F. Hays, Guardian; J. B. Ward, Sentinel. Membership, over one hundred. Meet every Monday evening at their hall, East Broadway.

Knights and Ladies of Honor—Alpha Lodge No. 28, instituted in April, 1878. First officers: J. F. Drish, Pro.; Mrs. J. W. Hanna, V. Pro.; L. V. Woods, Sec.; Mrs. W. W. Smith, Fin. Sec.; Mrs. Ira James, Treas. Present officers: L. G. Roberts, Pro.; Mrs. Norvell, V. Pro.; Harry Coulter, Sec.; John Parmalee, Fin. Sec.; Mrs. Vining, Treas. Meets second and fourth Thursdays each month in K. of H. hall.

Excelsior Council R. T. of T.—Instituted January 10, 1879. First and present officers: O. W. Gogin, S. C.; B. W. Hunt, B. C.; W. S. Hinkle, P. C.; T. A. Allison, Sec.; Calvin Moore, Treas.; U. T. S. Rice, Herald; W. J. Stotts, Sentinel. Meets every Friday evening.

W. C. T. U.—Organized June 5, 1878. First officers: Mrs. M. J. Hinkle, Pres.; Mrs. Thomas Clegg, Sec.; Mrs. Lillie Mulford, Cor. Sec.; Mrs. Maggie Duncan, Treas. Meets every Thursday afternoon in their hall. Further particulars of this society, its objects, etc., are given in the history of the city.

ASHMORE TOWNSHIP.

This town is pretty well divided between prairie and woodland, the latter, perhaps, predominating to some extent. Its timber is principally oak, hickory, sugar-maple, and a light scattering of walnut. The township is watered by the main branch of the Embarrass River flowing along its western boundary, together with several smaller streams which have their source in its territory, the most important of which is Pole Cat Creek. The sweet-scented name of this stream was derived, it is said, from the fact that a new-comer first learned upon its classic banks the power and alacrity of that species of feline to defend itself against its enemies. Ashmore is bounded on the north by Oakland Township; on the west by the Embarrass River; on the south and east by Hutton Township and Edgar County, and is much larger than a regular Congressional township. It is a fine agricultural region, and contains many excellent farms. The Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad passes nearly through its center from east to

west, and has been of incalculable benefit to the town. The village of Ashmore, which will be again alluded to in this chapter, is a thriving place, and the shipping point for a large scope of country.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

The first white men who made claims in the territory now embraced in Ashmore were the Dudleys. James Dudley entered land here in 1826. He was originally from New Hampshire, but had been for several years a resident of Edgar County before coming to this section. When he entered land here he put his brother, Guilford Dudley, on it, and Laban Burr, a son of Laban Burr, one of the early settlers of Edgar County, and he remained for several years afterward in that county before coming to his new possessions. Guilford Dudley and Laban Burr were both single men, and kept "bachelor's hall" for several years. Coles County, at the time of which we write, was a part of Clark, and the first frame barn erected in what now comprises both counties, was put up on the Dudley farm about 1830. It was a frame structure, as we have said, of the New England pattern, and after the frame had been "raised," a man of the name of McCracken climbed to the top of it to christen it by name, as he said was the custom down in New England. With all due solemnity, and "in the name of the good people present," he pronounced the name of "Bachelor's Delight and the Pride of the Fair," and then threw away the bottle, though, as our informant expressed it, bottles then were rather scarce. What use they had for a bottle in such a ceremony we are unable to conjecture. The romantic name under which the barn was christened appears a little contradictory, and the latter clause a misnomer, as the household at that time was said to have been a bachelor one. The "raising" of the edifice was quite an event, and men came from the "Big Creek" settlement in Edgar County to assist in the enterprise.

Guilford Dudley, after taking to himself a wife, entered land a short distance from his brother's place, on which he remained until his death several years after. His youngest son, Elbridge Dudley, now occupies the place. Laban Burr eventually married Miss Melissa Sutherland, of Grand View Township, Edgar County, and entered land south of Dudley's, in what is now Hutton Township. James Dudley, mentioned above as the first to enter land in this section, after living a bachelor until the mid-day of life, married a widow lady named Brown. He sold his farm to a man of the name of Olmstead about 1837, and returned to the East. Adam Cox is supposed to have been from Kentucky, and settled in this township in 1826-27. He located near Dudley's, and, after remaining there a number of years, sold out and removed to Jasper County, and finally to Missouri, where he died. He settled in the "Big Creek" neighborhood before coming to this county.

Job W. Brown was born in the old Nutmeg State, but his parents removed to Kentucky when he was ten years old, where they resided several years; then came to Lawrence County, Ill., and, in January, 1825, removed to Walnut

Grove, at that time considered the very outskirts of civilization. In 1838, he, with his father, Jonathan W. Brown, took a contract to build two sections of the Terre Haute & Alton Railroad, which they completed in 1840, and, the same year, he settled in Ashmore Township, on a farm he still owns, and upon which he resided until 1877, when he retired from active labor, and removed into the village of Ashmore, where he at present lives, enjoying a competency won by honest toil. Mr. Brown tells the following story of his "sparking" days: There was living in the neighborhood a family with a grown-up daughter of whom he was rather fond. After a time, the family moved away some distance to the northwest, and he would mount his horse semi-occasionally and ride out to see her. As the country palaces in those times usually consisted of one room, which served as parlor, dining-room, bedchamber, kitchen, etc., "it required a good deal of courage," he said, "to corner his girl under such circumstances," but he "at length got used to it." Upon an observation from us, that, had we lived in those primeval days, we would have done our sparking in the summer time, when, with the fair one of our choice, we might have wandered in the "darkling wood, amidst the cool and silence," or lingered beside the "purling brook, as it meandered over its pebbly bottom," etc., etc., he quietly remarked that "where there was a will there was a way," and that "people in a backwoods country could get used to almost anything."

The severest punishment, he said, that he ever received at school, was given him by his father when going to school to him. The boys and girls were allowed to "sit around the room promiscuously," and "all mixed up together." He was quite a large boy, and one day a pretty little French girl chanced to be sitting next him, when, upon the spur of the moment, he put his arm around her, drew her to him and kissed her—"for her mother." His father did not see the performance, but the titter that ran round the room "gave him away." The old gentleman forced some timid little fellow to tell the cause of the laugh, when he walked him and the little girl out in the middle of the room and compelled him to repeat the operation. He braced himself for the ordeal and went through it like a little man, but he observed that his "heart was not in it as it was the first time."

John Carter, Pearson and John Wiley, John Wright, Thomas Reed, James Wells, John K. Spears, William H. Galbraith, C. L. Duncan, William Woods, Joseph Epperson, Charles D. Phelps and Fountain Turner were from the old Blue-Grass State. Carter was from the Crab Orchard country, and came to Illinois in 1830, arriving in this township on the 13th of April, and settled a short distance east of the present village of Ashmore. He has two sons living—Shelton Carter, in Ashmore Township, and Joseph Carter, in Morgan Township: both are honorable, upright citizens. A daughter married John Austin, and lives on the place where Mr. Carter built his first cabin. Mrs. Joseph Reed is also a daughter, and Mrs. Catharine Young, living in Washington Territory. Mr. Carter died in July, 1841. The Wileys came in 1829, and settled some two or

three miles from the village of Ashmore. Pearson moved to Parker Prairie, and John to Douglas County, where he died. Wright settled near the Wileys, and came about a year afterward. They had all first settled on Big Creek, before coming to this settlement, but had not remained long in that locality. Reed came in 1829, and settled about one and a half miles northeast of the village of Ashmore, and has been dead a number of years. He died on his original settlement, and where his son Caleb Reed now lives. Mrs. Walton, a daughter, lives in the town, and Mrs. Galbraith, another daughter, lives in Hickory Township. James Wells settled about three miles south of the village of Ashmore. His father was a native of Maryland, and removed to Bracken County, Ky., at an early day; was one of the very earliest settlers in that part of the State. James Wells, alluded to above, came here in 1830, and still owns the original place on which he settled, but for a year or two past has been living with his son-in-law, Mr. O'Brien, in the village of Ashmore. John K. Spears was from Jefferson County, near the city of Louisville, and came to this township in 1834, settling near Hitesville. He died in 1838; a son, Dr. A. K. Spears, is living in Charleston. Woods came to Coles County in 1834, and located in the east part of Ashmore Township, and died in 1878. He has but one son living, Thomas Woods, residing on the old homestead. Joseph Epperson settled in the township the same year as Woods, and came from the same county (Madison) in Kentucky. He died in 1850, leaving several children in this part of the country to perpetuate his name. Phelps came in 1830, and settled in Ashmore Township. He had a large family of children, most of whom still live in Coles County. Mr. Phelps died in 1856. Turner settled in the township in 1834, where he still resides, one of the solid men of the county. He and his wife have been living together for more than sixty years, and are hale and hearty for their age. Galbraith came to Coles County in 1830. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, but removed to Kentucky in an early day. He was a soldier and an officer of the Revolutionary war, and served seven years under Washington; was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and one of the guard of that noted prisoner for some time. He removed from Kentucky to Indiana in 1816, and the son above mentioned to Coles County, as noted, in 1830, where he still lives. Coleman L. Duncan, though but a few years in Coles County, has lived just over the line in Clark since 1830, and can give as vivid accounts of the privations of the early settlers as any man now living. He resides with his son-in-law, Dr. Steele, of Ashmore.

Hezekiah Ashmore came from Middle Tennessee, in 1830, and settled in what is now Oakland Township, and, in 1836, removed to this town. It, together with the village of Ashmore, was named for him. Mr. Ashmore landed here with 37½ cents in his pocket, but, realizing that fortune smiles on those who help themselves, he went to work, and, as fast as he accumulated a little money, invested it in land, so that, at the time of his death, he owned

1,600 acres. He was one of the early Justices of the Peace, and one of the County Commissioners for a number of years. He died in 1872, leaving a numerous progeny in the county. William Austin was also from Tennessee, and came to Illinois in 1829. He settled where the village now stands, and, the ground occupied by this thriving little burg was the first land which he cultivated after settling in the neighborhood. His original log cabin is still standing, though its identity is nearly lost in the modern improvements made to it, since it first served to shelter a pioneer family from the inclemencies of the weather. It has been weather-boarded and otherwise improved, and is occupied by Mr. O'Brien. Mr. Austin has been dead a number of years, but has numerous descendants still residing in the county, to perpetuate an honored name. Christopher Sousely is another of the early settlers, and came to this township in 1828. He is still living, but has grown feeble as well as aged, and is waiting in patience for the summons to come. Joseph Henry and his son, Dr. A. M. Henry, Isaac Hill and a Mr. Forrest, were also early settlers, but of them not much could be learned. William Birch came from England, in 1833, and stopped in Pennsylvania, where he spent three years. He occupied an old house near Philadelphia, once the residence of William Penn. In 1836, he came to Illinois, and settled near Hitesville, in this township, and died in April, 1864. He has a son living near Charleston. Enos Barnes came from North Carolina, and settled two miles north of the village of Ashmore. He was a soldier of 1812, and was with Old Hickory, at the battle of New Orleans. He emigrated to Kentucky, where he remained until 1839, when he came to Illinois, as above. His original cabin stood until 1877. He died in 1872; his wife died in 1855, but one or two sons still live in the township. William H. Brown and Thomas W. Hallock were from New York; the latter settled in 1837, and Brown in 1839. Both are still living and are successful farmers.

John Mitchell was a native of the Palmetto State, but had lived successively in Tennessee, Kentucky and Indiana, before immigrating to Illinois. He settled in Coles County, in 1828, in the edge of the Embarrass timber, in Ashmore Township, where he died some fifteen years afterward, and his wife a year later, leaving a family of eight children, only two of whom are now living, William B. Mitchell, in the State of Kansas, and Mrs. Galbraith, wife of James Galbraith, in this township. The condition of the country at the time Mr. Mitchell settled here, is illustrated in the fact that one of his sons, Robert Mitchell, went to Darwin, on the Wabash River, a distance of forty miles, for a marriage license. Rev. S. J. Bovell is a son of one of the pioneer preachers of Illinois. He was born in Washington County, East Tennessee, and came to this county with his mother's family, in 1835. His father was a native of the Old Dominion, and a graduate of Washington College, and, in 1825, received a call to the Presbyterian Church at Paris, Ill., but died in three months after taking charge. His widow removed to Coles, as above noted, and located southwest of Charleston. Mr. Bovell remained on the farm with his mother

until he was twenty years of age, when, after completing his education, he taught in various States, and, in 1861, was licensed to preach, and, at present, is Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in the village of Ashmore.

Elder Peter K. Honn came from Kentucky in 1835, and stopped for a short time in Edgar County, and from there went to Sangamon County, where he remained about six months, working at his trade (blacksmith), after which he came to Coles County and located at Hitesville, in this township, and opened a blacksmith-shop, which he continued for several years. In the mean time he purchased a quarter-section of land, which he improved in connection with his trade of a blacksmith. He eventually abandoned his shop and devoted his attention to his farm, until 1875, when, having accumulated a sufficiency of this world's goods, he retired from active labor, and removed to the village of Ashmore, where he at present lives in the enjoyment of a well-earned competence. Some five years after coming to the county, he was ordained a minister of the Christian Church, and his experience as a pioneer preacher is vast and varied, sometimes bordering on the extremely ludicrous, as is but natural in a backwoods country. With no intentional disrespect to the Gospel (for of it we entertain the profoundest veneration), but as an illustration of the state of the country at that time, and by way of embellishment of dry historical facts, we give some of the experiences of the old soldier of the Cross, as related to us by himself. Upon a certain occasion, when this country was the very center of the backwoods, he and another preacher, whom he denominated Brother E., made a missionary or preaching tour, at the latter's special request, through Clark, Crawford, Jasper and Cumberland Counties, and through the southern part of Coles, to their homes. The stipulation was, that wherever they stopped they should preach alternately. After swinging around the circle into Jasper County, Brother E. informed him that they would stop at Brother So-and-So's to dinner, the leading man of the neighborhood, a pillar of the church in that section, and where, it seems, Brother E. had been before. He told Mr. Honn that they were good people, but not as tidy and neat as they might be, and he would have to harden up a little. Upon their arrival, Mr. Honn found that this nabob lived in a mansion composed of one room, which served all purposes a residence is usually subjected to, and very soon dinner was begun "for the preachers" by a grown-up daughter, while the lady of the mansion sat on one side of the fire-place smoking a cob-pipe, and the lord and master on the other side indulging in a like luxury, the preachers occupying seats in front of the fire, looking on, Mr. Honn admits, with some interest. After a while the girl lifted a pot off the fire, and opened it apparently to see the state of its contents, while the odor was quite strange to him, and he nudged Brother E. and asked him what it was, who replied that it was stewed coon. He at once thought of the hardening-up process, and being a little particular as to his food, was somewhat doubtful as to whether he should enjoy a very hearty dinner or not. He discovered eventually, however, that his stomach was not quite so sensitive as

Brother E.'s. After the coon was cooked to her satisfaction, she brought forth some side pork, very fat, placed it in a skillet and fried the grease all out of it, leaving a pint or so of lard in the skillet. Next she produced a "crock" full of buckwheat batter, which she poured into the skillet (not all at once), and he had noticed that a portion of the hem of some of her undergarments had been torn from its native place and was dangling within an inch or two of the floor, and as she would move about the fire, it would now and then draggle in the frying batter. Brother E. looked at him and he looked at Brother E., and he noticed that the latter had grown rather pale, so that when dinner was announced a little later, he could eat but a few mouthfuls. He kept his eye on Brother E. and, shortly after dinner was over, noticed that he appeared quite uneasy and looked very pale. Finally he rose rather hastily and left the room, and upon following him out, found him behind the house "calling New York" lustily. That evening he had to preach for Brother E.*

He was once called upon to perform a marriage ceremony at the house of one of the well-to-do pioneers. When he arrived at the cabin, he found the bride in waiting, dressed in all the glory of backwoods beauty and fashion, and the groom ditto. Among the "assembled guests" were two very large and ungainly curs, walking about the room with as much liberty as (to use a slang expression) blind dogs in a meat-house. After the marriage, all were invited to a sumptuous dinner, the dogs included: or, if the latter were not invited, they checked it, and went in on their own responsibility. When the repast was well under way, some one dropped a bone, or threw it down to the dogs for the purpose of creating a little excitement. If for the latter purpose, they succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations. They clinched in battle (the dogs) with savage ferocity, rolled under the table growling, biting and chewing each other generally. Said Mr. Honn? "And what did the fair bride, faint? Not much. But sprang on to a chair, and in a high state of excitement, clapping her delicate (?) hands, she yelled at the top of her voice, 'sick 'em! sick 'em! sick 'em!'" After the guests succeeded in separating the dogs, dinner was finished in peace and quiet.

One other episode from Mr. Honn's pioneer experience, and we will pass on. A young man of the neighborhood, who was addicted to sowing wild oats with a profuse hand, finally concluded to marry and settle down, and to this end, succeeded in persuading a girl living some miles away, to unite her fortunes with his. The mother of the bridegroom elect, who was a highly respectable lady, thinking or at least hoping, that marriage would work a reformation in her wayward son, had exerted herself to bring about the union, and had prepared a wedding feast for the occasion. He had brought the girl to his mother's, where the marriage was to take place, and all things being in readiness, he posted off to Charleston for the documents that were to bind together

"Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one."

*As it happened it was Brother E.'s time to preach, but his dinner had souped him that he could not come to time.

But at Charleston the devil tempted him, or perhaps he met with some of his old chums, got drunk, and finally got in jail, where he was detained two or three days in "durance vile." When set at liberty, he struck out for home, came by Mr. Honn's, and asked him to go to his mother's with him as he was going to be married, and wanted him to tie the nuptial knot. Thinking the fellow was jesting, he demurred, as it was then getting dusk, but he stoutly asserted that he was in earnest, so Mr. Honn said, "Well, you show me the marriage license and give me a dollar, and I will submit to being fooled, and will go with you." To this he assented, paying over the last dollar he had, and Mr. Honn mounted his horse and away they went. Upon arriving, the house was dark, and everybody apparently abed. Mr. Honn told him that did not look much like a wedding, but he said it was all right. When they went in they found all abed, sure enough. A married daughter was living with the old lady, and into the room where she was in bed, he was conducted by the young man, handed a chair and asked to take a seat. The expectant bridegroom inquired of his sister where the girl was, calling her by name, and was informed that she was sleeping in the next room. "I'll bring her out," said i. e. Mr. Honn sitting by all this time, taking in the ludicrous position in which he was placed. The young man went in where the girl was in bed, and for a long time he heard them in earnest conversation, he begging her to get up and be married, and she refusing. She told him he had "gone back on her," that she had sent her clothes home and had nothing to wear (unwittingly quoting Flora McFlimsey) but an old, dirty calico dress. But as it usually turns out, the stronger prevailed over the weaker vessel, and she agreed to "get up and get married," provided his sister would loan her a dress. This modest request being granted, she arose, arrayed herself in her sister-in-law's cas was soon to be "good clothes," the knot was tied. The pair was spliced, and the officiating minister returned to his home, with a consciousness that, if he had earned his dollar, he had at least enjoyed the earning of it.

THE NOBLE RED MAN.

In common with other portions of the country, this section was at one time in possession of the Indians, and these forests the hunting-grounds of "ye noble red men." They were plenty here long after the whites began settlements in the country. We have heard of no outrages committed by them in this immediate vicinity on the white people, but elsewhere in this history, is told how "war's fierce conflict raged," and battles are described that were fought on the "sacred soil" of Coles County, between the savages and their pale-faced enemies. But these events belong not to this chapter. Mr. J. W. Brown, mentioned among the early settlers of this township, gives us the following Indian experience: An Indian settlement, adjacent to his father's, was under the administration of a chief named Ka-Nee-Kuck, a fine-looking specimen of the "noble red man," somewhat intelligent and very religious. He sometimes

tried to preach, would go into a trance and see visions, which he would detail to his people. In his tribe was a warrior whose mind had lost its balance, and he was at times dangerously crazy. On one occasion he was shown some pictures of Bible scenes, among them a serpent representing the devil. Upon looking at the frightful picture, a shudder appeared to thrill his entire frame, and, seizing a rifle, he shot an Indian named Black Beaver dead in his track, before he could be restrained, or before any one seemed to realize his intention. The chief, Ka-Nee-Kuck, with a deputation, came to Mr. Brown's father, Jonathan W. Brown, for his opinion as to what ought to be done with a man under such circumstances. Mr. Brown explained to them that the man was not responsible for the deed, as he was insane and ignorant of the great crime he had committed, and they should properly secure him to prevent a repetition of the deed. They took him to a grove of timber and tied him to a tree, but with the inordinate cunning, common to crazy people, he succeeded in making his escape. Black Beaver, the man killed, was buried in Mr. Brown's pasture, but, in that early day, as well as in the present age of refinement, the graves of the dead were not always left in undisturbed repose, and the body of Black Beaver was resurrected (it was supposed by a medical student named Smith to promote the cause of science. These Indian scenes are all long past, and the very existence of Indians in this country is almost forgotten. Very few are living who remember them from personal knowledge. They have faded away in the mists of the past, just as the pioneer's hut, with its yawning fire-place extending across one end, its puncheon floor, and its cracks chinked and daubed with mud, have passed away. These old relics of the by-gone days, and the ox-teams, the old barshare and Cary plows, the scythe and cradle, and the reaping-hook will soon be nothing more than fire-side tales. As we view the flying railroad train, the patent reapers and mowers, the plows now in use, the magnificent residences dotting the plain, and the beautiful villages scattered here and there, we are forced to acknowledge that the strides of invention and improvement of the past fifty years have far exceeded the wildest stretch of human calculation, and we turn from contemplating the world's progress, to muse on what the next half a century may produce.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, STORES, ETC

The first schoolhouse in the township was built on the hill near "Pole Cat Bridge," about 1832-33, and was the usual type of the backwoods schoolhouse, viz., built of round logs, covered with clapboards, chinked and daubed with mud, the fire-place taking up one end of the building, a puncheon floor—sometimes mother earth furnished the floor. This was the ordinary temple of learning in those days, and the school commonly consisted of a dozen or so dirty urchins, presided over by an old-fogy schoolmaster, as represented in the following lines:

Old Master Brown brought his ternle down,
 And his face looked angry and red.
 'Go, seat you there, now, Anthony Blair,
 Along with the girls,' he said.

"Then Anthony Blair, with mortified air,
 With his head down on his breast,
 Took his penitent seat, by the maiden sweet,
 That he loved, of all, the best.
 "And Anthony Blair seemed whimpering there,
 But the rogue only made believe;
 For he peeped at the girls with the beautiful curls,
 And ogled them over his sleeve." *

The first school taught in Ashmore Township was by a man named Foster, before building the schoolhouse above named. Who first taught in the house mentioned, our informant had forgotten. The educational facilities have increased, however, since the days of these old-time schools, in proportion to the increase and improvement in everything else. The town is advantageously laid out in school districts, elegant and comfortable houses erected, competent teachers employed and the cause of education liberally supported.

Rev. Isaac Hill is supposed to have preached the first sermon in Ashmore Township. He and his son, I. B. Hill, were among the early settlers of the county, and the elder Hill was a local preacher. Rev. John Steele was another of the early preachers, and is further alluded to in the history of Hitesville. Elder P. K. Honn is also one of the pioneer preachers of the town. The only church edifice in the township outside of the villages and hamlets, is Enon Missionary Baptist Church, in the southern part. It is quite an elegant brick edifice, and cost between \$2,000 and \$2,500, and was erected in 1875. It was dedicated by Rev. Mr. Riley (now of Paris) soon after its completion. The first Pastor was Rev. Mr. Thornton; the present one is Rev. A. Jones, and the society numbers about fifty members. Its numbers have been considerably lessened by death and removals. A flourishing Sunday school is maintained during the summer, but is usually disbanded at the beginning of the winter season. Other church history is more fully given in that of the villages.

The first stores in the town will be mentioned in the history of the villages and hamlets, as will many other points generally occurring in the township histories. The first regular blacksmith in the town of Ashmore was Peter K. Honn, one of the early settlers, and who opened a shop at Hitesville soon after coming to the settlement. John Carter was a blacksmith, but did not follow it as a regular business, and when Honn opened a shop, quit it altogether. The first death in the settlement it is supposed was a child of Adam Cox's, and occurred about 1831. It was buried in the grave-yard laid out near Mr. Wells', and was the first occupant of that little city of the dead. The first marriage and the first birth are alike forgotten, but that "such have been," the present population stands as incontrovertible evidence.

VILLAGE OF ASHMORE.

Ashmore is situated on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, about seven miles east of Charleston. It was surveyed and laid out February 14, 1855, by

For a truthful application of these lines, the reader is referred to "Uncle Jabez" Brown, who can give a somewhat similar experience.

H. J. Ashmore and James D. Austin, and for the former of whom it was named. The entire village stands on the original Austin farm; Ashmore had bought out some of the Austin heirs, and hence owned a part of the land when the village was laid out. The first store was opened by John Hogue, on the laying out of the place. McAllister & Ashmore, who had a store on the road, half a mile southwest of the town "before it was," moved their store to the new village, and became the second house of the kind in Ashmore. Van Dyke & Hogue put up the first dwelling in the little village. The first blacksmith-shop was kept by William English. The Waters boys started a wagon-shop about the same time. The first mill in the village was built by J. A. Brown in 1856, and was burned some three or four years afterward. A brother of Brown's was the first railroad agent at Ashmore. The present mill was built by Clement & Fish, about 1866. It stands near the railroad track, just east of the station, is a frame building, with two runs of buhrs and does a good business. It is owned at present by Chris Miller, an efficient man, who thoroughly understands the milling business. The first tavern was kept by H. J. Ashmore, is still standing and kept at present by A. B. McDavid. The village boasts of another hotel, the Franklin House, kept by John Franklin. The first post office was established on the laying out of the village, with Thomas O'Brien as Postmaster. Elias Monroe represents Uncle Sam in the post office department here at present. The first schoolhouse was built in 1857-58, and was a kind of partnership affair with the religious people. It was finally purchased for school purposes, and so used until the building of the present edifice. Washington Boyer and Charles P. Scott were the first teachers in the village, but which one has the honor of teaching the first school cannot be ascertained. Prof. R. H. Chase is Principal of the school at present, and Miss Roma Carter, assistant teacher. The present fine brick schoolhouse was built in 1871, is two-stories high and cost about \$3,000.

A summary of the business of Ashmore presents the following showing: four general stores—Zimmerman & Monroe, F. M. Waters, Waters Brothers & Davis and J. R. Snyder; three grocery stores—Joshua Rickets, Peter Shleppy and George O'Brien; two drug stores—A. F. Robertson and W. R. Comstock; five physicians—Drs. Van Dyke, Steele, Robertson, Hobart and Honn; one hardware store—Austin, Brown & Kimball, who also handle lumber, furniture and agricultural implements; stoves and tinware, J. A. Brown; shoe-shop, J. H. Poulson; harness-shop, James C. Coulson; marble-shop, Charles E. Cox; four blacksmith-shops—Charles W. Waters (both wood and iron), P. B. Parcell, John Mell and Woodworth & Ault; two wood-shops—Thomas Kincade and O. D. Stoddert. It is a flourishing little village, with a set of wide-awake, energetic business men. In addition to the above business directory, there is a grain warehouse, which does quite a business. Considerable grain is shipped from this point, mostly however, by the merchants of the place, who buy in a small way. A good deal of stock, cattle and hogs, is also shipped from this station.

THE CHURCHES.

The village of Ashmore boasts of three very stylish church edifices, viz., Methodist Episcopal, Cumberland Presbyterian and Old-School Presbyterian. The first religious society organized in the village, or now located in the village, was the Methodist. It was originally organized in the neighborhood in 1831, by Rev. Joseph Henry, a local preacher, with the following members: Dr. West and wife, C. Sousely and wife, Joseph McIntire and wife, Robert Modrell and wife, J. H. Modrell and wife, Matthew McLain and wife, James Hubanks and wife, William Austin, Sr., and his daughters, Frances and Mahala, Samuel P. Burr, George Modrell, Margery Modrell, Sarah Hubanks, Ruth Clark, Jennie Clark and Elizabeth Clark, and perhaps some others. The name of the first preacher, or circuit-rider, was Rev. Mr. Rhimon. The first church was built in 1869, in the village, and cost about \$2,500. About 1838, in conjunction with the Presbyterians, they built a log church some two miles west of the village, which they used for a number of years. This log church, school-houses and settlers' cabins were their places of worship, until the building of their church in Ashmore, and the organization has been kept up ever since first established in 1831. The present membership is thirty-five, and J. A. Burke, Pastor. The first Sabbath school was organized in 1831, by Methodists and Presbyterians, William Austin and James Hite, Superintendents, and has been run as a union school ever since, until last summer, when the Methodists organized a separate school. It numbers about eighty or ninety scholars, with L. C. Fell, Superintendent.

Hebron Church, of the Old-School Presbyterians, was organized on the 19th June, 1841, by a committee appointed by Palestine Presbytery, consisting of Revs. Isaac Bennett and James Reasoner, and Ruling Elders J. Balch and William Collom. The original members who went into the organization were Robert Brooks, Mary Brooks, James H. Bovell, Jane M. Bovell, Alfred J. L. Brooks, Mary Brooks, Robert A. Brooks, Samuel Hogue, Letitia Hogue, Sarah Moffett, James Moffett, Thomas C. Mitchell, Isabella A. Mitchell, Margaret J. Mitchell and Cynthia Moffett. The first Ruling Elders were Thomas C. Mitchell and Robert Brooks. Rev. Isaac Bennett preached occasionally for the Church for one year. He was succeeded by Rev. John McDowell, who preached twice a month for two years, beginning in May, 1842. Rev. John Steele was stated supply for the Church from 1844 to 1849, giving it one-half of his time. He was succeeded by Rev. Joseph A. Jarns in February, 1849, who supplied the pulpit for two years. From 1851 to 1855, Rev. James Cameron, who lived in Charleston, preached occasionally. For the next ten years, from 1855 to 1865, various ministers were connected with the church as stated supplies, giving it a part of their time from their other charges in the following order: Revs. John McDole, A. J. Cameron, R. A. Mitchell, James A. Allison, H. I. Venable and Nathaniel Williams. In October, 1865, Rev.

S. J. Bovell was called to the charge as stated supply, and has without any interruption continued to hold this relation up to the present time. Since its organization, 160 persons have been received into membership, about 60 now constituting the membership, the depletion being caused by death and removals. Only three of the original members are now living, viz., A. J. L. Brooks, James Moffett and Letitia Hogue. I. S. Wright, I. M. Moffett, T. J. Bull and A. J. L. Brooks are the Ruling Elders. The first church-building was located two miles west of the village of Ashmore, near the former residence of James Galbraith, and was a log structure, and built in connection with the Methodists. In 1867, a neat and commodious church-building was erected in the village, at a cost of \$3,800, but the organization still retained the name of Hebron, and was known as Hebron Church, under the care of Mattoon Presbytery. The church was dedicated on the 20th of October, 1867. The history of the Sabbath school is similar to that of the Methodist Church above given, and was a union school with that church until the past summer, when the school was divided.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in 1858, under the ministerial charge of Rev. James Ashmore, who was the first regular Pastor. The church was commenced in 1866 and completed the following year. It is an elegant brick edifice and cost about \$7,500, and is under the pastoral charge of Rev. A. B. McDavid, with a membership of about one hundred and twenty-five. H. J. Ashmore, one of the benevolent citizens of Ashmore, contributed to the building of this church edifice \$3,500. While it was in process of erection, the agent of the Cumberland Presbyterian College at Lincoln, Ill., came to the village, and hearing of Mr. Ashmore's liberality, called on him to know how much interest he wanted in the Lincoln College. "Two hundred dollars," replied Mr. Ashmore, and paid over the money. A Sunday school was organized by this church in 1860, and has an average attendance of 120, under the superintendence of O. F. Ashmore.

Ashmore Lodge, No. 390, was organized in the fall of 1863, with the following charter members, viz.: A. N. Graham, W. P. Ferris, Caleb Reed, Hamilton Bennett, J. A. Brown, M. W. Barnes, John Campbell, O. D. Hawkins, W. S. Vanmeter, W. N. Young and Robert Boyd, of whom the following were the first set of officers: W. S. Vanmeter, Worshipful Master; A. N. Graham, Senior Warden; Caleb Reed, Junior Warden; John Campbell, Treasurer; M. W. Barnes, Secretary; W. P. Ferris, Senior Deacon; W. N. Young, Junior Deacon, and Robert Boyd, Tiler. The present roll of officers are: P. B. Parcell, Worshipful Master; W. R. Comstock, Senior Warden; John Woodworth, Junior Warden; P. M. Shleppy, Treasurer; L. C. Fell, Secretary; W. E. Franklin, Senior Deacon; Christian Miller, Junior Deacon, and I. N. Moon, Tiler, with the names of twenty-nine members on the records.

The village of Ashmore was incorporated April 19, 1867, and the following Trustees elected to look after its welfare: Jacob A. Brown, Thomas O'Brien,

William Bass, William P. Ferris and A. F. Robertson. The Board organized by electing Jacob A. Brown and A. F. Robertson, Clerk. The present Board is as follows, viz.: Adam Coon, President, and Thomas O'Brien, William T. March, William L. Cox, Thomas Austin and John G. Parker. J. O. Brown is Clerk, A. F. Robertson, Police Magistrate, and Thomas W. Hogue, Town Marshal.

VILLAGE OF HITESVILLE.

Hitesville is an old village, or would be, if still in existence, but it has passed away, "among the things that were." It was laid out April 15, 1835, by James Hite, for whom it was named, and who appears to have been an enterprising citizen. At one time, it was quite a village, with stores, shops, and every appearance of becoming a town. But, railroads passing near, new villages have sprung into being, which have literally swallowed up Hitesville, leaving scarce a trace to tell where it stood. At an early day, a Presbyterian Church was organized at Hitesville, by Rev. John Steele. The church was built almost entirely by Mr. Hite, the neighbors contributing but a small amount of the means toward its erection. Hite finally moved away, sold the church, which was converted into a dwelling, and used as such for awhile, and then torn down. Prior to its discontinuance as a church, however, the Christian denomination organized a church, and erected a building at this place, about 1840. It soon became too small for the increasing membership: was sold, and a larger one built during the late war, at a cost of \$2,500, and is a handsome frame building. Its present membership is something over 100, and has, since its organization, numbered 200 members, but has been thinned out by death and removals. The present Pastor is Elder James Steele, but Elder P. K. Horn has been the minister in charge of it almost from its organization, until age compelled him to retire from active labors. This is about all there is left to tell where Hitesville once stood.

St. Omer was never laid out as a village, but at one time was a collection of perhaps half a dozen houses, a store, post office, blacksmith-shop, etc. The Ashmores opened a store at the place many years ago, and a man named Hogue kept one on the road, about half a mile from St. Omer, at the same time. But, like Hitesville, and from a similar cause, St. Omer has disappeared. A church and two or three dwellings are all that is left. The church belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterians, and is one of the pioneer church organizations of Coles County. The society was originally organized in a schoolhouse near the present village of Ashmore, with thirty-seven members, on the 30th of May, 1842. John Mitchell, William Austin, Sr., and Alexander Montgomery were the first elders. Though originally organized near Ashmore, its membership was largely of St. Omer, and the church-building was erected at the latter place, about 1857, at a cost of \$1,200, not including the lot on which it stands. It is a frame building, 30x40 feet, with a membership at present of about one hundred, under the pastoral charge of Rev. A. B. McDavid. Its

aggregate membership since organization is about three hundred and seventy. The present Elders are John Dollar, Josiah Bitner, J. Keran, Daniel Wicker and Milton W. Barnes; the latter is the Clerk of the Board. The deacons are Joseph W. Bitner and John F. Childress.

POLITICS AND WAR.

Ashmore village and township, taken together, are Republican in politics. The war record of the town is good. In all of our little "scrimmages," Ashmore has participated, to a greater or less extent. The war of 1812, the Black Hawk war of 1832, the Mexican war, and our last unpleasantness, all had representatives from this section, and even one or two soldiers in the Revolutionary struggle afterward wandered to this region. In our last war, the great rebellion, many of the citizens shouldered their muskets and offered themselves to their country. The following are among the enlistments from this township so far as we have been able to gather them: Dr. A. F. Steele, Company C, Sixty-second Illinois Infantry; Nathaniel Davis, Company H, Third Missouri Cavalry, as Sergeant; William T. Moore, Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-third Indiana (100 days); Elias Moore, Company H, Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteers; F. M. Waters, One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, as Chief Musician; Joshua Rickets entered J. W. Bissell's Engineer Regiment of the West, as private, and was promoted to Second and then First Lieutenant, served twenty months, and resigned; William C. Kimball, Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Volunteers; Sidney Epperson, Company H, Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, promoted to Quartermaster; Rhodes Epperson, Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers; Martin Turner, Company —, One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, killed in battle of Perryville; Thomas J. Bull, Company C, — Iowa Cavalry; Adon Wiley, Company E, Seventy-ninth Illinois Volunteers. There were, perhaps, many others from the township, but we have been unable to learn their names.

PLEASANT GROVE TOWNSHIP.

This township is the middle one in the southern tier of townships in the county. It is a little irregular in shape, being bounded on the east by the Embarrass River, which follows a southern course, slightly inclining westward. The township is eleven sections long and four wide. This will give it forty-four sections, or 28,160 acres. As a part of the eastern sections are, however, in Hutton Township, there is probably not that amount of land by two thousand acres. The land is, in the main, excellent for farming purposes. It originally was nearly all covered with a dense growth of good timber, hence the township is among the earliest settled in the county. The only prairie of any size is one known by the very unclassical name of "Goose-Nest Prairie." It was probably

a fine-looking piece of country to the eyes of the first white man who saw it; but whether he gave it that name from finding a goose's nest there, or from its fancied resemblance to that repository of goose eggs, or whether he had been a classic student in his day, and had read of the fabled goose which laid a golden egg every day, and made it so valuable, is a matter of some difference of opinion. Some say the primeval white man here looked upon the scene spread out before him and exclaimed, "This is the very goose nest." Others affirm he found a goose's nest here, and hence the name. If any of our readers care to pursue the subject to its end, and settle the point, we refer them to several old residents in the "Goose Nest" whom they can examine, and with whom they can argue the point. Which of the three origins is correct matters but little now; one thing is certain, that name, so illustrative of the disposition of frontier life, will always stay.

The timber originally found in this township, much of which yet remains, is composed of all varieties indigenous to this part of Illinois. The most valuable is now nearly all gone, that remaining consisting of a more common kind, and used chiefly for fire-wood and fencing. As much of this abounds, but little, if any, coal is used in the township.

No streams of water traverse this part of the county, save a few small tributaries of the Embarrass and Muddy Creek. The largest is the little Indian Creek, which rises in Section 36, in La Fayette Township, and flows southeasterly almost entirely through Pleasant Grove. It has one small affluent, rising in Section 3. Neither the main creek nor its branch is of a size to be of any practical use, save drainage. Two little creeks flow southward through the western part of the township, affording, like the Little Indian, a partial drainage to that part of country. The principal one is known as Big Muddy, from the character of its waters. Near it was an early settlement in this part of Coles County. The main surface of Pleasant Grove Township is somewhat undulating in appearance. There is not much wet land to be found in its borders. A few swamps are here and there to be seen, but these admit of easy drainage, and will, in time, all be brought under cultivation.

On Section 23, in this township, exists a natural curiosity. On a spot of ground, covering about one-half acre in extent, are ten springs, each sending forth a stream of remarkably cold water, highly impregnated with different medicinal qualities. What is strange, is that no two springs are alike in the quality of water they emit. One spring will be highly impregnated with carbonate of soda, while near it will be another impregnated with iron, another with chloride of sodium, and so on—as many different waters as there are springs. As all are medicinal in their qualities, many persons resort here for the cure of various diseases which these waters are supposed to benefit. Indeed, many are bettered by coming here, and it is the intention to fit up a place, so that accommodations can be furnished those desiring to come. The springs are now owned by Dr. Hallbrook, who keeps, temporarily, many patients in his

house, near the springs. The place evidences being a favorite resort of the Indians, as a great abundance of relics of these aboriginal inhabitants are found here.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

"Then, looking eastward o'er the plain,
I saw a slowly-moving train
Of objects coming, far away,
Like schooners floating on the bay

"Their whitened sails were neatly spread,
And slowly on their course they sped.
As, westward still they kept their way,
Toward the setting orb of day."

The picture presented by Mr. George Balch of the coming of the emigrant, in the above lines, is vividly true of the arrival of the first settlers to Central Illinois. No railways then existed in the great West. Indeed, they were only known in the East, and were more dreaded in England, where they began, than liked. They were then in crude infancy, and were not thought of in the West. Hence, the picture of their "whitened sails neatly spread," as the wagons of the pioneers came Westward, is not in the least overdrawn. They came chiefly from the South—from Tennessee, Kentucky and Alabama—as the sequel shows in the mention of each one.

Emigrants coming from these various Southern localities, at that day, generally converged at a point on the Ohio River, at or below Louisville. From there they came north, through Western Indiana, to Vincennes, the oldest settlement on the Wabash. From this place, sometimes they came directly west to their various localities, or went on north to Terre Haute, and from that place went to their chosen homes. Sometimes, however, they went on down the "beautiful river," on flatboats, to old Shawneetown, where they disembarked, reloaded their goods and themselves into their wagons, and came north to Carmi or Mount Carmel: from either of which places they could find routes northward. While on the way, they encamped wherever night overtook them, generally making some grove of trees and stream of water their halting-places. Mr. Balch in his poem, from which two verses are already quoted, further describes their mode of camp-life. We subjoin it, as better descriptive of that scene than anything we have found:

"Four hundred miles behind them lay
Their native land, so far away—
Their childhood's home, their place of birth,
Their father's and their mother's hearth.

"Before them stretched the boundless West,
In all its native grandeur dressed;
Where, fresh from the Almighty's hand,
There lay a second Promised Land

- " But now the sun, adown the west,
In crimson clouds was robed for rest ;
While in the east, with hidden sheen,
The Goddess of the Night was seen,
- " Too modest to unveil her light
Until her lord had passed from sight.
The weary day being almost spent,
The pilgrims halt and pitch their tent.
- " Beside a limpid, babbling rill,
With shady groves along the hill
Where savage bands, in other days,
Had seen their sparkling camp-fire blaze ;
- " And round it danced in savage glee
Like beasts, as wild, like birds, as free.
But as they now far west had fled,
The pilgrims had no foes to dread.
- " Their jaded steeds were loosed, at will
To crop the herbage from the hill ;
Their sparkling camp-fire's cheerful light
Kept back the gathering shades of night,
- " Which drew their sable curtains round
The pilgrims' lonely camping-ground.
While cheerful chats and cheering song
Soon whiled a pleasant hour along
- " In which their meal had been prepared,
And by each one was gladly shared.
Then, ere the pioneers retire,
They gather round their cheerful fire,
- " And talk of scenes in other years,
Of rising hopes and boding fears,
Of childhood's happy hours, now fled,
Of once loved friends, who now are dead,
- " Of kindred dear, they left behind
When starting west, new homes to find.
In fancy saw the schoolhouse still,
As once it crowned their college hill,
- " While in its shady groves they strayed,
And 'hide-and-seek' in fancy played ;
Or gathered round their grape-vine swing
And heard their comrades' voices ring.
- " Those comrades too, had left their plays—
Forever gone their childhood days—
And now, with trusty sword and shield,
Like them were on life's battle-field.
- " Some talked of 'mother's' earnest prayer ;
Some of 'father's' anxious care :
These, too, they feared they ne'er would meet
This side the 'city's golden street.'

- " The little church, to them so dear,
Engaged their thoughts and claimed a tear;
They prayed that God would bless the place
Where first they tasted of his grace.
- " They called to mind their pastor's care,
His counsel wise, and faithful prayer;
Rejoicing that they had a friend
Whose prayers for them would still ascend
- " To God, who, though enthroned on high,
Will hear the lowly when they cry.
And now to Him their thoughts are turned,
While in their hearts for Him they yearned :
- " For man is sure, when left alone,
To think of God, and heaven and home.
But darker grew the shades of night,
The evening star had passed from sight,
- " The Pleiades shone from on high
Like sparkling gems set in the sky :
While higher still Orion swung,
And sweeter evening's anthems sung.
- " And there, around that lone camp-fire,
Before the pioneers retire,
They bow beneath the solemn grove
And chant to God these lines of love.
- " With heart and voice, and bended knee,
Our Father, God, we come to Thee;
No temple built by human skill,
No ritual made by human will,
Have we to bring.
- " Our hearts shall be Thy temple home,
Where Thou shalt reign, and Thou alone;
And in these temples built for praise,
Our humble notes of song we raise,
Thy love to sing
- " We praise Thee for Thy constant care;
For grace, the ills of life to bear;
For strength to help us on our way,
And bread of life from day to day,
Which we partake.
- " And now, we give ourselves to Thee,
Oh, keep Thy trusting children free !
And guard us through the shades of night,
And wake us with the morning light,
For Jesus' sake.
- " Thus trusting on a Sovereign Lord,
They rose from off the grassy sward,
And soon retired to peaceful rest,
With naught but love within each breast.

"Their jaded steeds rest on the hill,
Their tinkling bell is hushed and still,
And silence reigns throughout the earth,
Like that which reigned before its birth."

Mr. Balch continues in this poem to note the rise in the morning of the pioneers: their search for a home: their success in finding one in a forest through which a stream courses its way, and the erection of their cabin-home. It is very strikingly portrayed, and speaks well for his native genius. Had he had the advantages of an education, he would take rank with many writers widely known. As it is, we understand he intends publishing a volume of his poems, in which the remainder of the poem we quote will appear. Its length precludes further quotation in our pages.

Just who was the first settler in Pleasant Grove—often called Pleasant Prairie—is now hard to determine. Mrs. Chowning states that her father, John Gordon, came to the Kickapoo settlement in 1826, and the next year, she thinks in the spring, he moved down to Pleasant Grove, where she is now living. There he found an unfinished log cabin, built by an old Baptist preacher, called "Daddy" Barham. This cabin Mr. Gordon completed and used as a residence. Others, however, differ from this statement. Some assert that the first settlement was made in this township in 1827, by Isaac Fancher and Buck Houchin, near the head of Muddy Point Creek. This is the generally accepted view, and is given as true by Capt. Adams in his Centennial Address. Still, others claim that Jack Price came here prior to Fancher or Houchin, and that to him belongs the honor. From a pretty close investigation of the subject we are inclined to the opinion given by Capt. Adams. The weight of testimony is in favor of Fancher and Houchin. Price must have followed them closely, however, and may have been with them.

It is likely that these persons are all that settled in this township that year. If they brought their families as Mr. Gordon did, there were four settlers and four pioneer homes in the township that fall.

The next year, Mr. Joseph Glenn, then a young man, visited this settlement. After satisfying himself as to its desirableness, he determined to locate. He informed Mr. George Balch afterward, that when he came here, there were five families in this settlement, and that he thought no others existed in the township. He says Dorcas Tulley, who lived near the south line of the county where John T. Jones now resides, was among the number. He also mentions Mr. Fancher. He named all of them, but the names have escaped Mr. Balch's memory. Those that we have mentioned would make just this number, and are, probably, the families Mr. Glenn referred to. Mr. Glenn lived here until a short time since, when his death occurred. He was rather widely known, and was blessed with an excellent memory. It is to be regretted now that he did not write down for preservation his recollections of the days he first lived here, and the events passing at the time. He, like many another, did not realize their value, and thus much of the early history of this part of Illinois is lost.

Mr. Glenn went to Lawrence County in the fall of 1829. He married Ellen Reynolds in 1830 or 1831, who was born in Illinois in 1808 or 1809, and is yet living. She is one of the oldest native-born citizens in this county. Mr. Glenn's farm was long known as the "Glenn Place," and was brought by its owner to a high state of cultivation.

In the spring of 1829, quite a number of settlers came. "Goose-Nest Prairie" was settled this spring by Rev. Daniel Barham, "Daddy" Barham, already referred to, and his sons John and Nathan, and Thomas Barker, who erected the first cabins there. If these were the first cabins built by the good minister, then the statement that he erected a cabin near the Gordon grave-yard in 1827, or before, is evidently an error by a year or two. As there is now no one left who lived through this time and is cognizant of it all, in all its details, it is extremely difficult to settle the point of the first settler. Rev. Barham was an efficient Baptist minister, and labored earnestly in his Master's calling, and may have been here as early as Mrs. Chowning thinks: but, from the best testimony we are able to gather, it is two years later, *i. e.*, in 1829. "The same spring that 'Daddy' Barham, his sons and Mr. Barker came," says Capt. Adams. "Michael Taylor and son, Elijah, John and Patrick Gordon and Dow Goodman located in the 'Goose Nest.'" This is further proof that Mrs. Chowning's father came in 1829, instead of 1827.

The first settlement on Indian Creek was made this same year. At the head of this creek, was an old Indian camping-ground, evidencing use in many generations past. It was a convenient spot for pasturage and water, and, as such, was regarded favorably by the pioneers. It is in the north and northeast part of the township, and may be considered the third settlement in the township. Its pioneers were Zeno Campbell, Gershom, William and Thomas Balch, who, as stated, located in 1829.

This same year, the Muddy Point settlement was augmented by the arrival of Joseph Glenn, Daniel Edson, Daniel Beals and his two sons, Oliver and Jesse, and William Dryden and Alfred Balch, who came to view the country. The next year, William Gamuill and his sons Andrew and Samuel, and sons-in-law, A. Balch and Isaac Odell, also Abner Johnston, whose son is now President of the First National Bank at Charleston, came to Indian Creek and Muddy Point settlements. The year before, Jesse Fuller and his family came from Virginia and bought the farm now known as the "Sell" place. Mr. Fuller remained here until his death. Mr. Theron E. Balch located with his family this season, also. Mr. Balch became a very prominent man in his time. He was the first school-teacher in the township, was a firm friend of religion and was one of the best men in the pioneer days of the community. He arrived with his family in October, and settled in the timber, near the "Goose-Nest Prairie." Here he built him a small pole cabin, and during this winter, it is thought, taught the pioneer school in the township, in a small pole cabin, in Muddy Point settlement, near where the Cumberland Presbyterian Church is now situated. He and his

wife were strong Abolitionists, liberating their slaves in the South before they came, bringing some with them. Mr. Balch was one of the earliest adherents to that party, and is said to have been one of the first seven men to vote that ticket. Mrs. Balch is yet living in Wisconsin, eighty-six years of age, blind and deaf. She has been a most remarkable woman in her time. She lives with one of her daughters, and has with her one of her liberated woman slaves, who is almost as old as her mistress.

The reader will observe that quite a number of persons located in the first two years of the settlements here. As many of them belonged to the Cumberland and Regular Presbyterian Churches, they united in August, 1830, and formed a Presbyterian Church under the care of the Old-School body—as it would be better known by that name—and began to hold services. As immigration was rapid during the next three or four years, however, a Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized, and those professing that creed drew off from the other Church as soon as this opportunity afforded them a chance to join a church of their own choice.

On the 19th of November following the organization of the Church at Indian Creek, the settlement in Pleasant Grove was joined by a colony of sixteen grown persons and eleven children from Bedford County, Tenn., about fifty miles south of the city of Nashville. They came, like their predecessors, in the old Virginia wagons, drawn by two and four horse teams, making the journey of 400 miles in a few months. Now it is made in a day and a night. They camped out on the way, and while in Indiana, about fifteen miles south of Vincennes, they were obliged to stop and bury one of their number, a child, a son of Isaac and Mary Odell. A number of years ago, George D. Prentice, the veteran Louisville editor and poet, stood, he records, at the grave of a little child in Arkansas, buried from an emigrant wagon. He embalmed the incident in verse, which is so touching, and which applies to the burial of Mr. and Mrs. Odell's little child so well, that we reproduce a verse here:

Not in the church-yard's hallowed ground,

Where marble columns rise around,

By willow or by cypress shade,

Are thy poor little relicts laid.

Thou sleepest here, all, all alone,

No other grave is near thine own.

'Tis well, 'tis well; but oh, such fate

Seems very, very desolate.

* * * *

But yet it matters not, poor child,

That thou must sleep in this lone wild.

Each springtime, as it wanders past,

Its buds and blooms will round thee cast;

The thick leaved boughs and moonbeams pale,

Will o'er thee spread a solemn veil,

And softest dews and showers will lave

The blossoms on the infant's grave."

The colony mentioned, coming in the fall of 1830, were headed by William Gammill (already noticed), who knew something of the country, and, with Alfred M. Balch, was one of the projectors of the move. In addition to these two, there were Mr. Balch's children—Ann Jane, who afterward became the wife of H. J. Reynolds, of Neoga; Nanny Caroline, who died in March, 1853; Rhoda E., who died at thirteen years of age, and whose memory her brother George B. has touchingly preserved in verse. George B. was then very young, and has lived all his life in the township, noting all its changes, and has recorded many of them in poetry. Another family (and we shall name each family of this colony) was J. J. and Martha Adams, and their one child, W. E. Adams, then eleven days old. On his arrival, Mr. Adams, like the others, hastily erected a pole cabin, into which he moved. Before he could properly inclose it, the winter set in exceedingly cold, and with great difficulty could they preserve themselves and their child from freezing. The covers of the wagon were taken off, hung inside the cabin walls, and with one device and another, aided by the huge fire kept constantly burning in the great chimney, they managed to live through the winter. Many of their neighbors were no better off. The next year, he and all the colonists raised a very good crop, putting it in with the old-fashioned barshare plows, remodeled and repaired their cabins, and by winter were prepared to stand the rigors of a Western winter. It will be recollected that the one before was made memorable by the "deep snow," and the great freshet in the spring consequent upon the melting of the snow. It is fully noticed elsewhere, and need not be repeated here. It was the same over all the country, only of a greater depth in the northern part of the State. As a portrait and full sketch of Col. Adams' life appear elsewhere in this volume, we will omit any further mention of his deeds here. They are all worthy a place in the annals of Coles County, and when the Colonel died a few months since, he left behind him a record worthy of imitation by all.

Isaac and Mary Odell, son-in-law and daughter of Mr. Gammill, were also of this company. It was their child that died in Indiana and was left sleeping on the roadside. Their next son, George W. Odell, was the first child born in Charleston, which town was laid out the next summer after the colony's arrival. Col. Adams and A. M. Balch cut logs and built some of the first houses in that aspiring town. One of these may yet be seen on a hill in the western part of town, just east of where the Ashmore mill was burned. Of all the members of that colony who were men and women when they came, Mrs. Odell—"Aunt Polly"—is the only survivor.

The next family was Andrew and Jane Gammill and their three children, all of whom are living yet. One is Mrs. Caroline Shoemaker, of La Fayette Township, another Mrs. Adaline Hendricks, now in Missouri, and the third Mrs. Lucinda Whetstone, of Pomona, Kan. Mark and Matilda Baker with their two children, Joseph and Matilda, are the next family mentioned. Both the children are now dead. The father died in about two years after coming,

from malarial diseases. His wife afterward married M. Tyra Hays, and gave fame to Pleasant Grove by giving existence to three boys at one birth, all of whom are yet living.

Andrew Clark and wife were also in this colony. They had no children when they came. Mr. Clark was afterward well known in Charleston in the hotels there, being one of the early landlords of the town. In this colony were two young men, Philip Odell and S. K. Gammill, who should be noticed here. The first named, Odell, died in Charleston, about 1835. In the early issues of newspapers there, his obituary was published, wherein some friend embalmed his memory in verse which we now recall, and which many of the old people will doubtless remember:

“Could I the sacred nine command,
Or inspiration guide my hand
In numbers sweet but sad, I’d tell
The virtues of our friend Odell.”

The other young man, S. K. Gammill, afterward became prominently known in the south part of the county. He married Elizabeth Dryden, who yet lives. Mr. Gammill died about twelve years ago, of cholera.

The majority of the persons coming in this little colony, were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in their native State. They found no church of their own here, and the majority went into the Presbyterian Church at Indian Creek. They remained here, however, but a few years, when, being joined by more of their own profession, they formed a church at Muddy Point, and began services there.

The winter following—1830-31—was, as has been observed, one of great severity. The intense cold, the deep snow, the scanty provisions and poor accommodations made the pioneer’s life one of privation, and to those who had enjoyed the milder serenity of a more southern clime, it called for the strongest powers of fortitude and courage. The following spring, owing to the great snow, was very wet, and it was late before crops could be planted. The cabins were repaired, or new and better ones built, fields were cleared, and preparations to found that home they all desired went steadily on. They went to the Wabash Point timber for mail, where George M. Hanson had the year before obtained a post office, and where quite a number of families, chiefly Methodists in religion, were settled. Those of Pleasant Grove also came here to mill, for Shoyer’s Mill was about the only one in this part of the country. It was during this summer, it is thought, that C. Campbell opened a blacksmith shop in the township. His shop was near the residence of Zeno Campbell. He was a good workman, making excellent axes, Cary plows and various other implements, which could not have been obtained nearer than Paris, in Edgar County, or equally as distant places. It might be well to mention of Zeno Campbell that he was run for the Legislature on the Whig ticket, from this part of the county. He was an excellent man, but quiet and a little

eccentric in his manner, refusing to go out and "stump" the field. This was very likely the cause of his defeat, as he was well respected wherever known. He gave the ground on which the Presbyterian Church was erected in 1832, and with his wife lived to the good old age of more than fourscore years. It will be remembered they came to Pleasant Grove in 1829.

The summer of 1831, brought with it a new influx of immigration. Those who stayed in this township were chiefly Presbyterian in religious views, while those who went to the Wabash Point settlement were largely Methodist. It was a kind of common understanding between the two settlements that persons coming to the new communities were to be mildly drawn to whichever settlement their religious sentiments favored. This they were always ready to do, as all desired to keep up the home practices and felt easier and more content among their own church people. Among the emigrants of this season may be mentioned John and Michael Whetstone. John settled the farm where the mineral springs were found, supposed to have been known to the aboriginal inhabitants for ages. We have already described these springs and forbear any further mention of them. Other settlers were Hezekiah and Mary Balch and a son Walter W., who is yet living in the neighborhood. They were from Alabama, from the same community that had before sent out Theron E. Balch and his wife. With Hezekiah and his family came Dr. Emmett Balch, who is now at Buckley, Ill. John W. and Louisa Rodgers came with Dr. Balch from Alabama and settled with him here. Thomas and William Jeffries, two prominent men, with their families, came this same season from Kentucky.

The old storehouse, in the possession of Mr. Azariah Jeffries, has a history in itself which is well worth narrating. It is thus told by Mr. Jeffries: "The old storehouse is situated on Section 10, on land entered by Thomas Jeffries, the first Justice in this township. His children are Sallie Diehl, James, John and Azariah. His house was built in September, 1852, for a store by T. A. Marshall and Milton True. Afterward, Mr. Marshall was elected to the State Senate, and afterward a colonel in the army. Mr. True was elected to the Legislature, and was a general in the army. Gideon Edwards, their clerk, was elected County Judge. When the two proprietors left the store, they sold to L. H. Johnston and Abram Highland, and the singular luck for office-holding seemed to fall upon them. Mr. Johnston was elected Sheriff and Mr. Highland County Treasurer. They sold the building to Clay Worthen and Jefferson Doren. Mr. Worthen was twice elected Circuit Clerk. The mantle failed to fall on the shoulders of Mr. Doren, it seems, as it is not recorded he succeeded in being elected, though twice he ran for County Treasurer. While they owned the building, Dr. C. H. Brunk, a prominent physician in Shelby County, had his office with them. They sold to W. L. Funckhouser and John Hackley. Mr. F. is the largest land-owner in the township, and Mr. H. was Postmaster some time. These men sold to John W. Crawford, who was Postmaster, and who, with Dr. T. A. Kemper, a prominent physician, who had his office in the store-

house, kept the building till he sold to the present owner, Azariah Jeffries. He has, as a consequence it seems, been elected School Trustee three years; Director, nine years; Commissioner, two years; member of Legislature, two years; a delegate to the Democratic Convention in Baltimore that nominated Horace Greeley; been Chairman of the County Democratic Convention, Foreman of grand jury, on the petit jury, and a variety of other minor offices."

Verily, the house has a history and a fatality unequaled in the West.

Thomas and Hezekiah Balch were the first two Justices of the Peace elected in this part of the county. William Jeffries was the second County Sheriff, serving from 1834 to 1838. The first incumbent of this office was Ambrose Yocum, elected at the first election of the county in February, 1831. He died before the expiration of his term of office, and Mr. Jeffries was elected to the vacancy and to another term. The voting-place in February, 1831, was at the house of James Ashmore, situated where Parker Clark now lives, in La Fayette Township. Every one in the county entitled to a vote came here, and, as the county then included Douglas and Cumberland Counties, many of the voters came a considerable distance to discharge the duties of citizenship. When Pleasant Grove was made a precinct, the voting-place was fixed at Beni White's house, in the south part of the precinct. It afterward was made at Tully's still, now in Cumberland County. It then went to Thomas Jeffries, where it remained a few years, and was then taken to a log schoolhouse on Indian Point, near where the Presbyterian Church now is. The next move was not till after the organization of the township, when it was moved to the Balch Schoolhouse, where it stayed thirteen years. About two years ago, it was taken to the Nicholson Schoolhouse, where it will probably abide some time. The still house, mentioned as one of its abiding-places, might be more fully noticed. It was built by Dillard Talley as a horse-mill in 1832, and was the first enterprise of the kind in this part of the county. It was afterward converted into a still, and as such was a pioneer. In those days every one drank whisky; no wedding, no house-raising, no harvesting, no election, was carried on without plenty of that animating beverage being used. It was considered essential, and looked upon as one of the necessities of life. May be, to save carrying whisky to elections, was one reason why they were held here. Anyway, it was a place of popular resort, and was certain to call out all the voters; that was one consideration. When Cumberland County was set off from Coles, there was left a strip of land a mile or two wide, on the north, which has since been attached. In this strip the still was located. A very common way to get the whisky was to take a bushel of corn and a coffee-pot, and go to the still, exchange the corn for a gallon of whisky and bring it home in the coffee-pot. That was before the era of jugs. Capt. Adams says he was often sent to Tully's still in that way when a boy. He tells a story on himself, which is worth preserving here, as illustrative of the customs in the "good old days." He says he was once sent with the bushel of corn and a new jug—they having just

been introduced—for the customary gallon of whisky. He used a fresh cob for a cork in the jug, and, on his return, kept pulling out the cob and sucking the whisky it absorbed. By the time he reached home, he was, to use his own expression, “as full as a goose!” His mother quickly noticed his condition, and, turning to her husband, remarked, emphatically: “There, Jefferson, that’s the last time that boy goes to the still!” And it was the last time. Good men, one after another, saw the evil tendency of the habit, and, one after another, banished it from their tables, firesides and harvest-fields.

The same summer of 1831, Theron Balch established a Sunday school in his own cabin. He was aided by the first minister in this part of the county—Rev. Isaac Bennett, who came here under the care of the Philadelphia Presbytery, to look after this field. He preached the first sermons heard in this part of Illinois, coming all the way from Philadelphia on horse-back. Further mention will be made of him in the chapter devoted to churches in this township. The summer this pioneer Sunday school was established, Julia Balch, a daughter of Theron, taught a day school in the little pole cabin where her father had wielded the birch the winter before.

We have mentioned the fact of the settlers going to Slover’s Mill and to George M. Hanson’s post office, at the Wabash Point timber. This summer, however, they came to the county seat, just then established, for mail, and as Thomas Travis, one of the pioneers of this year, erected a horse-mill, they could get grinding nearer home. In addition to the one at the Wabash Point, they had gone, in some instances, to a mill where Greenup, in Cumberland County, is, on the Embarrass. The mill of Mr. Travis, and the blacksmith-shop of Mr. Campbell, brought commodities nearer their doors, and made many of the inconveniences heretofore experienced things of the past. Already a brighter day was coming.

The season of 1832 brought still more persons seeking homes in the West. Now they began to come in so rapidly that it is impossible to name all. We will, however, give the names of some, as far as we could gather them. It is not necessary to get all, nor to attempt to follow their fortunes. The story of one is the story of all. The biographical portion of this work shows more fully than we can hope to show the lives of many of the pioneers and their deeds in the land of their choice. Among those who came in 1832, we will mention James and Lyda Glem, with two or three children. They came from Lawrence County, and both are long since dead. Another member of this family was William, an older brother than either the others. He was a great hunter in his time, a veritable Daniel Boone, as it were. There were, also, Daniel and Rachel Edson, with one or two children. They settled the farm where the widow Landers now lives. Then there were Wells Needham and his wife, and others of that company. All the old settlers will doubtless remember John Harvey, an old teacher of the old school. He was a great fiddler, and, in that capacity, was in constant demand for the old-time dances. He was, withal,

a little superstitious, and believed in witches. Possibly he read the story of the witches so often he became imbued with their reality. His greatest delight was to hunt squirrels, and in this he became a veritable Nimrod. One of his oddities was a habit of pulling his nose when eating. It in some way seemed to assist him in swallowing his food.

The readers of these narratives will doubtless observe the absence of roads at this period in the history of the county or that of the townships. Until this year, there were no organized efforts in this direction. For several reasons, no roads, save bridle-paths, were to be seen in any place. The settlers were too much occupied in preparing their homes so they could live in comfort; in getting crops sown and gathered, so they might have something aside from wild meat and "johnny-cake" to eat, and in various enterprises, all necessary to their life here. The roads were part of the economy of pioneer life that could be allowed to wait other developments.

The season of 1832 is made memorable by the breaking-out of the Black Hawk war. The causes of this war, and its history in a general way, are fully given in the history of the Northwest in this volume, and for this purpose we omit any mention save locally. Col. Adams, who seems to have always possessed a combative spirit, and was always foremost in defending the frontiers, raised a portion of a company, with which he repaired to Shelbyville, where the full number was obtained, and where they were properly enlisted. Col. Adams' companions from Pleasant Grove were Obadiah Vincent and Harry Wilson, both of whom are yet living. They furnished their own horses, provisions and ammunition. From Shelbyville they went to Fort Dixon, on Rock River, thence to the Four Lakes, where Madison, Wis., now stands, and followed the retreating Indians till the capture of Black Hawk and the termination of the war. After their return home, they resumed their former avocations, and were never afterward called upon to assist in subduing the red men.

The fall of that year is made memorable by the brilliant meteoric shower. As that event is, however, fully described in the history of Mattoon Township, and as it, like the "deep snow" and "sudden freeze," occurred over all the country, one description applies to all.

Following on down through the coming years we can note no events out of the usual order of frontier life. Improvements were constantly going on; new homes were being built; more emigrants came yearly, until the country in 1827, when the first settlers came, was changed from a wilderness to one occupied by many busy, happy homes, full of enterprise, and all realizing the hopes entertained when they came.

The financial crisis of 1840, incident on the failure of the grand system of internal improvements, effected all the residents of the State. True, no lines of roads had been projected through Pleasant Grove, but the proposed construction of two railroads in the county, the hopes excited by their building and their failure in common with all the rest, made times hard in every township in

the county. The country was, however, full of resources, and in ten years' time had provided for the payment of its enormous indebtedness, and was again on the road to prosperity. The citizens of Pleasant Grove had partaken of this general improvement in various ways. These were exemplified in better habitations, now built of brick and frame. Schoolhouses were getting plenty, school terms were longer, and were more efficient. Other denominations, such as the Methodists and Cumberland Presbyterians, were preparing to build houses of worship, and more of the luxuries of life were apparent. The era of log cabins, and their accompanying discomforts, was passing away.

A good story it told of two aspiring youthful Nimrods in this township, which is certainly worth a place in its annals. A certain farmer had a field of corn, where the grass had been allowed to grow after it was planted until a good growth had been gathered. Deer and all kinds of game abounded then in great numbers. The deer would come to this field at night, soon after the corn was cut, and eat the leaves from the stalks around the shocks. By this means they had destroyed a good deal of fodder. This the owner did not relish much but could see no way to help himself. The two youthful hunters determined securing some of the deer, and secretly made arrangements therefor. Going into the field in question after dusk, they had not long to wait till they heard a rustling in the leaves, and waited with beating hearts the approach of the game. Soon a dark object came near enough and one of them raised his gun and fired. The object fell. "Now," said the other, "haven't *we* done it?" "We!" replied his comrade, contemptuously, "haven't *I* done it?" By this time they had reached the object, which gave a pitiable bleat, and they found—a calf. "Now," said the one who had fired the shot, "haven't *we* done it?" "Yes," said the other, "haven't *you* done it?" To the boys' credit, it must be said, they skinned the calf, took the hide to the owner, and paid him for the damage. They could have gone off and no one known who had killed the calf. But for many a day they heard not the last of "that calf story!"

The young men learned to enjoy it with all the rest, and will, if they are living and see this description, enjoy a laugh over their exploit.

Of the remaining history of Pleasant Grove Township, little can be said. That of the churches and schools will appear in separate chapters, and will add to the value of these annals. On down through the Mexican war, in which Col. Adams and a few of her citizens took a part; through the era of the rebuilding of railroads, in 1854, 1855 and 1856, to the time the Grayville and Mattoon Road was begun and until it was completed, we find no incidents of consequence. The G. & M. Railroad brought a market near the township and affords an easy outlet for its products. There is, in the history of this township, the narrative of one family, who produced a man whose name and deeds will live while the world shall endure, which must not be omitted. We have reserved mention of them until this time, as we desired giving what could be gleaned concerning them in an unbroken account. We refer to the Lincoln family.

They were from Kentucky, and traced their lineage to an ancient family on Atlantic Coast. The parents of the President, who lived during their declining years in this township, are the only ones of the name who dwelt in this county or even, we believe, in this State. Thomas Lincoln was, all his life, one of those easy, honest, commonplace men, who take life as they find it, and, as a consequence, generally find it a life of poverty. He left Kentucky, where he had in vain essayed to prosper, about the year 1816, and located on the north shore of the Ohio River, in Spencer County, Ind., where he and his son, then a lad of about eight years old, kept a ferry. He remained here a few years, when he removed to a farm which he purchased, a few miles north of the county seat, in Spencer County. Here Abraham's mother died, and here, in a little country church-yard, unmarked by any stone, and shaded by a few straggling forest-trees, she is quietly sleeping. Two years after, his father married again. In 1830, the family removed from Spencer County to Macon County, Ill., settling about ten miles southwest of Decatur. Here Abe Lincoln, then just of age, aided the family in their start on the prairies, and here he split the rails, which, in after years, cut the important figure in politics almost akin to the log cabin and hard cider in Harrison's day. The next spring, the young man went into life for himself, earning, it is said, his first money on a flatboat. The parents, left to themselves, made a poor living, and, a little over a year after, removed to the southwest part of Coles County, near the line between Paradise and Pleasant Grove, and essayed to begin life anew. They arrived here in the fall of 1831, having been in Macon County since the spring of 1830. They settled near Buck Grove, where they built a cabin, and remained a few months, probably till the following spring, when they moved to Goose-Nest Prairie, obtained some land, erected a cabin and settled down to life. Mr. Lincoln, though an excellent man, and a much-esteemed citizen, possessed no faculty whatever of preserving his money, when he made any, hence he always remained poor. He was easily contented, had few wants, and those of a primitive nature. He was a foe to intemperance, strictly honest, and, supposing others the same, often suffered pecuniary losses. He left the active management of his affairs gradually to his stepson, John Johnston, and, erecting himself a cabin on a knoll, on the western part of his land, passed his declining days in comparative ease, measured by his own estimate. He lived to see his son an excellent lawyer, and, when Abe was on his circuits, practicing law, he always came out to the old cabin to visit his parents. It was his custom, on such occasions, to load his buggy with provisions and take them with him. Thomas Lincoln lived on the farm until January 9, 1851, when he died, from an attack of fever. Abraham Lincoln had come to see him in response to his wish through a letter from Mr. A. H. Chapman, and spent some time with him. He left word to send for him in case the disease assumed a malignant form. A severe attack soon followed his departure, proving fatal, and before Abe could be notified, his father was gone. In

his early life, he joined the Baptists: afterward, the "Presbyterian-Baptists," as they were called, and finally, owing to a disaffection in the church, the Christians, in whose communion he died. He had learned to read and write, after his marriage: but as far as any further education was concerned, he had none. He was noted for his peaceable qualities: for settling, arbitrarily, disputes among his neighbors, and was, in that respect, universally respected. While in the old cabin, where he lived and died, we were shown the family record, copied by Mr. Hall from a leaf of the family Bible. It is well worth recording, and we give it entire. It reads:

"Thomas Lincoln was born Jan. 6, 1778, and was married June 6, 1806, to Nancy Hanks, who was born Feb. 5, 1784.

"Sarah Lincoln, daughter of Thomas and Nancy Lincoln was born Feb. 20, 1807.

"Abraham Lincoln, son of Thomas and Nancy Lincoln, was born Feb. 12, 1809.

"Sarah Bush, first married to Daniel Johnston and afterward second wife of Thomas Lincoln, was born Dec. 13, 1788.

"John D. Johnston, son of Daniel and Sarah Johnston, was born May 10, 1810, and married to Mary Barker Oct. 13, 1834, who was born July 22, 1816."

When Mr. Lincoln died, the estate came into Mr. Johnston's hands, who, not then realizing the value attached to many of the family records, allowed them to be carelessly carried off by idle curiosity-hunters and become lost. Mr. Lincoln now lies buried in the little Gordon church-yard, no monument marking his grave save "a hillock and bowlder." Mr. George B. Balch has embalmed the spot in poetry, which we present our readers in preceding pages. After Abraham Lincoln was elected to the Presidency, he visited the grave of his father in company with A. H. Chapman and John Hall. It was on a rather cold day in February, just preceding his inauguration, and after viewing the spot, the party returned to Farmington, where a sumptuous dinner had been prepared for the distinguished man. When Mr. Lincoln returned to Charleston, he asked one of the younger members of the Hanks family to find out the probable cost of a tombstone for his father's grave. During the conversation on the subject, Mr. Lincoln asked Mr. Chapman what he thought the expense would be. Mr. Chapman answered not less than \$40, or more than \$60, he thought. "Well," said the President, "see what it will cost and let me know at Washington, and I will send you an inscription I want put on." The war came on, and he could not attend to it. It has been erroneously supposed that he left money, and it was not appropriately used. This, Mr. Chapman says, is untrue, and that the only arrangement made was the one already given. Further proof is given in a letter from Mrs. Lincoln after her husband's untimely death, wherein she refers to the thought often expressed by the President that as soon as his term of office expired, he would return here and see to the erec-

tion of the monument. As his estate is ample now to put such a monument as will perpetuate the memory of Thomas Lincoln, when properly presented before the heirs, they will no doubt attend to it. Another rumor is prevalent in the community where Thomas Lincoln died. It is supposed that when the President visited the grave at the time mentioned, he cut the letters "T. L." on a walnut board and drove it into the ground at the head of the grave. This the writer of these pages endeavored to find, but could not. Mr. Chapman says he did not cut the letters and place the board at the grave as represented. He was with him all the time, and he says no such thing happened. The board in question was found by the writer to be the end of a fence rail, with the letters "T. E." cut in it, and standing at the foot of the grave. Rumors of all kinds are easily started; but no one could be found who *knew* the board was there, or who *knew* the money was left. "Nathan had told Nathan's son," and that was all there was about it. After the death of Thomas Lincoln, "Grandmother Lincoln," as she was always called, lived on the old farm or with her relatives in Charleston and Farmington. She was a kind, good woman, and died universally respected. She lies buried in the same church-yard with her husband, and like him has no stone to mark her resting-place. During her life, she was allowed the benefits of the farm, which after her death passed into the hands of her son, John Johnston. Mr. John Hall purchased it from him and now resides there.

THE SCHOOLS.

As has been noticed, Theron E. Balch taught a school in a small pole cabin in the winter of 1829-30. Some place it the next winter; but the weight of opinion favors the time given. School was continued here with commendable regularity each winter, and sometimes in the summer. All were supported by subscription. Each patron subscribed as many pupils as he could send at \$2.50 each per quarter—three months, and paid the tuition in various articles of barter, coonskins, beeswax, hides, honey, or whatever the dominie could exchange for board or clothing. As the different parts of the precinct settled, other schools were built, and as these settlements grew, better houses appeared. But little if any change occurred in the modes of instruction, length of term, and mode of paying the teacher until a revenue was derived from the State Treasury from the sale of school lands. Again, in 1844, 1845 and 1846, the revenue was farther augmented by the gradual adoption of free schools, *i. e.*, supported by a general tax. These, in time, superseded the old subscription schools. Now, the law compels each district to conduct a school a certain number of months in the year to derive any benefit from the general fund. In addition to this, the Directors of each district may levy such a tax as they deem sufficient to carry on the school a month or two in excess of the time required by law. This gives in many districts, school from six to nine months in each year. The old log school with its puncheon floor, slab seats, paper window, long writing-

desk, broad, open fire-place, cross teacher, Smiley's Arithmetic, American Speller, and other primitive appliances, is now a thing of the past. Since 1860, better houses and higher grades of instruction are required, and a consequent advantage and advancement the result. Frame houses began to appear in 1858, 1859 and 1860; and, in 1853, a brick one arose on the site of Farmington. It was, however, intended as a seminary, but after serving a while in that capacity, became a common schoolhouse, and finally a store.

CHURCHES.

Incidental mention has been made throughout the preceding pages of churches and schools in Pleasant Grove Township, reserving a more extended notice of these subjects in a separate chapter. The first church in this part of the county was built on the Little Indian Creek in 1832. Two years before, on August 30, 1830, the Presbyterian Church of Pleasant Prairie, so say the records, was organized by the Rev. B. F. Spillman, connected with, and under the care of, the General Assembly. The organization was effected with fourteen members. They were Thomas Mayes, Agnes Mayes, Theron Balch, Ann Boyd, Thomas McCracken, Nancy McCracken, James Ashmore, Cassandra Ashmore, Rachel Ashmore, Margaret Ashmore, William Wayne, Mary Wayne, James Logan and Elizabeth Logan. Of these persons none are now living. They met for organization at the house of Theron Balch, it is supposed, or, if the pole cabin schoolhouse was erected, there. Whether Mr. Spillman remained long preaching here, is not known. Probably not, as it is thought he was over this part of Illinois looking after scattering members of the Presbyterian congregations, and organizing them into churches. Hence, he would be here but a little. Their earliest minister was Rev. Isaac Bennett, a rather eccentric character, who, it will be observed, is noticed elsewhere in this work. He was here some three or four years. This church was the first Presbyterian Church established in the county, and was, for a number of years, the only place of worship in the township. The Church records show no additions until the next summer. On July 24, 1831, fourteen more members are received, eleven on certificate, and three on profession. These are the members of the colony whose history is given on previous pages. They came the fall after the organization of the Church, but, being principally members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, waited a while hoping to found a church of their own. As the settlement was young, however, they gave up such plans for awhile, and joined with the Indian Point Church.

The next summer—1832—on June 1, the members met and agreed to donate so many days of work each, in building a church. It was to be of logs, 24x30 feet in size. The original list of subscriptions show from two to twelve days' labor subscribed by each one, while Mr. Barnett subscribed twenty-six spikes, and William Wayne thirty bushels of lime. In all, eighty days were subscribed, and, that fall, the church was raised and covered. It

could be used only in the warm weather, as no floor or windows were yet made. The flooring was afterward sawn out by a whip-saw, an exceedingly long and tiresome process, while the siding and roof were made from slabs split out with a maul and wedges, and dressed with a frow. The church, made in this manner, was considered quite an affair, for the times, and, considering the appliances at hand, and the labor necessary to build a frame house in that manner, it is certainly creditable. It had two doors in front, between which the pulpit was placed. The latter was one of those high, old-fashioned, box-like affairs, behind which the minister was pretty effectually screened. It is said that, when Mr. Bennett sat down in it, the top of his head only was visible to the congregation. The seats in this church were made by placing long slabs on trestles. They were without backs, and placed rather closely together. If any one became sleepy then, as now, and wanted to lean his head forward on the seat in front, he had a poor chance, surely. May be they did not get sleepy then, as they do now: the room was always well ventilated, and the sermon more of a rarity than now. The church remained in its unfinished condition about two years. The one who subscribed the lime failed to produce it, and, as Rev. John McDonald, now the Pastor, possessed energy in worldly matters, as well as in spiritual, he, with the aid of Mr. Nicholson, yet living in the neighborhood, prepared to remedy the deficiency, and make the house comfortable in cold as well as in warm weather. Rev. McDonald found a lime-rock in the Indian Creek, and it was determined to use it to plaster the church. Logs were hauled by the members and piled around and on it, and, being set on fire, burned it to a pulverized condition. By the aid of sand, also found here, Mr. McDonald and his parishioners made an excellent plaster, and, having put split lath on the inner side of the house, the worthy minister plastered the church with his own hands. As the weather was cold at the time, he took up the floor of the church, made a bed of sand in the center of the inclosure, and therein kept a great fire burning until the plastering was thoroughly dried.

In 1834, the congregation employed Rev. James H. Shields, of Indiana, one-half his time. He, however, sent them word, afterward, that he could not attend. The congregation was growing very well at this date, the main losses being those who left to unite with other churches of their own particular creed, which they could not find when they came first to the country. Rev. Bennett remained here, at different times, several years. He had been in the county when it was first settled; had made three trips on horse-back between Philadelphia and his charges in the West, and had seen the infant congregations expand into self-supporting charges. His old, faithful horse passed its declining days in this part of the State, dying at last in Lawrence County, where, out of respect to its master and its own good service, it was given a decent interment by some young men.

In examining old records of the Church, and, indeed, of all churches of that date, we find many phases of human life exemplified. Then the church

assumed more of the functions of a court than now, and tried persons who committed acts unworthy their profession. The records of Indian Point Church show that a certain member was found "guilty of making cheese on the Sabbath Day," and was suspended. Others are, at times, "admonished." The church grew all the while, and, where any took offense at such proceedings, they were at liberty to withdraw.

This part of the West was too remote in the wilderness to note the transactions of important events when they transpired. It took several weeks for the news to reach the inland settlement of Illinois at that day. Hence, when the dismemberment of the great Presbyterian Church occurred, we find no note is taken of it in Pleasant Prairie until a year or two after it had occurred. On August 9, 1839, the members of the Pleasant Prairie Church met to consider that question, and after a discussion and explanation of the division, a ballot was taken to decide to which of the two great bodies—technically called Old and New School—they should annex themselves. They seemed to be pretty evenly divided, as a majority of 3 votes was cast to remain with the "Old School." The dissenters to this view numbered thirty-one, and drawing off formed a new Church, and from this date down to the re-union in 1871, we find two congregations. They were so amicably situated that by an outsider, however, the difference could not have been detected. Both congregations used the same house, though each employed their own Pastor and managed their own affairs. The old Church was left with twenty-five members, whose first minister was Rev. John McDonald, who had come from Ohio to the north part of the State, and who had attended the first meeting of a Presbyterian Presbytery in Illinois, at the house of Rev. Stephen Bliss, in Wabash County. When he came to Pleasant Prairie, he lived in a split-log or pole cabin, near the church, that had heretofore been used for a schoolhouse. He lived in this until he could erect a house for himself and his family, into which they moved when it was completed. He died about twelve years ago. The family still reside on the old homestead. He remained in charge of the Church until his health failed, even then preaching occasionally. He was succeeded by the Rev. Joseph Adams, who came from Philadelphia, and remained about two years. He, in turn, by Rev. R. A. Mitchell, who lived in Charleston; he, by Rev. Elliott; he, by James W. Allison; he, by A. Kemper, of Mattoon; he, by Nathaniel Williams; he, by Ellis Howell, under whose ministry the re-union occurred; he, by Robert Ash; he, by George W. Davis, and he, by the present Pastor, R. G. Ross.

The New-School branch first employed Rev. John C. Campbell. His successors were C. H. Palmer, Joseph Wilson, who remained here a number of years, and E. Kingsbury. When the congregation re-united with the other and original one, they came under the care of the minister there.

The old church, built by contribution of labor, spikes and lime, and plastered by Rev. McDonald, remained in use until 1852, when the Old-School branch built the house standing just back of the present church. This, like its prede-

cessor, was used by both congregations until 1857, when the New-School branch built a neat frame church in the village of Farmington. They were assisted in the effort by the Methodists in that vicinity, who were allowed to use the house in consequence. This was done till 1866, when they completed their own church. The Old-School congregation used the church built in 1852 till 1866, when, becoming too small and worn out, it was replaced by the present one: dedicated when Rev. Howell was Pastor.

On the 14th of October, 1871, the Mattoon Presbytery united the two Churches as one congregation again, employing one minister, still keeping both houses of worship, holding services alternately in each.

As has been incidentally mentioned, the Cumberland Presbyterians and the Methodists began organizing Churches about the year 1850 or 1852—possibly, earlier. The strongest Methodist community was in Mattoon Township, then Paradise Precinct, at the head of the Wabash Point timber. Its history will be found in the history of that settlement, and there, it will be observed, it antedates the Indian Creek Presbyterian Church a year or two in point of organization. The denomination began holding meetings in Pleasant Prairie early in the life of that settlement. They united with the Cumberland Presbyterians in the west side of the township in erecting a house of worship, about 1852 or 1853, and with them occupied it, alternately, until 1866, the centennial year of American Methodism, when they completed their present house of worship, situated near the southwestern part of the township. It was dedicated April 29, 1866, when Rev. J. H. Aldrich was Pastor. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Phillips. The Church is known as the Muddy Point M. E. Church, from its location in the vicinity of that stream, and can trace its origin to the time the original Methodist Church at Wabash Point divided into three congregations, to suit the members, who were too widely scattered to attend there, and organized churches in their own neighborhoods. Almost cotemporary with the organization of the Muddy Point Church, one was formed in the "Goose-Nest Prairie." They, like all other infantile congregations, held meetings at first in each other's cabins. When the brick schoolhouse was built in Farmington, in 1853, they, with the Presbyterians, occupied that. Then, when this latter denomination built their church in the village, the Methodists aided them, and were, in consequence, allowed the use of their house of worship. This arrangement was continued until they built their own church, in 1866. They have a good congregation at present.

The Cumberland Presbyterians organized their first Church at Muddy Point in 1833. It is known as the Good Prospect Church, and was organized by Rev. Isaac Hill. They met in dwellings and schoolhouses, at first, continuing the practice till 1864, when they completed their present house of worship. For several years prior to this time, they occupied a large schoolhouse, which answered every purpose. Their principal pastors have been Revs. Isaac Hill, Daniel Campbell, James Ashmore and J. W. Woods. The latter is now living

in Mattoon. The membership is now about eighty; the Sunday school of about the same number.

The second church of this denomination is the outgrowth of a great revival, occurring in 1837. Those who are now living and attended that revival will, doubtless, remember the powerful sermon preached by Rev. Mitchell, of Charleston, then expecting to go to China as a missionary. As the result of this revival, a large accession accrued to the Church; and, in 1843, the second congregation, known as Pleasant Grove Church, was organized by Rev. J. W. Woods. Their first meetings were held in the houses of William Gammill (who will be remembered as one of the early members in the Indian Point Presbyterian Church) and John Whetstone, and in a schoolhouse in the neighborhood. The principal members were those named and the families of Alfred Alexander, Michael Whetstone and C. J. Dexter. Their pastors have been Revs. Woods, Isaac Hill, James Ashmore and others. The membership is now about seventy, and the attendance at Sunday school about the same. Their house of worship was erected in 1856, and was used, occasionally, by the Methodists, who assisted in its erection. These two Churches and the Methodist Church are all in this part of the township. They evince a people religious in feeling.

FARMINGTON.

This village, the only one in the township, is situated on Section 16. It was laid out April 25, 1852, by Thomas Lytle, a surveyor, for John J. Adams, owner of the land on which it is situated. A post office had existed for some time before this in this community, known as Campbell Post Office, as it was started by Frank Campbell, the first Postmaster here. The office at Farmington is yet known by that name. The village received its name from Mrs. Adams, who named it for Farmington, Tenn. There being one post office of that name in the State, when the village started, the Post Office Department refused to change the office name to correspond, hence it is yet known as Campbell's Post Office. Soon after the village was platted, Leander Burlingame built a house and store and opened a stock of goods. About the same time, Dr. Halbrooks and Samuel A. Reel erected a store and began business. Which of these two stores was first is hard to determine. It is probable they were erected at the same time and opened within a few days of each other. The post office was soon after moved into the village, a blacksmith named G. F. Biddle came, and the life of the village assumed tangibility. The next year the residents in this community, desirous of better educational advantages, erected a very good and substantial brick schoolhouse, intending it for seminary purposes. It was named Farmington Seminary, and, for a time, a very creditable school was maintained here. It also served as a place of public worship for the Methodists, who were numerous in this part of the township. It answered the double purpose of school and church until 1857, when the Presbyterians erected, with the aid of the Methodists, a neat frame house of worship in the western

part of town, and public religious services were thereafter held there. The advent of the free schools brought a better system of education, and the Seminary was abandoned, the building turned over to the school authorities of the township, and common school held therein. After the village grew so that the building became too small, it was sold, changed into a store, and the present two-roomed house erected.

The foregoing narrative shows the earliest attempts to found a church in the village: As early as 1835, the Methodist ministers were in this part of the county, organizing classes and laying the foundations for churches. Rev. McKee was one of the earliest remembered. Rev. Ryan, another early circuit-riding, organized a class of ten or twelve members in Goose-Nest Prairie, at George Rogers' house, not long after the settlement was made. They used each other's cabins at first, then the log schoolhouses, next the brick seminary, then the Presbyterian Church they assisted in building, which they occupied until they completed their own house of worship in 1866. It is a comfortable, neat frame church and accommodates a good congregation. The history of the Presbyterian Church in the village need not be repeated here, as it is sufficiently given in the sketch of the churches in the township history. The Pastor of both charges—practically one congregation—resides in the village, preaching alternately in each church.

The village is yet small, containing, perhaps, one hundred inhabitants. The flouring-mill of Adams & Freeman, erected in 1866, by Harris & Crow, does a very fair business. It has only a local trade; but it is constant and self-supporting. They can readily find a market for all they can grind above the wants of their customers.

The post office, Larna, is kept by Mr. George B. Balch, who aided the railroad in this section, and who makes a stopping-place at his house for the trains. It is a very convenient place for the neighborhood, and should be maintained, and a depot erected. Another stopping-place is made a few miles north, on the farm of Mr. Miller, from whom the place takes its name. No depot, office or platform is made here, however.

We have now given in outline the history of Pleasant Grove Township. Its details would fill a volume. There would, however, be much repetition, which we have found difficult to avoid, and which we trust we have accomplished. The biographies of many of her citizens given elsewhere in these pages show much of the history which this volume perpetuates, and in away it only can be perpetuated. Had a similar work been published in the counties wherein we were raised, who would not prize it?

HUTTON TOWNSHIP.

The township of Hutton forms an important part of the history of Coles County, inasmuch as the first settlement within its present limits by civilized white men was made in this township more than half a century ago. How

many pages have been added to the history of the world in that period of time! Empires, kingdoms, nations and principalities have been blotted out, and the remembrance of their glory has almost faded from the minds of men as the "waves of dark oblivion's sea sweep o'er them," scarcely leaving a trace to tell how, or when, or where they sunk. "Thrones tottering have fallen: crowns crumbling have disappeared:" ancient palaces, in whose spacious halls the "mightiest monarchs proudly trod," have been, as it were, swept from the very face of the earth. The storm of war has raged through our own fair land, convulsing the Republic from its "center to its circumference," and threatening for a time its total destruction. The tempest roared and howled with terrific force, then passed by, and the olive branch of peace bloomed over the nation fairer than ever. These are but a few of the mighty events that have transpired in the half-century gone by since the first settlement was made here by white people.

Hutton Township lies in the southeast part of Coles County, and is bounded on the south and east by Cumberland and Clark Counties, on the north by Ashmore Township, and on the west by the Embarrass River. It is well drained by the latter stream, and the small water-courses that meander through it. At the time of the early settlement of Hutton, it contained much fine timber-land, though about half of the town, perhaps, is prairie. It is considerably above the size of a Congressional township, embracing within its limits some fifty-four sections of land. No railroads intersect it, but the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad passes in a few miles of its north line, and the Vandalia line a little south of it, so that its railroad facilities are not at all restricted.

SETTLEMENT.

As we stated above, the first settlement in the county was made in Hutton Township. In 1824, John Parker and his sons, Benjamin, Daniel, Silas and James Parker, and Samuel Kellogg and his wife, made a settlement here, and composed this first colony of pioneers in Hutton Township. But one of the little band of pilgrims is now alive—the widow of Samuel Kellogg, who lives at present in the city of Charleston. They settled on the Embarrass River, just opposite where the Blakeman Mills now stand. Some of the Parkers afterward settled in Charleston Township, where they are noticed among the early settlers of that section. Most of them moved to Texas years ago, as elsewhere mentioned, and where two or three members of the family suffered severely by the Indians, two of them, at least, losing their lives.* A daughter of James Parker was taken prisoner by the savages, and held for some time in captivity, subjected to all kinds of cruelty. She was married to a man named Plummer, who was killed at the fort where the Parkers were living at the time she was captured. During her captivity among the Indians, she gave birth to a child, which the savages killed before her eyes. Her father had a long search for her.

*Since this story was written, we have been informed by Mr. Hutton that John Parker, the youngest son of the Parkers, was killed by the Indians in Texas. A mention of this son being killed is made in the general county history.

visiting many of the tribes then in Texas before he found her, but finally did find her, and succeeded in obtaining her release. John Parker (High Johnny, his friends called him) was a Baptist preacher, and one of the first in Coles County. He was of the old Predestinarian belief, and many humorous anecdotes are related at the old gentleman's expense. One or two of his sons were also preachers: in fact, the Parkers seem to have been a family of preachers, and proclaimed the Word freely to perishing sinners. They ignored the doctrine, although of divine origin, that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," and would accept no pay for the promulgation of the Gospel, but zealously toiled in the cause of the Master, without money and without price. Taken all in all, they were a remarkable family, and rather above the mediocre in intellect and ability. Daniel Parker, one of the sons, was a preacher, and perhaps the most intelligent one of the name. He represented Crawford County (before their removal to this county) in the Legislature a term or two, and was an able representative as well as preacher. It is told of him, that, although a minister of the Gospel, he would work all the week on his farm, and then take his gun on Sunday, and kill deer enough to furnish his family in meat until the next Sunday. When some of the stricter people spoke to him in regard to such a questionable way of serving the Lord, he told them if he ever got able to live without having to work so hard, and to have time to kill his meat in the week, he would cheerfully do it, but then it was a case of the boy and the woodchuck, "he had to." Daniel Parker is mentioned, in another page, as preaching the first sermon in Hutton Township, and Benjamin Parker as building the first mill.

Another family of Parkers, and not related to those above mentioned, settled in this township in the winter of 1825-26, on what is called Parker Prairie, and from them the prairie received its name. George Parker and his sons, Samuel, Daniel, Jephtha and William Parker composed this settlement. They were originally from Butler County, Ohio, and removed to Crawford County, Ill., in 1817, locating south of Palestine, where they remained until their settlement in this town, on Parker Prairie. Samuel Parker went back to Crawford County and died there, some of them died here, and Daniel and Jephtha are still living in the township, prominent farmers. George Parker is said to have entered the first land in Coles County.

John Hutton, one of the esteemed citizens of this township, has, probably, been acquainted with Coles County longer than any man now living. There are older residents of the county than he, but none who knew it so early. He assisted the Parkers in moving to this township, in 1824, and spent several days in bee-hunting in the heavy-timbered sections. Says that he was on the ground where Charleston now stands during that trip, and that there is not another man living that can truthfully make the same statement—a fact that is, perhaps, undisputed. While here at that time, he heard the first sermon preached in the present territory of Coles County. It was in a small log

cabin, and though every man, woman and child in the county were present, the house, he says, was by no means crowded. Daniel Parker preached the sermon, and, at its close, old "Father High Johnny" made the quaint remark quoted in another page: "Brethren, we have wandered far into the wilderness, but even here death will find us."

When Mr. Hutton started back home (he then lived in Crawford County), he took a straight course through the forests and across the prairies to save distance, as around the trail was much further. He had an ox-team, with which he had hauled a load of "plunder" for the Parkers to their new home, and traveled very slowly: consequently, was several days making the trip. When night came, he would tie up his cattle, and "camp till morning." One night, a panther "squalled and screamed" around his lonely camp for an hour or two, frightening his oxen considerably, and himself somewhat: but, as he kept up a bright fire, it finally retired without making an attack. Notwithstanding he traveled through the unbroken country, where no trail had been marked, he made the trip in safety, and without the least bewilderment. So well-skilled were the pioneers in woodcraft, that they read signs in the forest like a printed book, and the very bark of the trees was to them the points of the compass.

Mr. Hutton is a native of Montgomery County, Ky., and came to Illinois, with his parents, when quite young, and settled in Crawford County, in 1816, where he remained until 1834, when he removed to Hutton Township, where he has since lived. His mother came here with him, his father having died in Crawford County. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war, from the latter-named county, and went out in the company commanded by Capt. Alexander Huston, long a resident of Palestine. He was one of the few "pale-faces" who crossed the Mississippi after the Indians in that memorable campaign. He has always been a prominent and enterprising man in his neighborhood: was one of the Commissioners to lay off the county into townships, and was the first Supervisor of Hutton Township, an office he held three terms in succession, and from him the town received its name. He was a great fox-hunter, in his day, and many are the stories he can tell of his exciting chases after Reynard. He kept a pack of hounds for the purpose, and a fox-chase was his most enjoyable pastime. Though in his seventy-ninth year, Mr. Hutton has an excellent memory, and is enjoying fine health for his advanced age. To his vivid recollection we are indebted for many particulars that, but for him, would ere now have been lost.

Kentucky contributed the following early settlers to Hutton Township: The Conleys, the Rennelses, Richard O. Wells, the Beavers, the Brandenburgs, George and John J. Cottingham, the Goodmans, the Evingers, William Stivers, and perhaps others. The Conleys emigrated to Indiana, and lived some time in Lawrence County before coming to Illinois. Joel Conley, the father of all the Conleys, was a North Carolinian, but removed to Kentucky, and from thence to Indiana, and in 1832, to this township. He died on the

farm where his son, Edmond Conley, now lives. His son, Jack Conley, went to Texas, and William to California, where they died. Edmond, Elijah and Washington Conley still live in Hutton Township, and are among the prosperous and energetic men of the community. The Rennelses came from Madison County, and located in what is known as the Rennels Settlement, a mile or two from the little village of Salisbury. James Rennels was the first one to settle in the township, locating on Section 32, in 1832, where he has ever since resided. John Rennels, his father, came to the township in 1837, and settled near by, where he died in 1866, at the ripe old age of eighty-five years. He was a native of the State of Delaware, and emigrated to Kentucky at an early day, when the Indians were extremely hostile, and committing all sorts of depredations in the "dark and bloody ground." William Rennels, another son, moved here at the same time his father came, and settled on the place where he still lives. The Rennels family is a large one, and embraces some of the thrifty farmers of the country. Richard O. Wells was from Bourbon County, and settled in Hutton Township in 1838. He remained here but a few years, when he returned to Kentucky, and resided there until 1853, and moved back to this township and settled where he now lives. F. M. Wells, a son of his, enlisted in Company H, Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers, and died in 1865, on his way home from the war. It is a melancholy reflection. He had served through the war and the banner of peace again waved over the country, but he died before reaching home, where loved ones anxiously awaited his coming. The Beavers are natives of the Old Dominion, but emigrated to Kentucky when it was in a wild state, and the hunting-grounds of hostile Indians. William Beaver came to Illinois in 1827, and settled in the Rich Woods, in the present bounds of Clark County, where he remained until 1830, when he came to this township and entered the land upon which he now lives. For forty-nine years he has been living on the same farm—a lifetime of itself. When he came to this State, the land was owned by the Kickapoo Indians, who were thick in the neighborhood. He remembers when cutting some "bee trees" at Long Point, of seeing the runners sent out by Black Hawk to summon the Indians to the grand powwow, of which the Black Hawk or Sac war was the final result. Mr. Beaver is over eighty years old, is remarkably active, and seemingly good for another decade. Mathias Beaver came from Meade County, and settled in Hutton in 1833, where he still resides, an enterprising farmer. Albert Beaver was a soldier in the Fifty-fourth Illinois Volunteers in the late war, but was discharged on account of ill-health. Solomon Brandenburg, the progenitor of the Brandenburg family, came to this township in 1829, and settled on Section 14, where he died in 1861. He first settled at White Oak Point, on Grand Prairie, but did not remain there long until he removed to Hutton, as above noted. Among the worthy farmers and citizens of the town, are his sons, James, William, Solomon, Calvin and Charles Brandenburg. George Cottingham was originally from Maryland, but went to

Kentucky in the early times. In 1836, he, with his family, removed to Illinois and settled in this neighborhood, where he resided until 1859, when he came to Charleston to live with his son. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and of the war of 1812. In the former he served under Gen. Washington, and professed to have been well acquainted with the Father of his country, and for years made Gen. Washington's shoes and boots. He had a strong desire to live to vote for Stephen A. Douglas, for President in 1860, and claimed to have voted for every President from Washington down. What a history. How many changes he had seen in the country he had fought to free it from British oppression. From the thirteen feeble colonies, he had seen it expand into nearly three times that number, of great and prosperous States. He died soon after the Presidential election of 1860, at the extreme age of one hundred years. John J. Cottingham, his son, came to Hutton Township in 1836, having first settled in Clark County, where he remained but a short time. He removed to the city of Charleston, in 1859, and died there in 1863. There are still many younger members of the family living in the township, and Mrs. Hutton, John Hutton's wife, is a daughter of the elder Cottingham, mentioned above. The Goodman family came from Putnam County, Ind., though originally they were from Kentucky. William Goodman died on the way here, and John and Thomas Goodman settled in the town very early. John Goodman is dead, but Thomas is still living. He is a minister and lives in Charleston. The Evingers were among the early settlers here, and came from the vicinity of Louisville. Of those who were prominent men in the township, were Daniel, Jacob, Henry and Frederick Evinger. There is a large family of them, and they are of the very best men in the neighborhood. William Stivers came here about 1829-30. He had "run off from Kentucky and left his woman," is the way old friend Beaver put it, and she followed him to this country and took charge of him "whether or no." He was a sleymaker (we do not mean a vehicle on runners, but an "implement" used by our mothers and grandmothers for weaving cloth) and used to manufacture these useful articles, when the pioneer ladies were accustomed to make the cloth wherewith their families were clothed. Forty or fifty years ago, the people in this country (male and female) wore few "store clothes," but were thankful to have sufficient, even of homespun, to keep them warm. As pertinent to the subject, and in illustration of the times of which we write, we give space to a little poem from the bard of Pleasant Grove:

"I have been charmed by the sweet-sounding lute,
Oft been entranced by the organ and flute;
These things I heard, but the music I feel
Is the far-off roar of my mother's wheel,
As with midnight lamp by its side she stood,
Still spinning the yarn to clothe her dear brood.

"Its echoes still float up through the long years,
To solace my heart and sweeten my tears;

And as down life's stream my little bark sails,
 Sweet sounds may often be borne on the gales ;
 But sweeter by far, on my soul will steal,
 My childhood's music—my dear mother's wheel."

There are many living in Coles County who will recognize the truth of these simple lines, and doubtless when they read them, memory will roll back over the years that have past, to kindred scenes in their own childhood homes.

John Ashby was a native of North Carolina, but had lived some time in Tennessee before emigrating to Illinois. When he came to this State, he settled in Crawford County, near Palestine, where he remained a few years, and then came to this township about 1828-29. He was a blacksmith, the first of that useful trade in the town; he died here many years ago. Another old North Carolinian is Jeremiah Cooper. He came to the township in 1837, and is the oldest man now in it, and perhaps the oldest in the county, being in his ninety-fifth year. Nicholas Lemming is eighty-eight years old. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and in early days emigrated to Ohio, then to Indiana, and from thence to Crawford County, Ill., where he remained a short time, and, in 1835, removed to Hutton Township, where he still lives, quite an active man of his age.

Griffin Tipsoward was an early settler in this township, but after a residence of a few years, moved to the neighborhood of Kaskaskia. He was an old soldier of the Revolutionary war, and made application for a pension under a law of Congress passed in 1832. On the early records of the County Court we find the following declaration :

STATE OF ILLINOIS,) ss., A. D. 1832.
 COLES COUNTY,)

On the 15th day of October, personally appeared in open court before Isaac Lewis and James S. Martin, County Commissioners for the County of Coles, in the State of Illinois, now sitting, and constituting said County Commissioners' Court, Griffin Tipsoward, a citizen of the United States of America, in the County of Coles and State of Illinois, aged 77 years, who, being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the Act of Congress passed June 7th, 1832: That he entered the service of the United States as a Revolutionary soldier under the following-named officers, and served as herein stated, viz.: In General Rutherford's Brigade, Colonel McKatty's Regiment, Major Horn's Battalion and Captain Grimes' Company; that he entered the service about the 18th of July, 1775, and was discharged by General Washington at the close of the war, which discharge was sunk in the Ohio River. That he was in the engagement at the battle of Entaw Springs, under General Greene, Col. McKatty, Major Horn and Captain Grimes; that he was in the battle of King's Mountain, under Col. Shelby; that he was in the battle of Charleston, under Col. McKatty and Capt. McGwire; that he was in the battle of Cross Creek, under General Gates, Col. McKatty and Capt. McGwire; that he was in the battle of Hawc River, commanded by Genl. Greene, Col. Chamberlain, Major Pest and Capt. John Galloway. He states that he was here wounded by a musket-shot from the enemy's gun. That he marched first after leaving North Carolina into the State of Virginia; that he was at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, under General Washington, Col. McKatty and Capt. McGwire. That he lived in the County of Roan and State of North Carolina, when he entered the service; that he was first drafted for three months; he then, at the end of the three months, volunteered, and was enlisted during the war. That he was born in the State of Pennsylvania, near the Susquehanna River, in the year of our Lord 1755; that he

has no record of his age that he knows of. That he moved to Kentucky the second year after the expiration of the war; that he settled in the neighborhood of Boonesborough, where he resided until he moved to the Territory of Illinois, in which Territory and State he has resided about twenty years. That he now resides in Coles County and State of Illinois; that he supposes his name will be easily found on the Continental Rolls. He hereby relinquishes all claims whatever to a pension or annuity, except the present, and declares that his name is not on the pension-roll of the agency of any State.

Sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

his
GRIFFIN X TIPSOWARD.
mark

The truth of this declaration is attested to by John Parker and Joseph Painter, Revolutionary soldiers themselves, and who file similar declarations on their own behalf. The honesty and respectability of the petitioner is also attested by another certificate from John Parker, "a minister of the Gospel," and James Nees, after which is a certificate from the County Commissioners, stating that they believe the "foregoing declaration to be true, and that the said Griffin Tipsoward was a Revolutionary soldier and served as therein stated," and recommended that the pension applied for be paid him.

Stephen Sargent was originally from New Hampshire, but removed to Kentucky when that State was in its infancy. He came to Illinois in 1836, to Hutton Township in 1838, and settled on Section 11, where he resided until his death in 1878. Stephen Stone was originally from Virginia, and was one of the very early settlers of this town. He died here many years ago. Reddick Cartwright, a relative of the famous pioneer preacher, Peter Cartwright, came to this section about 1827-28. He was from Tennessee, and is long since dead. John Wilkerson, John Walker and Hugh Doyle were among the early settlers. Where Wilkerson came from is not remembered; he removed to Texas a good many years ago. Walker was from Indiana here, and died long ago. Doyle came here from Crawford County, and moved to Missouri, where he died. Andrew Endsley came from Ohio in 1838, and settled near the present village of Salisbury, where he died. A son, Andrew Endsley, Jr., is still living in the neighborhood, one of the prosperous farmers of the country. Charles Harris was one of the early settlers of Hutton Township. He was originally from Kentucky, but had been living in the south part of the State for some time before coming to this section. Charles R. Martin came to Hutton in 1837, and is from Kentucky. He has a clock, one of the old-timers, that extends from the floor to the ceiling, that has been keeping time for ninety years.

David Weaver, one of the pioneers of this township, and who has passed to his reward since we began our work of compiling the history of the county, was a native of North Carolina. In an early day, his father having determined to emigrate to the West, packed his earthly all into a wagon, crossed the Alleghanies and continued the journey until he reached Lawrence County, Ind. Here he located, and, in 1833, David and a brother came to Coles County. David Weaver settled in the eastern part of what is now Hutton Township. He is represented as an energetic and public-spirited man, joining heartily in

whatever was calculated to promote the interests of the country. He appears to have been of a rather restless disposition, and not contented long in one place. He entered land, bought land, and would locate, plant an orchard, and, in a few years, remove to another location. At one time, he, with two others, owned a saw-mill in what was called "String Town," and, a few years later, he and George Oliver had a saw-mill on the west bank of the Embarrass River. The following story is told of his attempt to take a flatboat out of the Embarrass River: "During the winter, he built the boat, upon the bank of the river, loaded it with hoop-poles and waited for the spring rain to raise the river. Finally, the anxiously-expected freshet came, and his boat floated down the raging stream. All went well until it reached Newton, the county seat of Jasper County, when it became unmanageable, drifted from the main channel, struck a snag, and became a total wreck." The following extract is from an obituary notice in the Charleston *Plaindealer*: "While it is true that he has gone to the land 'from whose bourn no traveler returns,' yet, he is, and will long be remembered, 'by the word he has spoken, the things he has done.' There has, perhaps, been none other of Coles County's pioneers, who did more for the benefit of the county, during its infancy, than Mr. Weaver. Beside furnishing the county with many orchards, he did many other things for its advancement. He aided in surveying and clearing out the Charleston and Westfield road, took an active part in the business of the county, and truly, made himself a necessity to the people in their time of need. By trade, he was a carpenter. As a neighbor, he was kind and generous, always ready to lend a helping hand. He died at his residence in Hutton Township, February 6, 1879, leaving his aged companion to mourn his loss."

William Waldruff and Anthony Cox settled in the town in 1828, on the Parker Prairie. Anthony Cox, Jr., was a soldier in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, and was killed in the battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862. Jonathan Parker, of Company F, same regiment, was killed in same battle. James Nees, Charles Miller and William Cook settled in the southern part of the township, near the present village of "Dog Town." Joseph Painter* settled in the neighborhood soon after. He, too, was a Revolutionary soldier, and made application for a pension under act of Congress of 1832.

This concludes the early settlers of Hutton Township, together with the time of their settlement, so far as we have been able to learn them. There are, doubtless, many omissions, but, after the lapse of all these years, and with the fact that so few of the pioneers are still living, it is not at all strange that names are overlooked that are deserving of record in these pages.

EARLY HISTORY.

When the first white people came to this township, the whole country, north and west, was an almost unbroken wilderness, in possession of the aborigines.

* Joseph Painter was a Revolutionary soldier, and filed a declaration in the County Commissioners' Court, applying for a pension, similar to that of Tipsward, given in this chapter.

Wild beasts, and men as wild and savage as they, roamed through it at will, its undisputed masters. There are a few still living in Hutton Township who knew it fifty years ago, who have known it ever since. They remember the "pole cabins" put up by the early settlers as temporary shelters from the fury of the elements; they remember the cabins built of logs split open, "to make them go further;" the puncheon floors, with cracks large enough for a child to fall through; the yawning fire-place and the chimney built of sticks and "cats and clay." They, too, remember the old Cary and barshare plows, the slow-going oxen, the "scythe and cradle" and the wooden-tooth harrow. And they remember the time when they went to the Sangamon and Wabash Rivers to mill, spending a week on the trip, and the time when they pounded their corn in a block, sifted it, made bread of the finest and hominy of the coarser meal. They have seen the wilderness they first knew develop into as fine and prosperous a country as the sun shines on.

The first mill in Hutton Township was built by Benjamin Parker in 1824-25, on the Embarrass River, opposite where the Blakeman Mills now stand. This was supposed to be, as it is, an excellent mill-site, and thus attracted attention at an early day. Before Parker built his mill here, which was completed and commenced operation in the latter part of 1825, the few people then in the community used to go to the Sangamon River to mill, and to the Wabash, near Vincennes. Parker sold this mill to a man named Shaw, and, after operating it for a time, Shaw sold it to Norfolk & Baker, of Charleston. They moved it across the river, to the spot where the Blakeman Mills stand, and where they, later, erected the elegant mills now owned by Blakeman. These famous mills consist of a large frame building, to which there has been added a large brick structure, making altogether quite a huge pile of buildings. Several runs of buhrs are kept pretty busily in motion to supply the trade. A circular-saw mill has been added, which does a large business in lumber.

The first blacksmith in Hutton was John Ashby, mentioned as one of the early settlers, who came here from North Carolina, and opened a shop about 1827-28, not far from the present village of Salisbury. He kept a shop here many years, and finally died in the neighborhood. The first orchard planted in the township was by David Weaver, about 1834-35, on what is now known as the Smoot farm. Previous to this effort at fruit-culture, the people had to content themselves with "sour grapes." Who sold the first goods in the settlement it is hard to say, at the present time, but a little store in "String Town" was perhaps the first. The first man who administered to the ills of the body was James Hite, long a resident of Ashmore Township. He was not a regular physician, but being a man of considerable intelligence and some knowledge of the science of medicine, he could handle the ague and bilious fever pretty successfully, and in such cases did a great deal of gratuitous practice. Dr. Ferguson, of Charleston, was the first regular physician who practiced in the community, and for many years visited the sick of Hutton Township.

The first bridge in this township was built across the Embarrass River at the Blakeman Mills, but just what year is not now remembered. It was a wooden structure, and served for a number of years, and becoming useless was replaced with another of its kind, which, in turn, was finally superseded by the splendid iron bridge now spanning the river at this point. Mr. Hutton was the first person who crossed this iron bridge. Going to Charleston on business one day, the workmen told him they would have the new bridge ready for him to cross on as he came back. As he returned home, the floor not being quite finished, they laid down loose plank so that he could cross over.

Joel Conley and James Gill (the latter now living in Cumberland County) were the first Justices of the Peace in Hutton Township. When the county adopted township organization, in 1859-60, John Hutton was the first Supervisor, and held the office for three terms, successively, and James Rennels was the first Town Clerk. At present, the township officers are as follows, viz.: W. R. Cox, Supervisor; A. B. Tucker and W. D. Merritt, Justices of the Peace, and Frederick E. Cottingham, Town Clerk.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

In our meanderings, we discovered nine church-buildings; how many others are nestled among the hills of Hutton, we are unable to say. Since that first sermon was preached by Daniel Parker, on the banks of the Embarrass, fifty years ago, the Gospel has spread in this region proportionately with everything else. The town has three Christian Churches, two United Brethren, two "Separate" Baptist, one Missionary Baptist, and one Methodist Episcopal Church. The latter church was built in 1870, and is located within a few rods of Mr. Hutton's residence. It is a modern frame building, and has a large and flourishing congregation; Rev. Mr. Burks is Pastor.

The first of the Christian Churches was built at "String Town," about 1836-37, and was a little log building. Before its erection, they held their religious services in the "Hickory" schoolhouse, so called from being built of hickory logs. After using their log church for a number of years, they replaced it with a substantial brick. We do not know if this house was built upon the sand, but were told that the "winds blew and the floods came and beat upon that house, and it fell." In May, 1876, it was blown down to the floor, during a severe storm. Since then, a handsome frame structure has been built on the old brick foundation. This Church has a large membership, of which Rev. Mr. Young is the spiritual adviser. Northeast of Salisbury, is another Christian Church, a brick building, and, west of it, is also a Christian Church.

North of Salisbury, is a United Brethren Church, and southeast of the little village, three and a half miles, is another of the same denomination. Both of these churches are in the bounds of the same circuit, and Rev. Mr.

Collins is the Pastor of both. The first church erected in the township was by the United Brethren, just across the line from Westfield, and was a large frame. It is still standing, but, since the building of the church at Westfield, has been evacuated, and is not used now. There is quite an extensive burying-ground at it, where sleep many of the Hutton pioneers.

About three-fourths of a mile west of Mr. Hutton's is what is called a "Separate" Baptist Church, and was built in 1857 or 1858. It is a substantial frame building. Rev. Mr. Turner is Pastor of it. A very pretty little cemetery, studded with white marble slabs, is adjacent to this church. Two miles south of Hutton post office is the Missionary Baptist Church, of which Rev. Mr. Thornton is Pastor: and, a mile or two north of the Hutton post office, is another church of the "Separate" Baptists. One of the very early preachers of this town, and the first who ever preached on the "Hurricane" waters, was Rev. Stanley Walker. He was a Hardshell Baptist, but finally joined the "Separate" Baptists. In the village of Diona, just on the line between this county and Cumberland, is a church of the United Brethren and Cumberland Presbyterians.

As to who taught the first school in the township, there is some doubt. One of the first remembered, however, was taught by a man named Ellis: but whether it was the first of all, cannot be ascertained now. The house in which it was taught was a small log cabin, of the style usually devoted to school purposes in the early times. The town, at the present day, is well supplied with good comfortable schoolhouses, and excellent schools are maintained during the school-term. No township in the county has more extensive school facilities than Hutton.

The first death in Hutton Township was a Mrs. Whitten, the wife of a millwright who was engaged on the Parker Mill, and was the first death in Coles County as well as in Hutton Township. Her death occurred in 1825, and she was buried on the bluff, a few hundred yards east of the mill. The first marriage in the town is lost in the mists of antiquity, and the first birth involved in some doubt. A birth occurred in the family of William Beaver, soon after his settlement here, but whether the first in the neighborhood is not known.

POLITICS AND PATRIOTISM.

Hutton Township has always been a Democratic town. In the days when it was a voting precinct, and Whigs and Democrats the prevailing parties, it voted for Gen. Jackson. It is Democratic now by from fifty to one hundred votes. In patriotism, Hutton ranks with any town in the county. It has always had its heroes in the way of old soldiers. There were John John Parker, Griffin Tipsoward, George Cottingham and Joseph Painter, who faced the legions of King George in our struggle for Independence. Among the heroes of 1812, are George Cottingham, John Scott and Nicholas Lemming, and John Hutton, of the Black Hawk war. In the late war, Hut-

ton Township was ably represented. When the tocsin of war sounded through the land, her sturdy sons left

“The plow in the mid-furrow stayed,”

and, seizing their “target and claymore,” marched for the front. Hutton kept ahead of all the calls of the Government, furnishing her full complement, even before called for. She never had a draft, and could have stood another call without being subjected to one. Several of her sons never returned; their dust mingles with that of the far-off battle-fields where they fell, “victims to atone the war.” Peace to their ashes, and lightly may the clods rest upon them.

THE VILLAGES.

Salisbury or Hutton is located on Section 9, and has scarcely attained to the dignity of a village, being nothing more than a cluster of a dozen or two houses. It is, however, an old place, having been laid out as a village December 28, 1837, and, no doubt, at some remote period of its existence, entertained lofty aspirations of becoming a place of magnitude. But railroads passing within a dozen miles of it, have forever blasted these bright anticipations. It was laid out by George K. Harris and John Hulin. The place was first called Stewart, but when a post office was obtained, there was found “another Richmond in the field,” otherwise a post office already of that name, and this then was called Ashby. But this name being so similar to Ashley, the “wrong mail frequently went to the wrong place.” The little town by this time had assumed so much importance that one name was found to be insufficient, and so matters were compromised by calling the post office Hutton and the town Salisbury, for Salisbury, N. C., the native place of Mr. Hulin, one of the proprietors of the place. A man named Gilbert built the first house in Salisbury, or Saulsbury as the people call it, and he and a man named Bartness kept the first store. Who kept the post office first, is not now remembered, but it is supposed to have been kept by one of the last-named gentlemen. The present Postmaster is Dr. J. S. Garner, who was First Lieutenant of Company K, Forty-eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, during the late war. Salisbury has no churches or schoolhouses within its corporate limits, but it is surrounded by both just outside of its “embattled walls.” It has a Masonic Lodge—Hutton Lodge, No. 698—which was organized in 1872. The first officers were: George Bidle, Worshipful Master; C. P. Rosencrans, Senior Warden; John A. Stull, Junior Warden; C. Fuqua, Treasurer; Allen Hill, Secretary; S. S. Bills, Senior Deacon; F. E. Cottingham, Junior Deacon, and Owen Wiley Tiler. The present officers are: A. N. Rosencrans, Worshipful Master; John A. Stull, Senior Warden; J. B. Lee, Junior Warden; T. A. Bensley, Treasurer, and F. E. Cottingham, Secretary, with between fifty and seventy members. The business of Hutton is as follows: One store, Endsley & Co.; one millinery store, Mrs. Sarah McDonald; three blacksmith-shops, two with wood-

shops added; one physician, Dr. J. S. Garner, and Postmaster; one Justice of Peace, A. B. Tucker, and one Masonic Lodge.

The village of Diona, usually called by the poetic name of "Dog Town," in point of population is about the equal of Salisbury. Small as it is, however, one county is not large enough to hold it, and it is located about equally in Coles and Cumberland Counties. It is divided into four wards by the county line, and the Congressional township line, the latter running through it from north to south, and the county line from east to west. Diona has never been laid out as a village, but is merely an accidental collection of houses, as it were, with a store or two, a post office, shops, etc. Nicholas McMorris is Postmaster. He lives in Cumberland County, but his store and post office are in Coles County. Matthews & Fulkerson also have a store here, and there is a Church of the United Brethren and Cumberland Presbyterians, as elsewhere stated.

"String Town" is merely a nickname given to a rather thickly-settled neighborhood, on account of several mechanic-shops, a saw-mill, a church and a little store formerly kept here. Thomas Goodman kept a store here at one time, also a man of the name of Peppers. But all is past, and the glory of String Town has departed. There is nothing left but the church and one or two residences to tell where erst "String Town" stood.

EAST OAKLAND TOWNSHIP.

In a country like ours, the department of history can claim to chronicle no mighty events, nor relate any of those local traditions that make many countries of the Old World so famous in story and song, yet they serve the purpose of directing attention to the rise, progress and present standing of places, which may fairly claim in the future what has made others great in the past. With these lines of preface, we will say a few words of the boundary and topography of one of the finest sections of Coles County.

Oakland Township, or East Oakland, as it is called, lies in the northeast corner of the county; bounded on the north and east by Douglas and Edgar Counties on the south by Ashmore Township, and on the west by Embarrass River. It is a little more than a full Congressional township, being seven sections from north to south, and six full sections wide in the narrowest place, while in some of the bends of the river it extends in nearly a section deeper. Brush Creek is the principal stream aside from the Embarrass River, but the land does not need additional drainage. The town contained, originally, much fine timber, of all the different varieties common in this portion of the State, and, although a great deal of it has been consumed, there is still left enough for all practical purposes. The Illinois Midland Railway passes through the north part of the town, from east to west, and has added much to the importance of this section of the county. The village of Oakland is a thriving place of four or five hundred inhabitants, and will be more fully described further on.

THE SETTLEMENT.

The first white settler in this vicinity, is supposed to have been Samuel Ashmore. He came to this immediate neighborhood in 1829, though his first settlement was in what is now Douglas County, but included for years in Coles County. He settled on what was known as the Laughlin farm, and now owned by Andrew Gwinn. Here he remained but a couple of years, when he removed to the present limits of Oakland Township. He was from the State of Tennessee, and was Captain under Gen. Jackson in the war against the Creek Indians, and in the battle of New Orleans, and always retained the warmest veneration for "Old Hickory." When he removed to this section, three of his sons—Clayborne, at the time married, and George W. and Madison, single—came with him. At the time of Mr. Ashmore's location here, Paris and Grand View were the nearest settlements to him. From the *Oakland Herald* we make the following extract: "Resolving to leave Tennessee, whose chattel-slavery he thoroughly detested, with his brothers William, James and Amos, and all their families, he came to the Wabash country. Here he soon fell into the chronic frontier style of life, common to-day as it was then. First to make an improvement and next to make a sale, and, when that is made, go to chopping upon another claim. If it be true that a rolling stone gathers no moss, it is apparent that the tramp-farmer is a failure. By the help of his sons, he opened a farm near Darwin, cleared off one hundred acres of bottom timber, built a two-story house and several stables and out-houses; after that, he sold the whole 'caboodle' to his son-in-law for \$600, in order to get to the Embarrass country.

* * * Having succeeded in selling his first location to Mr. Laughlin, Mr. Ashmore moved down to Hoge's Branch, where most of his sons and sons-in-law had by this time settled; he commenced work on what is now known as the Barbour farm. Here, after filling the office of Justice of the Peace, he died in 1838: aged, as his tombstone states, sixty years." Mr. Ashmore, as stated, had several sons, who settled in this section at an early day. Some of them came with him, and others a few years later. In 1831, James and Hezekiah Ashmore settled in the neighborhood. These were his sons, and the latter, after remaining here a short time, removed to Ashmore Township, where he is more fully noticed. Samuel Hoge, a son-in-law of Samuel Ashmore, settled here also in 1831. James Black, another son-in-law, came at the same time. They are long since dead.

Stanton Pemberton came in the fall of 1831. He was from Washington County, Va. The *Herald*, which published some reminiscences* a year or two ago, says of the Pembertons: "Mr. Pemberton was not healthy, and lived but a few years. His widow continued with us till 1854, and lies buried in the uppergrave-yard. She was remarkable for three things—her candor, her good cooking and her genuine hospitality. Her son, Alfred D. Pemberton, still lives

*These reminiscences were published during the summer of 1877, and contain much pertaining to the early history of this section. Hence we shall make frequent extracts from them.

on the old place, and 'Uncle Jack,' as the children call him, continues with us in the village—a well-preserved specimen of the olden time." Two sons of Mr. Pemberton, A. D. and J. J. Pemberton, and two daughters, are still living in the neighborhood where they located nearly fifty years ago. John King came from Tennessee in 1832, and may be reckoned among the early settlers. He moved to Iowa, where he still lived at last accounts of him.

In 1830, James Reddin and Eli Sargent settled in Oakland Township. Reddin built a horse-mill, the first institution of its kind in the country, and one of great convenience to the scattered pioneers. His descendants still own the land upon which he settled so long ago. Sargent was from Ohio, and located adjoining Mr. Ashmore. He is said to have been a man of considerable wealth, and entered several hundred acres of land. "He, too, brought with him his sons and daughters. The latter made the journey on horse-back, and had a gay old time riding through the wilderness. The world was not so wide then as it is now, and he and Mr. Ashmore soon discovered an incompatibility of temperament, which the narrow bounds of the country aggravated exceedingly."* Mr. Sargent was not a healthy man, and suffered long and severely. He died in 1834, and, says the *Herald*, referring to his death, "of his family there survive his daughter, Mrs. Guinn, and his stepdaughter, Mrs. Sargent, of this village, who have the honor, we believe, to be the only ones who remain with us of the immigration of 1830." We make no excuse for the following lengthy extracts from these reminiscences. Referring to a pioneer family, it is of interest as a part of the early history of the country. "After Mr. Sargent's death, his widow bought the Samuel Hoge farm, and with her son, John L. Berry, and her daughter Rachel, made her home there, where she died in April 1847, in her sixtieth year. Afflicted with asthma, she was an inveterate smoker, of course, but possessed uncommon business capacity. Mounted on 'Old Ned,' in rain or sunshine, day or night, she attended all calls upon her professional services, and in this particular alone was an exceedingly useful person. Ned was a favorite—a large, brown, pacing horse, which she had reared from a colt. Within the thirty years of his life, he had carried her everywhere that she went; three times from the Embarrass to the Scioto. He survived his mistress a year. Reared in Kentucky, Mrs. Berry had been left a widow, with poverty and several young children for an inheritance. Her effects then consisted of twenty acres of ground, her horse, Ned, a slave woman and her children. Sicknes came, bread became scarce and the wolf looked in at the door. The slave woman and the horse did the farming, and had it not been for the woman and the horse, her family would have come to absolute want. When she married Mr. Sargent (who was a rich man), she went with him to Ohio, taking Ned and two of the five children of the colored woman. To her she left the land, who, after a trial of eighteen months, left it and went as a cook to a hotel in Louisville. Here she died, and Mrs. Sargent had her other three chil-

*Oakland Herald.

dren sent to Ohio, and ultimately brought them all to this country. Her most judicious advisers, including her husband, had urged her to sell them, to put them in her pocket, etc., and showed her the 'black laws' of Illinois and all the difficulties of the situation. But no, the memory of that woman and horse toiling in the sun, to raise bread for her and her children when she lay sick and prostrate, was not to be overcome. Worldly woman as she was, she possessed a determined will, and she decided never to sell them. * * *

Mrs. Sargent was a woman of limited education, and knew nothing about the abstract doctrine of human rights. She was a Baptist, and neither knew nor cared, perhaps, for Wesley's opinion on the 'sum of all villainies,' and of Abolitionism, she concurred in the then common opinion, that its advocates were thieves of a hideous character. What was it that caused her to withstand the pressure of interest? Was it gratitude, or was it instinct, or was it both? Thirty years have passed away, but it seems to us as but yesterday that we saw her sitting by her great fire-place, indulging in her pipe, with death awaiting at her elbow; a picture of stoical calm, which we have never seen equaled within our threescore years of time."

Another of the early settlers in this township, and who deserves more than a mere passing notice, was Thomas Affleck. He came from the "lowlands" of Scotland in 1832, and first settled on the Wabash, near Clinton, but came to this settlement in 1836. His wife is said to have been a most amiable woman, and died in 1840. Mr. Affleck is spoken of as a fine violinist, and spent much time in exercising on the sweet and pathetic airs of "Bonnie Scotia." Says one: "His rendering of 'Roy's Wife of Aldivalloch' was such as none but a native Scot could equal. With his chin pressed down upon his fiddle, his large head and great staring eyes above, together with his powerful voice, he repeated and practiced the music of his native land." He was a model farmer and spent much time and labor in looking after his farm, digging ditches and otherwise improving it. He had once been a grocer in Dumfries, Scotland, his native place, and though long out of the business when he came to this country, it is said he was almost unequalled in putting up packages of goods, and could put up more coffee, sugar or pepper in a paper than any merchant in Oakland. And that when he had completed a job of this kind, the form of the package and the turns of the wrapping thread would be very artistic. He was quite a hunter, and when he wanted game he would "harness" up a yoke of cattle to his sleigh and strike out for the hunting-grounds, where, turning his cattle loose to feed, he would sit and wait and watch for his game, and would rarely miss a single shot in bringing it down. He was a great mechanical genius, and on this point a Dr. Pease, an amateur phrenologist, found his head on measurement to be twenty-four inches in circumference—equal to a No. 9 hat—and his "bump of mechanics" the largest he had ever examined. Referring to his mechanical genius, the reminiscences published in the *Herald*, from which we have already quoted extensively, say: "One of these was a mode of moving

sandbars and deepening the outlet channels of rivers and harbors. This process, as he often described it to us, was very similar to the jetty system now used by Capt. Eads at the mouth of the Mississippi. It consisted in first confining the water by the means of ballast and piling on each side of the desired channel. This means he held would, of itself, in time effect its purpose, but to hasten it on he next proceeded to drive in the channel, every eight or ten feet, iron piling. These iron piling consisted of two flat bars perforated with inch holes and joined at the points, but designed to be separated above by the distance of an inch or less. He next let down between the bars thus constructed, sections of boiler-iron, twenty or thirty feet long, to a point near the bottom, where it was secured by pins placed in the bars. Thus, when the work was completed, it somewhat resembled the lower board of a plank fence, and the water forced underneath was expected to tear out a channel. This, in brief, is an outline of his idea. He claimed that he had successfully applied it on the Clyde, and in other harbors in Scotland, and had presented his project and claims to the Board of Admiralty. Of Sir James Graham, the then head of the Board, he spoke with his characteristic bitterness, and, being in lack of means, he turned his back in disgust upon the Old World, to find a home and a grave in Illinois." The *Herald*, concluding its lengthy notice of Mr. Affleck, says: "But the habit of strong drink was the evil genius of his latter days, and when under its influence his temper and invective were peculiar and terrific. He thus went on drinking himself to death as fast as he could, hoping, in his unhappiness, soon to be at rest by the side of his deceased wife. His son-in-law, Rev. A. O. Allen, persuaded him at last to go with him to his residence at Terre Haute, but not until the old man had exacted a pledge of Mr. Mosely and other citizens that they would see to the return of his body when the end should come. He did not stay long: he parted with the world and its troubles on the 2d of June, 1852, aged 67 years: and Mr. Mosely and the citizens of Oakland fulfilled their pledge and laid him by the side of the wife of his youth."

Lyman, Almon and Daniel Keyes were from the Empire State, and settled at what is still known as Donica's Point. They are all long since dead. Lyman went to the Mexican war, and left his bones to bleach on the bloody field of Chapultepec. Thomas Blair was another old settler at Donica's Point, but his native place is not now remembered. L. E. Archer was a Vermonter, and came to this settlement in an early day. He was an odd character, and many hard stories are still told of him. He was very close in his dealings, and always got the best end of a bargain in a trade with his fellow-men, even stretching the truth to accomplish his purpose. It is said that his capacity for drinking whisky was almost unbounded, and that he always bought it by the gallon, in order to get it a little cheaper: less than that quantity did him no good or harm, but after he had drunk a gallon it then began to "fly into his head." He died at the age of eighty-four years, and his family are scattered to the four quarters of the earth. A man named

Donica, was the first settler at this place, and from him it took its name, but we were unable to obtain much information in regard to him.

William Nokes, or "Uncle Billy" Nokes, as he was called mostly, was an extraordinary character that should have special notice in these pages. He was from Kentucky, and came here at an early day in the settlement of Oakland Township. Like the great lawyer we have heard of, he

"Prided himself on his learned diction,
And diluted the truth with a good deal of fiction."

He was a great romancist, and like the majority of that class, he was usually the hero of his own stories. He used to say that in his younger days in the old Blue-Grass State, he had been a great favorite among the ladies, and had been compelled at a single term of the court at Louisville, to answer to a dozen different suits for breach of promise. From the personal description we received of him,* we do not doubt his power of attraction with the daughters of Eve. He went by the name of "Old Bag o' Shot," a name given him in honor of one of his stories, in which he claimed to have carried a bag, containing half a bushel of shot, along the streets of Louisville, and as the frost had just come out of the ground, he sunk to his knees every step, while the bricks of the pavement piled around his feet. This story, it is said, grew by repetition until the shot became two bushels and the displaced brick reached to his waist. Another story told of him, is that he once went to old Squire Ashmore's and made a complaint against a young man of eighteen years, for assault and battery. Though he was considerably "bunged up," the Squire persuaded him that it would not look well in a man who had carried two bushels of shot to prosecute a stripling of eighteen years, and so in his good-nature, Mr. Nokes withdrew his complaint. He removed to Iowa many years ago, where he died.

The winter of the "deep snow" (1830-31) two families encamped on the Embarrass River, near where the railroad crosses. After the melting of the snow, the river rose higher than ever known before or since. One of these families was that of Aaron Collins, mentioned among the early settlers of Morgan Township, the other was a Mr. Mason, who settled on this side of the river, on what is now known as the Naphew farm. He did not remain here long, but sold to a man named William Chadd, a blacksmith, millwright and jack-of-all trades. Chadd was from the White River country in Indiana, possessed considerable means, and by the aid of three sons and seven daughters, soon opened a large farm. He is described as a "little, wizened, dried-up man of sixty, with a large nose and a very full eye." "Old Shad," the people called him for short, like Nokes, often regaled his friends with some very extravagant stories. Speaking of his resources, one day, he said he had a bushel of "cut money" laid by for a "rainy day." Like many of the other early settlers, he took the mill fever, and in addition to his blacksmith-shop, built a "corn-

* A snub-nosed, big-mouthed, coarse-featured, stoop-shouldered man."

cracker" near by. Being asked one day if he could grind wheat on his mill, replied, "Well, yes, if I had a bolting-cloth; in fact, I told the boys the other day that we'd try it, so I took a bushel of very clean, nice wheat and ground it. I then took the grist over to Mr. Reddin's and bolted it. Well, sir, I had a hundred pounds of flour and two and a half bushels of bran." Again we extract from the *Herald's* reminiscences: "Mr. Chadd was possessed in a high degree with personal dignity. His children treated him with profound respect; he was no joker, and did not permit anybody to joke him. Any insinuation as to the truth of his stories he promptly resented, for he told them in dead, sober earnestness. Seated on a horse-block one day, conversing with Mosely and Pemberton on the subject of music, he observed that the jew's-harp, if properly made, was the best instrument known. That he had once made one for a boy, a good big one several feet long. The bows or frame he made of "tire-iron" and the tongue was an inch steel bar. 'Why, you could,' said he, 'hear it three miles!' At this point Mr. Pemberton stupidly inquired as to how the boy got it into his mouth. Chadd treated the query with contemptuous silence, but afterward remarked to Mr. Mosely, 'Jack Pemberton would like to say something smart if he knew how.' The limits of this article forbids further details. A volume would scarcely contain all the incidents of Mr. Chadd's eventful life. Who has not heard of his duel before breakfast, when in a room eighteen feet square, securely locked, he and his antagonist armed with knives, fought for eight hours, ankle-deep in blood? Who has not heard of his quarry-blast on White River, which required the labor and teams of a hundred men six months to remove? Who has not heard of his snake story, of his fish story, and his perpetual-motion saw-mill? Mr. Chadd was gathered to his fathers long ago, in the fullness of time and a good old age.' We will give one more instance of his India-rubber stories, and then pass on to other scenes. This was of his professional experience, which he related to Dr. Rutherford, and exhibited to him his "spring lancet" and his "pullikin," the latter for extracting teeth, and estimated the number of teeth drawn with them, or it, at several barrels, and the blood shed by the "lancet" at the hogshead measure. He stated to the Doctor that he had once been applied to tap a woman for dropsy. From this duty he had shrunk, pleading ignorance and other disqualifications, but as no physician was in reach, he made an effort, and although the woman was a small one, he drew from her one hundred and twenty gallons of water.

Martin Zimmerman came from Augusta County, Va., in 1836, and settled first in Edgar County, where he remained about a year, and then removed to this township. He resided here until his death, which occurred in 1852. He has many descendants still in the county, who are among the prominent farmers and business men of the country. Enoch Sears and Asa Reddin were also early settlers in this township. David Winkler and the Hoskinses settled on Brush Creek. There are, perhaps, other old settlers whose names should be mentioned, but we have failed to obtain them. And then, after the Black Hawk

war, emigrants came in so rapidly that it is impossible to keep track of the period of their settlement and where they came from. So we will not attempt to further particularize, but take up other matters of interest.

FRAGMENTS OF HISTORY.

By reference to the map in the front part of this work, it will be noticed that there is a jog, of two sections in width, in the north line of the county, the full extent of Oakland Township. When Douglas County was set off from Coles, says Capt. Adams in his Centennial Address, the village of Oakland was regarded as having "great room for outgrowth and development" (and, we may add, it still retains this expectation of its people). Therefore, Coles County, as well as the people of Oakland, were unwilling that the village should be cut off in a new county; hence the jog above referred to was made to keep the village of Oakland in this county.

Here, as in all newly-settled communities, attention was directed at an early day to mills: for, with all the great inventions of the age, there has not yet been one devised by which the human race can live without bread. And in this town, as elsewhere, the mill business was in high popular favor forty years or more ago. To own a horse-mill gave one an air of importance, and a saw or grist mill, as an old settler expressed it, rendered the fortunate owner "the biggest toad in the puddle." One of the first efforts at a water-mill was by Mr. Laughlin, where the river crosses the northwest corner of Section 12: but he was not very successful in his attempt. It passed into the hands of Henry McCumbers, familiarly called "Old Sport." But he never realized much from it, and, after struggling on with it for a few years with a perseverance worthy of a better cause, he finally gave it up entirely. A man by the name of Whitlock also tried: and after a year's hard work, saw a friendly (or unfriendly) flood carry it away on a "march to the sea." Mr. Chadd referred to as the man of long-winded stories, in another part of this chapter, had a genius for mills as well as for story-telling. He built a mill near the present railroad-crossing. He tried undershot, turbine, and re-action wheels; but they amounted to little, and finally a flood took the whole structure away, and sent it after its predecessor, down the river. David McConkey was another who spent more on a mill than he ever succeeded in getting back. It was the same old story—the floods carried it away, and left its owner in poverty. The era of steam-mills will be noticed in the history of the village.

A man of the name of Robert Bell was the first regular carpenter in Oakland Township, and, it is said, was a superior workman. Many specimens of his work still remain to testify to its quality. The finishing-lumber then was rough-sawed poplar, and had to be "dressed" by the carpenter, as planing-mills and sash-factories were unknown. Everything needed in the construction of a house, including flooring, molding, etc., had to be worked out by hand, and the frames were generally of hewed material. The erection of a

frame house, at that early period, was a much bigger job than at the present day; and, in the place of the large lumber-yard we find in every town and village now, at that time the market was usually supplied by "whip-saw." At a very early day, Andrew Gwinn, with the aid of "Old Billy" Nokes, ran one of these "whip-saw" mills. Two men could saw 200 feet in a day, and this sold at \$4 per hundred.

One of the first wagon-makers was a man named Alpheus Jacques. He, it is said, used to make wagons and buggies out of old rails and "'most anything he could pick up." His skill with the draw-knife was remarkable, and the rapidity with which he turned out work was truly marvelous. Among the early blacksmiths were David McConkey and William Chadd. McConkey made considerable money as such, and then spent it in his attempts at a mill on the Embarrass, as already stated.

The first store in Oakland Township was kept by a man named Sheriff, an uncle to the present Postmaster at Paris, Edgar County. It was located on the road east of the village of Oakland, and his goods were hauled from Chicago by 'Squire Pemberton. "Chicago, then," says the 'Squire, "was no larger than the village of Oakland is now." The first post office in the township was kept by Wilson Morrison, east of the village. It was on the confines of a large grove, surrounded by oak-trees, and thus received the appropriate name of Oakland—names since bestowed on the village and the township. It was on the mail-line between Paris and Decatur, and the mail was carried weekly on horse-back between those places.

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS.

The name of the first pedagogue in Oakland is not now remembered, but schools were taught in the neighborhood quite early. The people have ever taken great interest in educational matters, and, at the present day, no town in Coles County is better favored with school facilities than Oakland. The matter will be again alluded to in the history of the village.

Church organizations, also, will be further noticed in the village history, as the Presbyterian, the oldest organization in the town, is located in the village of Oakland. The only church-edifice outside of the village is Prairie Union Christian Church, located in the southern part of the township. It was organized in the neighborhood schoolhouse, March 1, 1871, with thirty-two members; three elders, viz., A. J. Shulse, S. D. Honn and D. W. Honn. The church was built and dedicated the same year the society was organized, and cost \$1,830, not including the lot on which it stands. The present Elders are D. W. Honn, A. J. Shulse and John Childress. Previous to the erection of the church, the people of the neighborhood attended divine worship at the village of Kansas, in Edgar County. It is in a very flourishing state, with a present membership of about sixty-five, and a Sunday school during the summer season.

When settlements were first made in this part of the county, there were plenty of Indians in Southern Illinois, and likewise in this section. They were the Pottawatomies, Winnebagoes and the Kickapoos. They were friendly and did the whites no harm. The fright of the Black Hawk war had little effect here, from the fact that at the time it took place, there were very few settlers in this neighborhood. The Indians had a trading-post near the village of Camargo, in Douglas County, established by two men named Vesor and Bulbery, French Canadians. Near this post, the Indians had a burying-ground, and once every year held a grand powwow for the benefit of the departed souls of their deceased friends. In Morgan Township they had a camp, which is noticed in the history of that town.

Oakland Township is Republican in politics at the present time. In the old days of Whigs and Democrats, it was Democratic by a small majority, notwithstanding it gave Harrison a small majority in 1840, and Clay, in 1844. With these exceptions, it was Democratic. In the late war, Oakland did its duty nobly, and sent many of its young men, and old ones, too, to do battle for the Union.

The first Justice of the Peace in this section, was Samuel Ashmore, the old patriarch of the Ashmore family. The present justices of the township are, J. J. Pemberton and William Hunt. When Coles County adopted township organization in 1860, G. W. McConkey was the first Supervisor of Oakland Township. The present Supervisor is H. Rutherford, and N. P. Smith is the present Town Clerk.

This concludes the general history of Oakland Township, and we will now proceed to devote a few pages to the history, laying-out and the location of

THE VILLAGE OF OAKLAND.

This enterprising little village is situated on the Illinois Midland Railroad, about twenty miles northwest from Paris. It was surveyed and laid out by Reubin Canterbury, County Surveyor, for Madison Ashmore, on the 12th of May, 1835. James Ashmore built the first residence in the village. McCord built a residence soon after the one built by Ashmore. Some say that McCord's was built before the village was laid out, while others hold to the fact as given above. The first store was kept by a man named McClelland. Another was opened very soon after McClelland's, by a Mr. Trembly, but neither lasted long, and both "broke" in the business. Says the *Herald* reminiscence: "For the next four years, no goods of any kind, save what a peddler might bring in, were sold in Oakland. Our trading had to be done in Charleston or Paris. Not a spool nor a thread, nor even a pin, was to be had short of these towns. There was nothing here to buy goods with. Four-year-old steers went at \$10 per head, and the only good horse we ever owned we bought for \$50. Corn for many years never rated above 10 cents per bushel, and then was not considered a merchantable article."

The next effort at merchandising was made by Robert Mosely. In 1844, he opened a small stock of goods, and for a time had what little trade there was, all to himself. John Mills and R. T. Hackett were the next merchants, and about this time "Matt" Ashmore opened a kind of curiosity shop in Pemberton's old tavern stand. In the year 1847, Pemberton went into partnership with Mosely, and thus began their long partnership business. But we have neither time nor space to follow the mercantile business through its long and eventful career to the present time. Other points demand our attention.

The first tavern in Oakland was kept by Daniel Payne, soon after the laying-out of the village, and the next, perhaps, was kept by 'Squire Pemberton. The village at present has two first-rate hotels—the Oakland House, kept by H. A. Frederick, and the Union Hotel, by Mrs. Jones. The first post office was kept by McClelland, elsewhere mentioned as the first merchant. The present Postmaster is L. C. Thornton. The first blacksmith in the village was a man named Maxon, and his shop was a counterpart of that described by Longfellow, except that instead of the "spreading chestnut-tree" it stood under a spreading oak-tree. We are informed that it consisted mainly of a bellows and anvil, rigged up under an oak tree, and that there was no building belonging to it. The first doctor to practice in this section was of the name of Montague, but of him we learned but little. The next was perhaps Dr. H. Rutherford, who came here in 1840, and practiced the healing profession until he amassed quite a snug fortune, and physicians became so plenty that he could retire from a long life of laborious work.

In 1854, Clement & Clark built a steam-mill in the village of Oakland. It was a great institution in this primitive settlement, and people came for miles to see the engine work, and were frightened out of their wits when the steam blew off. A sash saw was added to it, but was soon dispensed with. The mill has several times changed proprietors and is now owned by John Burwell. The Smith mill, as it is called, is of rather recent building, and was put up by W. P. West some eight or ten years ago. The *Herald's* reminiscences thus speak of the originator of this last enterprise: "This man was what might be termed a fool for luck, and a spendthrift by nature. His father gave him a large farm at Culver's Grove. Getting embarrassed, he sold out, came down to this part of the country, and worried awhile with the McConkey mill. He next got hold of the Frank Williams' steam grist and saw mill. He succeeded in trading this worthless property to Thomas Kinney for a good farm in Edgar County. Selling the farm, he commenced building the mill before referred to, and at the same time he set up a grocery. About this time he succeeded in becoming guardian for the William Franklin heirs, for whom he drew pension money to the amount of \$1,100. His luck continuing good, his grocery burnt down, and he received \$1,500 of insurance. His borrowed money began pressing him and he sold out to his partner, W. O. Smith, at a very good figure. If he had stopped here he would have had a good living remaining, but a man of the name of Foulke, of

Kansas, sold him an old rattle-trap of a mill for \$5,000, worth about that many cents. This stroke finished him, cleaned him up, and it is said that he is still following up the mill business, but in a second-hand way."

The large grain elevator standing by the railroad was built in 1875-76 by F. R. Coffman. One had been built here in 1872, and burned a short time after, when this one was built in its place. It is now owned by Dr. Rutherford, and is an excellent building, well-appointed in every particular, with steam-power and with a capacity of 15,000 or 20,000 bushels of grain. It is standing idle at present.

The Oakland National Bank was established in 1874, with L. S. Cash, President, and John Rutherford, Cashier. The same officers still have charge of it, and are gentlemen of excellent business attainments, energy and enterprise.

VILLAGE ORGANIZATION.

The village of Oakland was incorporated years ago, but as the first records were not to be had we could not get the exact date, nor the names of the first Board of Trustees. The present Board is as follows, viz., William Henderson, M. W. Ammerman, J. W. Stokes, Frank Pleasant, J. R. Lawson and Merrill Hackett. William Henderson is President of the Board; W. M. Bowman, Village Clerk; A. A. Dunseth, Police Magistrate, and John Tibbs, Town Marshal.

The first church was organized by the Old-School Presbyterians in the year 1831. They built a small log church on the site of the "upper grave-yard," which afterward was turned into a schoolhouse. They next erected a frame building on the public square, 25x40 feet, but for lack of funds never finished it. It was finally abandoned, and, in 1844, their present church edifice was erected. Rev. Isaac Bennett was one of the first preachers. He was a native of Philadelphia, was educated at Princeton and was a man of much intelligence and refinement. He was averse to noise, the cry of a child, when preaching, totally upset him. After his marriage, a "change came over the spirit of his dreams," and when two, three or four children had gathered about his knees, he was altogether another person, and could study his sermons better than ever and "preach right along in the stiffest kind of a squall." Rev. Mr. Montgomery was another preacher of this congregation; also Rev. Mr. McDonald and Rev. Mr. Venable, of Paris. At present, there is no regular pastor. A good Sunday school is maintained, of which Mr. Eckard is Superintendent.

The Cumberland Presbyterians organized a society in 1843, under the Rev. James Ashmore, a son of Amos Ashmore and a brother to the wife of Rev. Mr. Bennett. They have an elegant little frame church in the village and a flourishing society. Rev. J. P. Campbell is the present Pastor. R. G. Forsythe is Superintendent of the Sunday school connected with this Church.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized by Rev. Arthur Bradshaw in 1858. Their church was built soon after its organization. The society is

large and flourishing, and is under the pastoral charge at present of Rev. Mr. Lacy. Of the Sunday school of the Church, N. P. Smith is Superintendent.

The first school in Oakland was taught by Madison Ashmore, but the year is not now remembered. The first schoolhouse was a small frame building, which was used as a temple of learning until the building of the present large brick, some nine years ago. It is a spacious edifice, well designed for school purposes and cost about \$7,000. Prof. Failing is Principal of the school at present; Miss Lida Reel, Miss Kate Crawford and Miss Jessie Burr, teachers.

Freemasonry and Odd Fellowship are well represented in Oakland. Oakland Lodge No. 219, A., F. & A. M., was organized October 7, A. L. 5856, A. D. 1856. The first officers were Thomas J. Don Carlos, Master; William D. Martin, Senior Warden; Alfred D. Pemberton, Junior Warden; John W. Kurtz, Treasurer; Robert Mosely, Secretary. The present officers are: H. D. Williams, Master; E. H. Warden, Senior Warden; L. B. Crawford, Junior Warden; L. S. Cash, Treasurer; N. P. Smith, Secretary; John Rutherford, Senior Deacon; R. G. Forsythe, Junior Deacon, and John Menaugh, Tiler, with seventy members on the roll.

Oakland Chapter, No. 153, Royal Arch Masons, was organized October 24, 1872, with the following officers: A. P. Forsythe, High Priest; S. M. Cash, King, and R. F. Larimer, Scribe. The present officers are: John Rutherford, High Priest; S. A. Reel, King; R. F. Larimer, Scribe; Jo. W. Clement, Captain of the Host; D. H. Gordon, Principal Sojourner; H. D. Williams, Royal Arch Captain; L. B. Crawford, R. G. Forsythe, A. J. Taylor, Masters of the Veils; L. S. Cash, Treasurer, and E. H. Warden, Secretary, with thirty members.

Oakland Lodge, No. 1,192, Knights of Honor, was instituted September 5, 1878, by Stanley Walker, D. D. Charter members: L. S. Cash, M. B. Valodin, W. C. Lacy, N. P. Smith, N. R. Moore, D. A. Rice, Rev. J. P. Campbell, William Henderson, Shep Florer, W. H. Glass, W. J. Peak, J. W. Turner, Lewis Kees, B. F. Smith, M. R. Williams, R. L. Burns, J. G. Hamilton and R. M. Young. The first officers were M. B. Valodin, D.; William Henderson, V. D.; L. S. Cash, Treasurer; D. A. Rice, R.; M. R. Williams, F. R.; N. P. Smith, D. and R. Present officers: William Henderson, D.; B. F. Smith, V. D.; L. S. Cash, Treasurer; N. P. Smith, R.; M. R. Williams, F. R.

Oakland Lodge No. 545, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 8, 1874. The charter members were A. A. Dunseth, A. M. Merrill, R. S. Smedley, J. P. Coons, James Stiles, of which A. A. Dunseth was first Noble Grand; A. M. Merrill, Vice Grand; and R. S. Smedly, Secretary, and A. A. Dunseth the first Representative. The present officers are: D. A. Rice, Noble Grand; R. Gomel, Vice Grand; William M. Bowman, Secretary, and N. P. Smith, Deputy Representative.

Welcome Encampment, No. 24, I. O. O. F., organized January 5, 1876. It is the old No. 24, of Charleston, which surrendered its charter during the war, and hence lost its number. The first officers were: J. G. Crawford, C. P.; S. M. Cash, H. P.; J. A. Johnson, S. W.; J. C. Bandy, J. W.; N. P. Smith, Scribe. The present officers are Robert Rutherford, C. P., and N. P. Smith, Scribe, with twelve members.

The first newspaper in Oakland was the *Herald*, and was established by J. W. Crane in 1875. It is at present owned by S. A. Reel & Co., with Rev. J. P. Campbell as editor. It is an eight-page paper, presents a fine appearance, and is one of the spiciest sheets in the county. The *Oakland Ledger* is a small paper, recently established in the village, and is an interesting little journal.

Oakland comprises some fifteen or twenty stores of all classes, including dry goods, grocery stores, hardware stores, furniture stores, etc., also a full line of shops of all kinds, blacksmith, wagon-makers, harness-makers, etc., etc. It has two good hotels, three churches, one excellent schoolhouse, two steam-mills, one grain elevator, a railroad and depot, and its full share of professional men.

The village has two cemeteries; one is some distance from the village, in a northeast direction, and was laid out before the village. Many of the old settlers and pioneers sleep in the "upper grave-yard," as this burying-ground is called. The other is nearer the village, and was laid out in 1855. It is a pretty little cemetery, and is well beautified and adorned with trees and shrubbery.

In conclusion of this chapter, we would say that Oakland is a model little village, with the most favorable prospects for a bright future. Though in early days it had the name of being a rough place, with some rough characters in it, yet education and civilization have done their work, and a more refined little city cannot be found in this or surrounding counties.

MORGAN TOWNSHIP.

" In the mountain scenery yet,
All we adore of Nature in her wild
And frolic hour of infancy is met;
And never has a summer's morning smiled
Upon a lovelier scene than the full eye
Of the enthusiast revels on—when high
Amid thy forest solitudes he climbs
O'er crags that proudly tower above the deep,
And knows that sense of danger which sublimates
The breathless moment—when his daring step
Is on the verge of the cliff, and he can hear
The low dash of the waves with startled ear."—*Halleck.*

In this little narrow strip of earth, small and irregular in shape, known as Morgan Township, are represented the two extremes of nature, as it were—the beautiful level prairies and the wild broken country bordering the Embarrass

River. The latter, before the advent of the "pale-face" marred its virgin beauty, was covered with primeval forests, and to the west the prairies stretched away in nature's waving meadows. Upon the brakes and hills and bluffs rising from the river grew giant trees, which for centuries had defied the fury of the tempest.

"The century living crow,
Whose birth was in their tops, grew old and died
Among their branches,"

and still they had flourished in all their glory for years and ages. Giant oaks, spreading elms, towering walnuts, waving cottonwoods, with their trembling leaves, and many other magnificent forest-trees grew here in almost endless profusion. And beyond, as the ocean extends out from the beach, which limits it, extended the prairies, clothed in all the beauty of nature. Such was the aspect of the section of country to which this chapter is devoted when the pale-face came with all his bustling enterprise and proceeded, literally, to turn things topsy-turvy.

Morgan Township lies in the north, or rather in the northeast, part of the county, and is bounded north, by Douglas County; west, by Seven Hickory Township; south, by Charleston, and east, by the Embarrass River. Through the north part of the town flows the classic stream known as "Greasy Creek," which, together with the origin of the name, is referred to in the county history. A little south of Greasy Creek is Dry Branch, another little stream flowing into the Embarrass. As before stated, this township contains both timber and prairie, and is pretty equally divided between the two; the timber-land lying adjacent to the Embarrass River, and the prairies next to Seven Hickory Township. Morgan is a fractional town, containing about twenty-four or twenty-five sections of land—two-thirds of a regular Congressional township. It has neither villages nor railroads, but the Indianapolis & St. Louis and the Illinois Midland Railroads pass near enough to be of considerable benefit to it in transporting its surplus grain and stock.

SETTLEMENT.

The first white settlers in Morgan Township are supposed to have been John Caldwell and his son, who bore the same name, and John Kennedy. They came from Fayette County, Ky., near the city of Lexington, and settled in the timbered portion of the township in 1830-31. The Caldwells lived here about twenty years, when they removed to Edgar County, where the elder died several years ago, but his son is still living in that county. This is about all that is known of the Caldwells at the present day. Kennedy remained but a short time, and moved back to Kentucky, where he resided several years, when he returned to Illinois, and died a few years ago in the city of Charleston.

Aaron Collins is another of the early settlers of Morgan Township, and is supposed by some to have settled here previous to the Caldwells and Kennedy, but after this long lapse of years it is hard to say which of these families was the first to pitch their tents in this section. Collins came from North Carolina

in 1830-31, and built the house where his son-in-law, Reese McAllister now lives. He has been dead a number of years, but a son, Aaron Collins, Jr., still lives in the township.

Daniel R. and David R. McAllister, the latter usually called Reese McAllister, came to Morgan Township in 1833. They were from Indiana here, but were originally from Alabama. When moving to this place, they stopped in Ashmore Township, where they remained from spring until fall, when they removed to this township. Reese has resided here ever since, upon the place where his father-in-law, Aaron Collins, first settled, and Daniel, to the time of his death, which took place in 1871. John Skidmore came from Indiana to this settlement in 1831-32. He lived here in quiet until the breaking-out of the gold fever, when he started for California, but died on the way, and never reached the land of gold. Gibson Gastin came also from Indiana about the same time Skidmore came, and after remaining in the neighborhood a number of years, removed to Texas, since which time all trace of him is lost.

David Morgan, for whom the township was named, settled near what was called Greasy Point, April 20, 1834. He was originally from Washington County, Ky., near Springfield, the county seat, but removed to Vermilion County, Ind., where he remained several years before coming to this neighborhood. He was a prominent man in the community, and the first Justice of the Peace. He died in 1860, but has two sons, William and James Morgan, still living in the township, splendid representatives of the honest old pioneer, who has passed away. The latter still lives on the old homestead, where his father settled nearly half a century ago. Benjamin Clarke came from Kentucky about 1830-31, and died here several years ago. His wife is still living, and is the only one of the early pioneers who came here a grown-up person that survives. A son, Jackson Clarke, and several married daughters, live in the township still, and another son lives in Kansas.

Gowin Adkins, and Abraham Adkins, a cousin, settled in the town in 1833-34. The father of the latter came with him, and was of the same name. They are all dead; Gowin died many years ago, but had a son and daughter. The former went into the army during the late war, and died while in the service of his country. Moses Golliday came from Pennsylvania, and settled in the township a year or two before the Adkinses. He bought out Caldwell; David, a brother, came about the same time, and both he and Moses are dead. John Golliday, another brother, is still living.

Isaac Craig, an esteemed citizen of Charleston Township, was an early settler of Morgan. He came here in 1835. He was originally from Kentucky, and came to Illinois with his father in 1828, first settling in Clark County. Isaac Craig remained a resident of Morgan Township about twenty years, and then removed to Edgar County, where he resided for fourteen years, and then removed to Charleston, where he still lives, just north of the city. He was in the Black Hawk war—volunteered in one of the Clark County companies, but

having friends in Edgar County, got a transfer to Captain Brimberry's company of Edgar County. An early settler of the name of Johnson, located on the creek, but he was a "bird of passage," and did not remain long, hence not much is known of him.

The Chastenes were rather noted characters in this settlement, in an early day. Mr. Morgan bought a claim from one of them (there were two of them, Jesse and William Chastene), upon which there was a cabin, and twenty-five apple-trees which the old fellow had planted out. Mr. Morgan closed up the trade, and went to Palestine and formally entered the land. He then went to his home in Indiana, to move his family here, and when he arrived, old Chastene had dug up every apple-tree and carried them off to some new claim. These Chastenes are the amateur pork-packers alluded to in the general county history, and from whose questionable operations the little stream of Greasy Creek obtained its classic name.

Alexander Montgomery came from Indiana to this township. He was originally from Alabama, and was a brother-in-law to the McAllisters, and settled here the fall after they came to the town. He died here years ago. These are all of the earliest settlers in Morgan Township. Next is rather a later era, and includes such as John Winkelblack, Daniel Beck, Thomas West, Irwin Digby, Cooper Wallace, Y. E. Winkler. Winkelblack and Beck came from Virginia; the latter is dead, but Winkelblack is still living. Thomas West was from Vermilion County, Ind., and came some years after the Morgans. He now lives in Douglas County. Digby came from the same section, and still lives in Morgan Township. So, also, was Wallace from Vermilion County, Ind., and his father, now living in Douglas County, was originally from Kentucky. Cooper Wallace has been dead a number of years. Winkler came from Indiana, but was originally from Kentucky also. He is still living. This concludes the list of the early settlers, so far as could be obtained.

GENERAL FEATURES.

When the first white people came to Morgan Township, there were plenty of Indians in this section. They once had a camp not far from where Reese McAllister now lives, and there are traces of it still to be seen there. The likeness of a man cut in the bark of a tree is still visible, though it shows every appearance of having been executed years and years ago. Many places have been noticed in this immediate neighborhood, supposed to be Indian graves, though, so far as we could learn, none of them have ever been examined to see whether they contain anything like human skeletons. A year or two ago, Henry Curtis, a son of Samuel Curtis, was one day "digging fish-bait," and dug up a human skull, and, upon examination, a few other bones were found, and rocks were laid in order, as though intended to form a rude sort of covering, ere the dirt was put on the corpse. But whether this was an Indian, or some lone white man, who had been murdered* in this wild spot, will probably never be

* The skull had a hole in the back part of it, resembling a bullet-hole.

known. But the evidence was pretty strong that it was a human being, either white, red or black, and had been carefully buried there, near the banks of the Embarrass River.

But, although Indians were plenty here when the whites first came, they were not at all troublesome, but were quite friendly toward the white people. They would furnish them with game, and hence proved of some benefit, at least. But long years have passed since the wild yell of the savage disturbed the echoes of this little community. But few are still left that can remember them as residents of Morgan, and soon, "Lo! the poor Indian!" will live only in fireside tales.

Wolves and panthers, with occasionally a bear, inhabited this country forty or fifty years ago, and snakes were a spontaneous growth. Rattlesnakes were also very plenty. Mr. Morgan and his sons killed ninety rattlesnakes in one summer, on a ten-acre lot, and it was not a good season for rattlesnakes, either. Wolf-hunts were common, and their scalps commanded a bounty. A number of neighbors would band together, with dogs and guns, and the havoc made among the hateful little pests would sometimes be terrific. A man could pay his taxes in scalps, and, if he had an overplus, could pass them over to the Treasurer and get a county order for the balance due him.

We don't know whether the same custom prevailed here, or in Coles County, during the circulation of wolf-scalps as currency, that we have heard of in another section of the State, viz., that a man could go into a "grocery" and get a glass of whisky, throw down a wolf-scalp, and the grocery-keeper would give him back a coon-skin, or two opossum-skins, in change. But prairie wolves, like the poor savage, have gone West to grow up with the country and the grasshoppers.

The winter of the deep snow is remembered by the few old settlers still living in this part of the country. Though this fall of snow was but little over half as deep in this latitude as in the northern part of the State, yet it is acknowledged as the deepest ever witnessed here. It fell in December, 1830, and remained on the ground until the next March. Here it was only about two feet deep, but in the northern part of Illinois it was four feet on the level prairies. It was a hard time on stock, and on people, too, in a newly-settled country. Many wild beasts died from starvation while it lasted, and domestic animals had nearly as hard a time here, for, at that early day, the few people then in Coles County had not been in it long enough to have a surplus of hay and corn.

As a sample of the hard times the pioneers had to undergo, Mr. Morgan informed us that he had known thousands of bushels of corn to sell at 8 cents a bushel, an excellent cow and calf for \$8, good horses for \$40, and wheat from 25 cents to 37½ cents a bushel. And, for years, the prices ranged at these figures, and, even then, it was almost impossible to get money for anything one had to sell, for there was but little of that commodity in the country.

But these hard times are all past now, and Morgan Township is, to-day, as prosperous a community as one will find in Coles County. True, we still find a few of the primitive log cabins of the earlier days, but they are not used as a matter of necessity, but from choice. They have become endeared to their owners, and are cherished as sweet mementos of the past. As a rule, Morgan Township has excellent residences, well-improved farms, good roads, and, indeed, everything to indicate a prosperous community.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

Who was the first person born in Morgan Township is not now remembered. The first death is supposed to have been the wife of Aaron Collins, who died in the early days of the settlement of Morgan, or Greasy Creek, as the settlement was called. A child of Jefferson Florer was the first party buried in the Greasy Point Cemetery, near where James Morgan lives. This is one of the prettiest little burying-grounds we have noticed in the county. Located on high ground, and kept in excellent order, with many pretty marble slabs and some quite elegant monuments, it is, altogether, a lovely place.

The first marriage in the neighborhood was Clara Collins and Thomas Creighton, and they were married by David Morgan, a Justice of the Peace. The population of the township shows that the good old custom, begun thus early, has been kept up, and that there has been "marrying and giving in marriage," since this first couple stepped off the shores of single blessedness.

Morgan Township has never had any mills, except one or two portable saw-mills in the timbered sections along the Embarrass River; one of these, however, we believe, once added a set of buhrs for grinding corn. Mr. James Morgan says that, when his father first settled in the township, they used to go to the Wabash, and to Decatur, to mill: that two or three neighbors would join together, and, hitching three or four yoke of oxen to a wagon, would start off to mill, and sometimes be absent a week or ten days. Milling is now done at Oakland and Charleston, and sometimes at mills in Douglas County.

There was no blacksmith-shop in Morgan Township at a sufficiently early day to be made a matter of history. That useful trade is pretty well represented at the present day, however, and shops are to be found in every neighborhood. In the early day, the blacksmithing was done by the workmen in the Oakland settlement.

David Morgan was the first Justice of the Peace in Morgan Township, and when the county adopted township organization, Nathan Thomas was elected the first Supervisor, and was succeeded the next year by John Winkleblack. The present Supervisor is J. B. Williams; J. L. Rardin and Jesse Hudson, Justices of the Peace.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The first schoolhouse was built in Morgan Township about 1839-40, but who taught the first school in it cannot be told at this late day. There were

schools in the settlement, however, before this house was built, but until it was erected, the settlers cabins were utilized as temples of learning. And as this is but a fractional town, it has but three schoolhouses within its limits, viz., Winkelblack's, Hazel Dell and California Schoolhouses. This results from the fact that many of the school districts are partnership districts with Seven Hickory Township, and with Sargent Township, in Douglas County. A strong effort is being made to get a new district in the northeast part of the township, a move that it seems should terminate successfully, for there is certainly abundant territory and population for a district and a house in this section.

There are two church edifices in the township. The first sermon preached, was by the Methodists. The Revs. Fox and McCane were early in the field, but, we believe, never established a permanent society. The first Cumberland Presbyterian ministers were Revs. James Ashmore and Hill. The Cumberland Presbyterian Union Church is located in the north part of the town, and was built in 1856-57. The society was organized in May, 1842, by Rev. James Ashmore, at the house of David Morgan. Preaching was held at the house of Mr. Morgan and at Aaron Collins', until the church was built. The present membership is 110, under the pastorate of Rev. J. P. Campbell. A Sunday school is maintained during the summer season, with an average attendance (last summer) of sixty-three children, under the superintendence of James Morgan, who is, also, Clerk of the Church Session.

There is also a Cumberland Presbyterian organization at the California Schoolhouse, but they have no regular preaching at the present time, although the organization is still kept up, also a Sunday school during the summer season.

Salem Missionary Baptist Church is in the extreme southern part of the town. It is a substantial frame building, and was put up about fifteen years ago, at a cost of \$1,000. Rev. Mr. Thornton is the Pastor, and has a flourishing congregation for a country church. A Sunday school is carried on during the summer season.

Our readers will notice on some of the old maps a little place in Morgan Township called Curtisville. Notwithstanding its dignified name, it was never much of a village. A small store, a blacksmith-shop, with a "neighborhood" post office, comprised all of Curtisville. The store was kept by a man named Cutler Mitchell, and the post office was simply an office for the convenience of the neighbors, and whoever went to town brought out the mail-bag. It was not a regular office, nor was the mail brought regularly, but as it suited the convenience of some one who had other business at town.

Rardin Post Office is much the same kind of a place that Curtisville once was. We say once was, for what little there was of the place, has passed away, and there is nothing left to tell where it once stood but a dwelling and a blacksmith-shop. Rardin is on Section 4, and consists of a small store and a

blacksmith-shop, together with a post office. Samuel Rardin keeps both the post office and the store. This little place and Curtisville, are the nearest that this neighborhood has ever approached to having a village in its midst.

Morgan Township is Democratic in politics; in fact, it may be termed a Democratic stronghold. It has always been Democratic, from the earliest period of its existence to the present day. During the late war, Morgan did its part nobly, filling every call without a draft. But after all these years, it is impossible to obtain the names of those who participated in the long and sanguinary struggle. We shall not attempt to do so, but pass from the subject with a well-merited tribute to their bravery.

This township contains but little of special interest to the historian. Without villages, towns or cities, railroads, mills or manufactories, there is but little to write about, after the settlement of the town is described, unless we go off into a panegyric on its honest, honorable and upright citizens. This, however, is not our purpose, as the duty of an historian is to deal in facts, and not in fulsome flattery of persons or things. And thus we close our chapter on Morgan Township, with the statement that it is one of the most prosperous in this county, and is inhabited by people who "move on in the even tenor of their way," quietly attending to their own business, and not meddling with that of others.

SEVEN HICKORY TOWNSHIP.

This is one of the largest townships in the county. It is six sections wide from east to west, and is nine sections long. It contains, therefore, 54 sections, or 34,560 acres, none of which is waste land. With the exception of one or two groves, of which mention will be made hereafter, the entire township is prairie. It is, therefore, slightly undulating in its surface, and possesses an unusually rich, productive soil. Taking the township as a whole, there is not a finer body of land in the county. The surface is sufficiently undulating to admit of drainage, and the soil of sufficient depth to preclude its wearing out.

The only streams of water to be found are Greasy Creek, in the northeast part: the head of Flat Branch, in the northwest, and Cossel and a branch of Riley Creek, in the southwest. None of these flow through the township, but all head in it, and leave the town from three different directions. This fact establishes another, viz.: that the central part is high land, and sloping in all directions. The town, compared to others, is new, having been almost entirely unsettled until after completion of the Illinois Central Railroad, in whose grant of land it lay. The township took its name from a remarkable grove of hickory-trees situated toward the southwest part. This grove is said to have originally consisted of seven immense trees, standing alone in their grandeur, monarchs of all they surveyed. Tradition has it, too, that they were a prominent landmark in early days; and, further back than the time of the white

man's rule here, they were the shrine and camping-place of the aboriginal sons of the forest. Early emigrants going across this part of the State found them rising before them as monitors pointing out the country before them. Earlier than the emigrants were the surveyors, who came over this section of Illinois when yet a Territory, and who marked the grove on the plats they made of the country. Before them were the scouts and hunters, forerunners of a civilization destined, one day, to supplant the red men. These adventurers found the grove composed of the curious number of hickories, and note it in their annals of the country. From their size when seen by settlers about 1824 or 1825, they must have been more than a century old, and if so, were here when the country was captured from the British by Col. George R. Clark, 100 years ago.

Another small grove, known as Anderson's Grove, exists in another part of the township. It is, however, quite small, and has never yielded trees above a mediocre height and size, or of a quality suitable for building purposes. A curious growth of sassafras-trees has sprung up on the farm of Jesse O'Hair since he settled there. He says he cannot account for the trees, as he knows of no one planting any roots of that tree, or dropping any seed. He supposes the growth came from seeds dropped by birds, or roots left by Indians or travelers. At any rate, the trees have come up in the last quarter-century, and are of a good size. Mr. O'Hair has them fenced about, and uses the grove for a shade for stock. He is quite proud of its existence, and counts it a valuable adjunct on his farm.

Aside from what has been mentioned as timber-land, the entire town is prairie. When the first settlers came to the county, they found it a trackless, almost treeless, plain, variegated with here and there a small grove or a single shrub. It was covered with a luxuriant growth of grass, waving in the prairie breezes, the home of the wolf, deer and buffalo. Void of life, save in its savage state, it indeed fulfilled the description of Irving, whose matchless essay on the prairies stands unequalled. These wastes are now the homes of plenty, and, under the hand and influence of civilization, are the finest parts of the county.

During the interval between the settlement of the timbered parts of the county and the open portions, the prairies were the scenes of many exciting wolf and deer hunts. The former animals were a foe to young pigs and poultry, even after settlers came out here to live. They ravaged hen-roosts with brazen impunity, often in broad day, but more commonly at night. They also evidenced a desire for fresh, tender pork, and depopulated pig-sties with as much effrontery as they did hen-roosts. To exterminate them, grand hunts were organized. A company of men, sometimes over a hundred in number, mounted on horses, followed by all the dogs and boys who could come, surrounded a certain portion of country, often quite extensive, and gradually closing in the circle, drove all before them. In early times, they would have sometimes a dozen wolves and as many deer in the doomed circle. When the line had been properly closed,

a fire from guns and pistols was opened on the animals, care being taken not to shoot over a certain level. The real fun began when two or three venturesome wolves broke the lines and made tracks for liberty and life. Then no shooting was allowed. They must run down the wolf, and that meant a trial of speed and mettle. An ordinary wolf would outrun nine horses out of ten in an even race, and but few dogs could hope to catch him. The exhilarating sport—the spectacle of numbers of horses galloping across the plain in full tilt, after a wolf—gave spirit and vim to the participants, and made the day not easily forgotten. Deer-hunts were conducted by parties only, who depended on their skill as hunters to capture them, and not on the speed of horses or the excitement of a day's sport. As the country filled with settlers, these pastimes gradually died out, as the game disappeared, until now they are a thing of the past.

The prairie is now covered with cattle and fields of grain, and in place of the wild beasts and wild men who once made it their home, the white man finds opulence and ease as a reward for his labor.

SETTLEMENT.

No permanent settlement seems to have been made here until about 1850. Before that date, as far as we have been able to learn, what few persons came into the bounds of this town came here to herd cattle, and do not seem to have made any permanent residence. The prairie portions of the country were used for this purpose long after the settlers came, they preferring rather to pasture than to cultivate it. About the time of which we speak, however, the attention of emigrants was more particularly directed to this part of the West, as it was found the prairies could be more easily cultivated, when once broken, than the timber-lands. The soil was free from roots and stubs, and more productive. Hence, plows adapted to the turning of the prairie sod began to appear, and farms were entered where not a tree stood.

Samuel and John Rosebraugh settled in the southwest part of this township in 1850 or 1851, and with William and Jack Coons, Abner Brown, Benjamin McNeal and Milo Mitchell, may be considered the pioneers of this part of the county, if we may rightly call settlers of that date pioneers. These families, with a few others, came here, opened farms, erected houses and began life—not in log cabins, but in houses that mark the second era in this country. They built frame dwellings because these were cheaper than any other then, and because there was no timber near them from which to get logs to build cabins. They, therefore, did not experience the vicissitudes of a pure pioneer life here. The country was then emerging from an era of hard times and coming to a basis of real prosperity. Railroads were in operation in the Eastern and Middle States, and had even superseded the river travel as far west as Illinois. At Chicago, now the metropolis of the West, one railroad was in operation, and was earnestly extending its lines westward. Charters were being granted to other

roads, which were now actively engaged in opening the country. The agitation regarding the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad was claiming the attention of the people and their Representatives in Congress. The agitation culminated in 1852 in the immense grant of land given to that road. Its history is presented elsewhere in these pages, and to it the reader is referred. Suffice it to say, as soon as the route was determined, the country through which it passed settled as if by magic. The lands embraced in the grant extended into Seven Hickory Township, and as soon as they were thrown upon the market, were rapidly taken up. Mr. Jesse O'Hair says that when he came here, in 1854, he does not think there were over a dozen voters in the entire precinct, and these were nearly all in the southern part. He remembers the families we have mentioned, but thinks there were very few others. Those who were here as herders of cattle, lived elsewhere, and could not be counted as residents. They all went to Charleston to vote and for all their trading. When the land came under the control of the Illinois Central road, being partly in their grant, and buyers finding out its exceeding richness, it did not wait long for purchasers. Mr. O'Hair says to attempt to tell individually who came in from 1854 to 1859, the year the township was created, would be to enumerate about one hundred families. From this, it will be seen how rapidly the country was taken up—twelve or fifteen voters in 1853 and 1854, nearly one hundred in 1859. That tells the story of its settlement. W. E. Adams says that in 1855, he went to the north part of the township to see after some cattle, and found the farm of J. E. Wyche, fenced, in a measure, and occupied by a tenant. Judge Adams says it was the farthest farm north in the township, and was somewhat isolated, being out alone on the prairie. It was used for a stock farm. He was back there four or five years after, and the prairie was "full of homes." Each one who came erected frame houses, and began on a farm all prairie. Hence their beginning was entirely different from any who began life in the forests. Here no cabins were built; no hunts for bee-trees and game in the woods occurred; none of the elements of a life on the pioneer plan, as commonly experienced in this part of Illinois, are found. We will, therefore, not go into a needless repetition of the life of the first settlers here. It is given in the biographical part of this book more fully than we can hope to gather it, and to that part of the narrative we would refer the reader. The people came after the railroads were opened, thus avoiding the long journey of those that preceded them. Before they were completed through this county, emigrants came to Terre Haute by way of the railroads, and from thence to their destination in their wagons.

After the creation of townships, in 1859, the voting-place was made at what was termed the Nicholas Schoolhouse, where it was continued until the Center Schoolhouse was erected, when that place was made the polling-place, and is now used.

Before leaving the history of the township, we will note an event, occurring in 1864, viz., an unusually severe wind and storm. It is referred to in the

history of Mattoon, where it did much damage. There it scattered fences, tore down trees, unroofed and blew down buildings, in one case carrying the house clear off the floor, leaving the family—Benjamin Tiff's—on the floor without any protection. Where it went through the woods, it made a "clean sweep," taking down everything in its way. Several persons were injured, and some stock killed. Within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," it is the severest windstorm that ever visited this region.

SCHOOLS.

Just as soon as a sufficient number of persons were found in the township to warrant the erection of a schoolhouse, one was built in the southwestern part. This was about the year 1855, some assert a year later. It was a neat, frame building, and accommodated, at first, a large extent of territory. About a year after it was completed, the rapid influx of settlers commenced, and, within a year's time, several houses were erected. School was opened under the free-school system, that having been established over ten years. No subscription-schools, supported entirely in that manner, were ever taught here. As the lands in this township always brought an excellent price, the sale of the 16th Section brought the township a good school-fund, as will be observed in the statistics we present. The township supports excellent schools now, and, as the excellent character of the people attests, they are repaid for the outlay. The statistics to which reference is made are from the office of the County Superintendent of Schools, and are as follows:

Number of school children, males.....	247
Number of school children, females.....	202
Total.....	449
Number of schools.....	13
Average wages, males.....	\$44 79
Average wages, females.....	28 19
Length of school-term, six months.....	
Value of school property.....	\$5,800 00
Principal of Township Fund.....	3,847 00

From the foregoing table, it is evident the population of the township is nearly two thousand, an excellent growth in less than thirty years' time.

CHURCHES.

There are only two churches in Seven Hickory Township, though a few are just over its border in other townships, in whose histories they are noticed. The two to which reference is made are the Methodist and Christian Churches. The first of these, the Olive Branch Church, was organized about 1865 or 1866, possibly earlier, and, for a time, like all early churches, held services in the members' houses. Afterward, the schoolhouses were used. In 1869, a very comfortable frame church was erected, which is yet occupied. Rev. Wallace was among the ministers here about this time, and was one of the active participants in its erection and dedication. The congregation is now in a good

condition every way, and supports regular services. Its rapid growth is attributed, mainly, to the sudden settling of the township, and to one or two prosperous meetings.

The Christian Church, known as the Rural Retreat Church, began by holding services in persons' houses, who were professors of this creed. Soon, a start was made, a congregation established, and the meetings transferred to the schoolhouses. As the growth, at first, was somewhat slow, no house of worship was erected till 1865 and 1866. The membership is now about fifty. The first preacher here was Rev. Jesse Campbell, whose successors were Joseph Hostetler and Nathan Wright, the present Pastor, who now lives in Paris.

A BIT OF RAILROAD HISTORY.

A few years after the close of the late war, the people of this township, like many others, concluded a railroad, running north and south through their territory, would be a good thing in many ways, and, finding a desire existing in Charleston for a northern and southern outlet, concluded to levy bonds to aid in its construction. Charleston had a watchful eye on the county seat, which Mattoon was zealously trying to get, and saw in the proposed road a fine opportunity to secure that necessary part of her existence. The bonds were voted for, to run a series of years, to bear a good rate of interest, and for them the township was to have a railroad running southward from Tuscola, through Charleston, to some good point. After the project had gotten well under way, and, we believe, a little work had been done on the proposed route, it was noticed by a large part of the citizens in the south part of the township that the road would be better for all were it changed and run to Danville. The people of Charleston concurred fully in this idea, as it was undoubtedly better for them. It gave them an eastern outlet then, as well as a northern one, and brought them more directly in communication with the coal-fields. The route was changed, then, to go north a little over half-way through the township, then bear northeasterly and proceed as directly to Danville as the nature of the country would allow. No sooner was this broached, however, than the people in the northern part of the township raised a remonstrance to such a proceeding. They did not care to be taxed to support a road that did not come directly to them, and prepared to contest the payment of the bonds. The upshot of the whole matter was, the case was taken into court, where it now rests. Meanwhile, work and all preparations on the road have stopped. The people of Charleston are confident it will be yet resumed, and that one day the railroad will be built. Should the change of route invalidate the bonds, others can be raised, say they, and as the road would be of great advantage to the county seat, strenuous efforts will be made to complete it.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

Although no town has ever been started in this township, it can boast of a store and a blacksmith-shop. The former was started by John Mason, about

eight years ago, who saw an opportunity to enrich his exchequer and do some good for his neighbors. He has a very good country store, filled with all sorts of goods wanted by the farmers. His stock is decidedly miscellaneous in character, as all such stores are apt to be, as a miscellaneous taste and want are to be satisfied. He carries on a system of exchange, also, getting the products of the farmers, and selling them in Charleston to produce-dealers.

The blacksmith-shop is run by J. H. Davidson, and is said to be a good one. It, like the store, saves farmers coming several miles to the county seat for "odd jobs;" and, as there are a good many "odd jobs," and as Mr. Davidson makes wagons, he has plenty to do.

These two employments are the only ones pursued in the township, outside of farming. The country is pre-eminently an agricultural one, and, as cattle and hogs are the main staple, corn is the principal cereal grown. Could a turnpike-road be built through the township to Charleston, it would be an excellent investment, as many products could be brought there that the farmers are obliged to forego or wait till good roads come. Some talk of utilizing criminals, confined in the Jail waiting trial, on the construction of such a road is heard. It would not only keep them, but would benefit the country.

HUMBOLT TOWNSHIP.

This township, located in the northern tier, and second in order from the western boundary of the county, is bounded on the north by Douglas County, and on the east, south and west respectively by Seven Hickory, La Fayette and North Okaw Townships. In its extent, it embraces one and one-half townships, being nine miles north and south by six miles east and west. When Douglas County was, by act of legislation, called into existence, its southern boundary was located in such a position as to give to the northern tier of townships in Coles County an extra half-township, and this accounts for the somewhat irregular shape of Humbolt and the other northern townships. Like many of the adjacent townships, its surface is almost wholly composed of open prairie. Along the western boundary are found the outskirts of the Okaw timber; a very little timber is found marking the course of the Flat Branch, a small stream traversing the township from east to west. Add to this a small grove on Section 10, a little southeast of the village of Humbolt, and we have the entire timbered area of the township, leaving fully nine-tenths of its surface prairie. Taken throughout its whole extent, the surface of the township is not sufficiently high and broken to be termed rolling; nor yet is it so low as to be properly designated flat; perhaps, gently undulating would best describe it. Humbolt is exclusively an agricultural district. It contains no cities, and but a single village, that of Humbolt. The soil is a deep black loam, such as is common to much of the prairie regions of our great and growing State. It extends to a great depth, and yields an abundant harvest of the various grains

adapted to the climate. Corn is the staple product, though wheat, oats and barley yield well. Flat Branch, a small stream rising in the northwestern corner of Seven Hickory Township, and flowing in a general western direction, crosses the northern half of Humbolt, and, with its tributaries from the north and south, affords an outlet for the northern and central portions of the township, through which their surplus waters are discharged. The southwestern portion of the township is rather flat, but has sufficient fall to admit of drainage, and, by means of open ditching and underground tiling, extensively employed in the past few years, many broad and fertile acres heretofore left uncultivated have been reduced to a high state of cultivation. These low lands, when effectually drained, are richer and more productive than the higher lands in the immediate vicinity. The Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad enters the township near the middle of its northern boundary. It passes almost directly south to the village of Humbolt, on Section 4, at which point it bears to the west, and, taking a general southwestern direction, leaves the township near the western boundary of Section 31, making about twelve miles of railroad in the limits of the township. After the organization of the township, various names were proposed, among others, that of "Blue-Grass Grove." This was objected to on account of its length. The name "Flat Branch" was suggested, but was deemed objectionable in that it might give to strangers and those desiring to settle in the township incorrect views of the elevation of the land. Finally, A. A. Sutherland, who figures somewhat prominently in the village history, and who was a great admirer of the eminent German scientist and traveler, Baron Friederich Heinrich Alexander von Humboldt, offered the name by which the township is now known and designated. This proved acceptable to all, and was so recorded. How or why the "d" was dropped in the spelling of the word "Humbolt," as applied to the township, we are at a loss to say. Perhaps it was simply in order to Americanize the word, or, possibly, to correspond with the energy and push of this Western country, as in its shortened form it would be more easily written and less difficult in orthography. The wealth of the township consists in its many well-improved farms, its broad acres of arable and pasture lands. Its annual productions, under favorable circumstances, rank second to but few in the county. Passing from the topography of the township, we next enter, upon that period of its history pertaining to its

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

These, when compared with the first settlements made in other portions of the county, are of recent date. Few settlers, if any, had located in the present limits of Humbolt Township, prior to the year 1836. True, a settlement had been made along the Okaw as early as 1833, but this was farther west and is now included in North Okaw Township. When the first settlers of Humbolt Township came, they found the few farms then in cultivation, either in the timber or nestling close by it, for none dared venture far from the timber

with cabin or farm. So the wide-stretching prairie lay unmolested by the hand of man. It was one wide-spread field, where nature sported in her wildest freaks, clad in the habiliments of all that could be called beautiful and lovely. Turn which way they might, they were met with wildness, loneliness and beauty combined, all on a grand scale and well calculated to make impressions as lasting as the eternal hills. The wildness was beauty made doubly so because innocence was written in letters of gold upon the untold thousands of unfolding flowers just bursting from their wintry homes and peeping out to catch the early sunbeams and drink in the morning dewdrops. Unmolested by the foot of man, they spread their beautiful colors and golden hues to the praise of Nature's God, eclipsing the lilies of Eden and the roses of Sharon, and forever throwing in the shade the floral gardens of the world. When John Poorman arrived, in the fall of 1836, and settled in the northwest corner of the township, on Section 31, he found just north of him, on Section 30, Julius Dugger, who, from the improvements made, Mr. Poorman thinks must have settled as early as 1833 or 1834. All seem willing to accord to Dugger the honor of building the first cabin and making the first improvement in what is now Humbolt Township. Bailey Riddle, from North Carolina, had settled in 1833, but his cabin was just across the line in Okaw Township. John Pemberton, from Kentucky, came in the fall of 1834 or 1835, and settled near Riddle, but after remaining a short time sold out and went farther west. The fall of 1835, brought in William Brann; that of 1836, Poorman, Noble, Junken, Jacob and David Hoots. In 1837, James Walker and John Matthews were added to the settlement. Poorman was from Pennsylvania; Brann, Junken and Walker from Rush County, Ind.; Matthews, from Tennessee or Kentucky, and the Hootses from North Carolina. With the exception of Poorman and Jacob Hoots, these all settled in what is now included in Okaw Township, east of the Okaw or Kaskaskia, and on Sections adjacent to the western limit of Humbolt Township. Poorman's location has already been designated. Jacob Hoots located directly south of him on Section 6. For some years there seemed to be no disposition on the part of those coming in to settle east of the improvements already made. They either passed on and settled nearer the river, or, crossing the stream, sought a more desirable location in the western outskirts of the timber. In 1840, W. B. Hawkins, then a young man of nineteen summers, came from Rush County, Ind., and purchased a fractional eighty on Section 6, east of Hoots. About the same time, Thomas K. Fleming, originally from Kentucky, erected a cabin and opened up a farm still farther east on the prairie. About the same date, Henry Horn, from Virginia, settled a little northeast of the Hawkins purchase. Benjamin Beavers was next in the township, east of Poorman's. Jacob Hoots died in 1842, and Joseph Finley, from Ohio, was the next to settle on his farm. The settlers already mentioned, comprise all those who were living in the township to the close of 1842 or 1843. Hawkins returned to Indiana in

1842, and took unto himself a helpmeet with a view to returning soon after to his Western home. His return, however, was delayed till 1850, when he came, built a cabin and set about improving his farm. In the mean time, Joshua Nixon had settled at Blue-Grass Grove. In the southeast corner of the township, James Shoemaker, and possibly Robert Hill, had settled as early as 1850. Few, if any, other settlements were made in the township prior to the building of the railroad in 1856. From that time forward, settlements multiplied rapidly, and in a few short years the far stretches of prairie to the east, which the earliest settlers had thought would remain uninhabited for many decades, were thickly studded with human habitations. Of those mentioned as having settled in the township as early as 1840, but two are now remaining—John Poorman and W. B. Hawkins. The others have nearly all passed over the silent river; a few have passed to the West, and new settlers have taken their places. The earliest settlers of this part of the county were exempted from many of the hardships and privations endured by those who preceded them a decade or more of years in the settlement of other portions of the county. Progress and improvement was visible on every hand. The days of the hominy-mortar and hand-mill had passed away, and the glorious era of horse-mills had been fully inaugurated. As early as 1837 or 1838, Jesse Fuller had a horse-mill near the Okaw, about three miles southwest of where Poorman settled. This served the adjacent settlement and kept it supplied with meal. When a grist of wheat was to be ground, it became necessary to make a trip to True's mill, some ten or twelve miles distant. The flour manufactured is said by the old settlers to have been of a very superior quality. Going to mill, by those who were obliged to cross the prairie for any considerable distance, was usually performed after night, in order to avoid the annoyance of the flies. Sometimes a pilgrimage was made to Spangler's mills, on the Sangamon River, distant forty miles. Terre Haute and St. Louis afforded a market for their surplus supply of hogs, while their cattle were driven north to Chicago. These they often sold at what would now be considered starvation prices for the producer; but as their wants were few and simple, and easily supplied, they managed to live comfortably, and most of them even to lay by in store. In 1841, when the money issued by the Springfield Bank was worth only about 50 cents to the dollar and all kinds of Illinois money was taken at a great discount, Mr. Poorman relates that loading his wagon with bacon, one barrel of soap, lard and butter, he made a trip to La Fayette, Ind. He realized for his bacon \$2.50 per hundred, lard 6 cents and butter 5 cents per pound. The proceeds he invested in groceries, clothing, leather and other necessities for family consumption. The soap he exchanged for a barrel of salt. He thus saved himself from contracting debts, and to-day he claims that he got his start in life while his neighbors were paying off their debts, contracted while he was hauling that load to market. The early meetings, as in other sections, were held in the cabins of the settlers. "Preaching-place," as it was then called, was at Poorman's house, five or six years. The

early ministers were Arthur Bradshaw and Joseph Lane, in local relation with the M. E. Church. The Baptist brethren held services at Dugger's cabin, and among their early ministers were Revs. Martin, Threlkeld and Riley. Regular Baptists and circuit-riders. The first church built in Humbolt Township was erected by the Methodist society, near the western limits of the township, in the latter part of 1856. Among the early church members we find the names of John Poorman and family, Thomas K. Fleming and wife, John Southen and family, some of the Hootses and others. The congregation was rather a mixture of Methodists and Presbyterians, the different organizations having the use of the house on alternate Sundays. This house was afterward moved over to the village of Milton (now Humbolt) and used for a number of years by the Methodist society. About the year 1873, it was taken down and the material shipped to Larned, Kan., there rebuilt and occupied as a banking-house. Besides the four churches in the village, we find two others in the township. Wesley Chapel, in the southeastern portion, was built about 1866. Central Chapel, in the northeast corner, was erected in 1868 or 1869. These are the property of the M. E. Church. The nucleus of the congregation at Wesley was taken from Humbolt and Salem, that of Central from Humbolt. The first school of which we have any record was presided over by Noble Brann, and was conducted in a vacant cabin, built by John Matthews in the fall of 1837. This cabin stood about one mile northwest of Poorman's. Brann was a Hoosier, and a teacher of the olden style, that made the recreant "jump Jim Crow." In point of education, the township has kept pace with the times. In the township proper are nine districts, each supplied with a good frame building. Schools were sustained during the past year for a term of 68 months, making an average of 75.9 months to each district. Number of males attending, 171; females, 140. Male teachers employed, 9; females, 3. Highest monthly wages, males, \$50; females, \$30. Estimated value of school property, \$5,200. Apparatus, \$250. Principal township fund, \$4,700. Special district tax, \$2,658. Total amount paid teachers, \$2,412. Total expense for the year, \$3,053.

The first man who came among the early settlers of Humbolt Township, to relieve them of their bodily "aches and pains," was a Dr. Bacon, whose residence was in what is now Douglas County. He was here, perhaps, as early as 1838. Dr. Apperson, nephew of Dr. John Apperson, of Paradise Township, was also among the early physicians. The first death that occurred was that of a little daughter of John Poorman's. She died in 1841, from the effects of a rattlesnake bite, and was buried in what is called Brann's graveyard, in Okaw Township. She lingered only eight hours after receiving the injury, yet her sufferings were intense. Jacob Hoots died in 1842, and was, doubtless, the first adult whose death occurred in the township. These were days in which the early settlers were exhorted by every-day experience, that it was a good thing to observe faithfully the Scriptural injunction, 'Watch as well as pray.' Not only were wolves enemies to their flocks of lambs and young pigs, plentiful on

every hand, but snakes of various kinds infested the prairies. Of these, the most dreaded was the rattlesnake; much stock was injured and several persons were bitten by them; the breaking-up and cultivation of the prairie soon caused their extinction. As late as 1850, W. B. Hawkins says that, in breaking one round, he killed three full-grown rattlesnakes. On one occasion, when gathering strawberries, in company with two or three others, the party killed no less than twenty-six during the day. The prairie-wolves were a source of no little annoyance to the first settlers. To encourage them to use all the means within their reach to rid the country of these ravenous beasts, the Legislature of Illinois passed special acts, the first giving 75 cents, and the last \$1.50 for each wolf-scalp. Thus wolf-scalps became a legal-tender, in tax-paying at least. This was a wise act on the part of the Legislature, and gave quite an impetus to the great work of destroying the destroyer. The greatest and most successful wolf-chases were just after the fall of a deep snow, for the snow impeded the swiftness of the wolf much more than it did the fleetness of the horse. Immediately after the fall of a deep snow, each settler, armed and equipped for the race, would mount his "Pegasus," and, accompanied by his dog, would proceed to the place of rendezvous. The following graphic delineation of the chase has been given by one of the early settlers: "The Blue-Grass Grove, a little southeast of where the town of Milton (now Humbolt) stands, was the grand rallying-point for all the settlements for miles around. It was a grand scene to be out on the wide-spread prairie, all covered with its white carpet of beautiful snowflakes, and to see far away in the distance squads of horsemen, some standing still, others in full chase of the almost flying wolf, that appeared in the distance like some dark bird, skimming the snow; some two or three miles away are two or three horsemen on the look-out. Far off in the distance are two or three men urging their horses to their utmost speed toward the guard that is on the look-out. The look-out party know that the others are in full pursuit of the desired game; every eye is strained to catch a glimpse of the fleeing vagabond, but it is yet too far away to be seen; nearer and nearer come the flying horsemen; at length the wolf is seen from one hundred to two hundred yards ahead, and appears to fly almost, while the swift-footed horses seem to drink in the excitement of the chase, and, with outstretched necks and wide-spread nostrils, leaving behind them one continued stream of flying snow, thrown up by their nimble feet, stretch every nerve to overtake the flying game. The whole scene becomes intensely exciting; the poor wolf is running for life, but, unfortunately, there is danger just ahead; he is running toward other horsemen, on fresh horses, who join the chase, and a few hundred yards bring the fresh horses up with the game; not unfrequently the foremost horse runs over the wolf, killing or crippling it so that the next man finishes the job. Sometimes, three or four such races are in sight at one and the same time, for the hunters from every section are concentrating their forces, and drawing near the great rallying-point with

from eight to ten wolves. Every man is at his post, while the wolves are making every effort to escape. But every avenue of escape is closed, the dogs are let loose, and now men, horses, wolves and dogs are pell-mell together, and the work of destruction goes on; the barking and yelping of the dogs, with the shouting of the hunters and running of the horses, all these combined, made an exciting scene. It was great fun for the hunters, but death to the poor wolves; in some instances it proved pretty dear sport to the hunter, costing him his best horse for sometimes, under the influence of the excitement, he pushed his horse too far, so that he fell dead under his rider." In the spring season, great pains were taken to find their dens, for the purpose of destroying their young. These were generally found on some high point in the wide prairie, far from the habitation of man; all that were caught were scalped, both old and young, and the scalps laid up as so much cash against tax-paying day. But the days of wolf-hunts have long since passed away, and the "varnints" are seen no more in all the land. We come now to trace the history of the only village in the township, and with it close this section of our work.

THE VILLAGE OF HUMBOLT.

In 1853, A. A. Sutherland, who had settled one mile east of Charleston as early as 1828, purchased a tract of land in Section 4, in Humbolt Township, east of and adjoining the present roadbed of the I. C. R. R. He erected a shanty, the same fall, and engaged in boarding hands employed in the construction of the road. The Railroad Co. reserved one-half section, about one mile south of the present site of the village, with a view to making a station at that point. After the completion of the road, in order to secure the station and the town site on his premises, he donated to the R. R. Co. ten acres of land. This transaction occurred in 1859. Immediately after the acceptance of the donation, in company with Thomas K. Fleming, he laid out and platted twenty acres east of and adjoining the land donated. This appears as the original town plat. Soon after, the R. R. Co. sold their land to Wesley Wampler, who laid it out in town lots. This is known as Wampler's Addition, and on this the principal part of the town was built. About the year 1860 or 1861, a Mr. Hill made an addition north of the original plat, and Wampler made a second addition west of the railroad. T. K. Fleming built the first residence on the town-site, and Wesley Wampler the second. These were both built in 1859. Others came in rapid succession, purchased lots and erected dwellings, so that, by the beginning of 1861, the village had well-nigh attained its present size. Like many of our Western prairie towns, it sprang into existence almost as if by magic. The war coming on in 1861, checked for a season its progress. Wampler was the first agent, built the first store and sold the first goods after the laying-out of the village. Lewis Hutchinson had kept a country store at this point prior to the laying-out of the village, but was not here at this time. John Payne, from Paris, Edgar Co., opened a general store early in 1860. Dr. C.

M. Odell opened a drug store in 1868; a second was soon after opened by Hawkins & Stuart. The grain trade, at one time, was carried on quite extensively at this point. Wampler built a warehouse in 1859, and handled the first grain. John Glassco built a small house, in the fall of 1860, and engaged in the trade. In the fall of 1861, James Wadkins and John Stanley began the business, followed, in the fall of 1862, by A. A. Sutherland. The most important enterprise undertaken, as well as the one promising the most good to the village and the surrounding community, was the erection of a steam-mill. In 1865, James Wadkins, Brownlee & Co. built a mill west of the railroad, a short distance north of the depot. This was wholly destroyed by fire in 1870. Its loss was keenly felt by the citizens of the village, as its presence brought a large trade to the town which afterward floated off into other channels. The flour manufactured was of a superior grade, and was in great demand.

CHURCHES, LODGES, ETC.

The first church in the village, as has been elsewhere recorded, was moved in from the western limits of the township and located south and a little west of where the Catholic Church now stands. This was used in common by the Methodist and Presbyterian societies for some years. The Presbyterian Church was organized, in 1861, by Rev. H. I. Venable. Its early meetings were held as above stated. James W. Junken and family, Thomas Danner and family, Richard Hawkins and family, James Boyd and family, G. W. Woods and wife were among the early members. A neat frame church was erected by the society in 1870. The dedicatory sermon was preached in February, 1871, Rev. D. M. Stewart officiating. Revs. James Allison and E. Howell have since served the Church. The present M. E. Church was built in 1873. Rev. D. E. May was pastor at the time. It was dedicated, soon after completion, by S. S. Meginnis, Presiding Elder of the district at the time. The Christian Church was begun in 1865, but did not reach completion till the summer of 1871. This society has labored under great difficulty, being few in numbers and most of its members persons of limited means. Its house of worship, costing over \$2,000, is a monument to the liberality of W. B. Hawkins, who contributed more than one-half of the whole amount for its completion. The early meetings of the Church were held in cabin of Hawkins, and Elder Thomas Goodman was the first preacher. Elder James Conner and his sons, James and Samuel W., have since served the congregation. The Holy Angels (Catholic) Church was built about 1870, under the supervision of Father Mangin. Thomas Kilfoyl, Thomas Pendergrast, John Wall and families, Edmund Reagan, Mary Lynch and others were among the early members. Father Mangin was the first priest, and was succeeded by Father Gonin. All the churches are neat frame buildings, and, with their tall spires pointing heavenward, give to the village quite a city-like appearance in the distance.

Elwood Lodge, No. 589, A. F. & A. M., was chartered by the Grand Lodge October 6, 1868. The charter was granted to Jesse B. Gray, George W. Gray-Alfred Bugh, J. P. Westby, J. M. Wharton, A. Sparks, Joel Stevenson and others. Jesse B. Gray was appointed Master, George W. Gray, S. W., and A. G. Bugh, J. W. Stated meetings Saturday on or before full moon and two weeks thereafter.

Prospect Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 636, was instituted March 21, 1877, by Deputy Grand Master James Hamilton, of Bluff Lodge, No. 605. A charter was granted by the Grand Lodge October 10, 1877. The first officers were W. B. Kennedy, N. G.; J. D. Denning, V. G.; Hugh Maxey, Sec.; O. M. McNutt, Treas. Regular meetings of the Lodge Wednesday night of each week.

Humbolt Lodge K. of H., No. 1046, was organized April 23, 1878, by J. F. Drish and T. E. Woods. The society has a membership of fifteen souls and meets regularly Thursday evening of each week.

Benoni Lodge of Good Templars, No. 377, was organized March 23, 1874. A charter was granted from the Right Worthy Grand Lodge to W. B. Kennedy, John Moore, O. D. Noe, Horace Wells, Dollie Wells, Sallie Woods, Belle Gray, Annie Burgess, W. C. Lacy and others. These societies all meet for the transaction of business in the same hall, over Gray & Danner's store.

Dr. C. M. Odell, who came in August, 1859, was the first physician to locate in the village. About four months later, Dr. Wharton located. The medical fraternity at present is represented by Drs. Odell, Brewer and Stuart. The present school building, a neat frame containing two rooms, was built in 1870. A Mr. Stevenson taught the first session in the new house.

VILLAGE INCORPORATED.

On the 20th of February, 1866, an election was held at which twenty-five votes were cast for, and five against, incorporation. February 27, the following board of officers was chosen: R. D. Senteney, Police Justice; Trustees—J. P. Westby, J. C. B. Wharton, H. L. Stewart, William A. Wood and Abner Sparks. Sparks being a non-freeholder, was declared ineligible, and, April 11, William B. Hawkins was chosen to fill the vacancy. When the village was first laid out, by common consent of those interested, it was christened Milton. A petition was circulated and then forwarded to the Capitol, praying for the establishment of a post office with the same name. This could not be granted, as an office of that name already existed in Pike County. The petitioners then added the word "Station," and thus amended, the petition was granted and the post office was established with the name Milton Station. A. A. Sutherland was the first postmaster, and the office was kept at his residence for some time. It is at present kept in the store of Gray & Danner; G. W. Gray is the present postmaster. The citizens, and more especially those engaged in conducting the business of the village, soon became convinced that they had acted unwisely in

choosing "Milton" as the name of their village and post office. Not only mail matter, but express and freight intended for this point often found its way into Pike County, and vice versa. April 23, 1875, a petition was presented to the Trustees praying for a change in name from Milton to Humbolt. May 17, the petition was renewed, and at that date an ordinance was passed granting the petition, said ordinance to take effect from and after May 28, 1875. The name of the post office was changed at or near the same time. Humbolt has a population of about three hundred. She has three general merchandise stores, two drug stores, one grocery, one blacksmith and wood-work shop, one broom-factory and one grain-warehouse.

LA FAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

This township, situated in the western part of the county, contains thirty-six sections, and therefore agrees with the Congressional township in common with a few others of like size in the county. The surface of the country is somewhat diversified. It is, however, rather inclined to the appearance of an ordinary prairie, save where a stream courses through it. From the fact that a large part of the township is prairie land it was not fully settled till after the advent of the railroads. These coming through the level part, opened a highway for the more speedy transportation of products, and caused the before uncultivated prairie to soon abound in farms, and to change from a condition of nature to homes of plenty. Kickapoo Creek and Riley's Creek are the only streams of water found here. The former, the largest of the two, flows through the township from east to west, a little south of the center, and, after passing on through Charleston Township, finds an outlet in the Embarrass. The creek derived its name from an ancient tribe of Indians who once resided on its banks. Riley's Creek runs through the northern tier of sections from the west to the east, and finds in Charleston Township an outlet in the Kickapoo. Neither of these streams is of sufficient size to afford any practical use, save drainage. Each is skirted by belts of timber, wherein the pioneers found homes partially protected from the rude blasts of the early winters. In the northwest part of the township are one or two small groves, the largest and most notable of which is the Dead Man's Grove, so named from a mournful incident, related in the county history. The groves and timber along the streams furnished, in early days, a good supply of building-timber. This has largely been removed since the settlement began, leaving only a growth inferior in size and quality, and chiefly used for fire-wood. The products of La Fayette Township are the cereals (the chief of which is corn), cattle and hogs. Of late, fine stock has attracted considerable attention among the farmers, and is now taking the place of the inferior quality seen heretofore. Corn is raised in immense quantities, and is largely used in feeding stock. The Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad affords good facilities for shipment East or West, while at Mattoon the Illinois

Central offers equally good outlets to Southern and Northern markets. Of late years, many farmers have borrowed money at 10 per cent interest, which several could not pay, and hence much land has fallen into the hands of non-resident owners. The effect of this policy, in the end, will be to cut large farms into smaller ones, and give the township more freeholders. The policy of borrowing money and mortgaging a farm has proved evil here as elsewhere, and is teaching the farmers that no legitimate business will pay such a per cent and at the same time maintain itself. It will ruin any man; and while it will effect the deprivation of many of their homes, it will, in the end, as suggested, cut these farms into smaller portions, held at first by renters who eventually will own them.

THE PIONEERS.

“ Before them, then, were bending skies ;
Behind them, now, proud cities rise ;
And where the father's cabin fell.
The sons in stately mansions dwell.

“ Before them leaped the prairie-fires,
Behind them gleam a hundred spires ;
And where the panther made his lair,
The godly meet for praise and prayer.

“ Before them all was waste and wild,
Behind them blooming gardens smile ;
And where the thorn and thistle grew,
The dahlias drink the morning dew.

“ Before them stretched a trackless plain,
Behind them waving fields of grain ;
And where the wild beast roamed and fed,
The toiler eats his daily bread.

“ Before them lay an unknown land,
A myriad homes behind them stand ;
And where the hissing serpent crept,
The little child in peace hath slept.”—*George B. Balch.*

The picture drawn by Mr. Balch is not in the least overdrawn. Before the pioneer lay a trackless wilderness; behind him is a garden. The first settlers in this township found it a waste; those that survive them see it filled with the homes of plenty, largely the work of those pioneers whose memory we now preserve.

During the summer of 1825, several persons were in this part of Illinois, prospecting, hunting and seeking homes. Among them were Samuel Henry and John Robinson, of Crawford County. They spent some time on the Kickapoo, hunting and examining the different sections of country adjacent. Finding an excellent soil, plenty of timber and water enough for all practical purposes, they determined to make this their home. Robinson soon brought his wife to this place, and set about building a camp. Henry, on his return to Crawford County, hired John Veach to bring him, his family and their effects to

the new home. Then there were but very few settlers in the present limits of Coles County, and, what few there were, were pioneers in the truest sense of the word. Mr. Veach, not caring for the journey, sent his son Jesse, then eighteen years of age, and an expert hunter and frontiersman. On the 18th of December, he loaded the Henry family into the old Virginia wagon, hitched his ox and horse teams to it, and prepared for the journey. That night they went to the cabin of S. H. Bates, father of John Bates, now well known in Coles County, and remained with them till morning. Mr. Bates was also ready to come with them, having heard of the richness of the soil here, and the promise of a competence in after-life. That night, the two families got to where Isaac Lewis lived, not far from where the present town of Robinson is situated, where they remained overnight. They found, on their arrival here, that Ben Parker, an early settler in Coles, which, it must be recollected, did not then exist in name, was here to take Mr. Lewis back with him. It will be observed that neither Mr. Henry nor Mr. Lewis had teams of their own. They were too poor to own any, and were, therefore, dependent on their neighbors for such accommodations as they could get. The three families made the journey in four days. The first day out, they got as far as Eaton's mill, on the north fork of the Embarrass. The second day, to Long Point, where they camped, there being no habitation near. The third day, they got to a camp, where George Parker now lives, where they got some corn for their teams. The evening of the fourth day, they arrived at the unfinished cabin of Mr. Bates, which they completed, so they could find shelter therein, and remained there for the night. The cabin was inclosed and covered, but no doors made nor any chimney built. The next day, Mr. Veach started for the Kickapoo timber with Mr. Henry's family. He got to the camp made by Robinson about the middle of the afternoon, unloaded his wagon, and returned to the Bates cabin to remain overnight. The next day he started home, reaching it in a few days time.

Mr. Henry and his family reached their new home on the afternoon of December 25, 1825. They were alone in this part of the country—no one west of them for many miles. A few settlers were in the eastern part of the county, but none nearer than the cabin of Mr. Bates, whom they left that morning. On their way up from Crawford County, they met Robinson and his wife with their ox-team going back to the settlement, where they expected to remain during the winter. They informed them an unfinished camp was awaiting them, and told them how they had left, expecting to return in the spring. Mr. Henry and his wife set about, immediately on their arrival, making themselves as comfortable as they could, and, as the winter was rather mild, experienced but little hardship. They found wild honey and game abundant, and suffered none for provisions. They had brought corn enough to supply themselves with corn-bread, and with that and the abundant wild food fared well while alone in the woods. Early in the spring, Robinson and his wife returned with

their ox-team, bringing with them the news of the day and the cheering information that others were preparing to follow. During their return visit, Mrs. Robinson had become a mother, and brought back the first baby to the settlement. Both families used the cabin, built the autumn before, until Henry could complete his own, into which he at once moved, and the second home in the township was established. When the season opened, these two men prepared ground, sowed wheat, planted corn, started a small garden for each, and prepared to erect permanent cabins as soon as the crops could be "laid away." Before this was done, however, they were joined by John Wilkinson, from Edgar County, who, hearing of the rich soil and natural advantages to be found here, left that county and located in the northeast part of what is now La Fayette Township, forming the beginning of a settlement there. He remained only one year, however, when he sold to Isaac Parker and went to Texas, where he afterward became a noted man. This same spring of which we are speaking (1826), Samuel Woods came up from Crawford County, selected his claim, planted a crop, with the assistance of a few neighbors raised a cabin, and, in the fall, went back and brought up his family. He settled near the east side of the township, not far from the present Methodist Church. He remained here until his death. Thomas Robnet came the same spring, and located near where H. Nabb now lives. Not liking the location, he moved, soon after, to the farm now owned by Levi Doty, where he lived till 1833, when he sold that claim and went to the Lone-Star State. Whether any other families than these mentioned came this summer, is now very difficult to determine. Mr. Jesse Veach says he knows there were none when he brought Henry's family, in the fall of 1825, and he has not been informed of any more than those named. He went back to Crawford County, the next year went to New Orleans on a flatboat, and, on his return, married and settled in the neighborhood where he had lived. He did not become a citizen of Coles County till 1831. He was up here, however, he says, several times in the interim, and knew pretty well what was being done. As it impossible, at this date, to accurately note the date of each one's settlement before the Black Hawk war, we will give each one as far as we have been able to gather them. Some will, undoubtedly, be omitted, as no record was kept and no one lives now who can tell to a certainty who came. Among those coming next after those mentioned was James James, who came from Edgar County in 1826 or 1827—probably the latter year. He married, for his second wife, a daughter of Mr. Bates, whose coming has already been mentioned. Levi and James Doty, both young men, came about the same time. They are yet living. James Burns settled near where William R. Jones now lives, but remained only a few years. James Ashmore, from Tennessee, came in this period. It will be remembered that at his house the first election in the county was held. It was rather a central point, and also one well known. He and the entire family of Ashmores became prominently known all over Coles County. On the day of the election,

plenty of whisky was furnished by the opposing candidates, as was the custom then, and, as this beverage excited men to unlawful and wicked deeds then, as now, about a dozen fights occurred. It was a "big thing" then to be the "boss fighter," or able to whip any man in the country. It seemed to be a measure of prowess then, as on the frontier now. Mr. John Phipps states that he was at that election, and remembers (he was twelve years old at the time) there were about a dozen fights before the day was over. One champion and his friends would challenge another of equally renowned prowess, and the point must be settled.

Another settler of this period was William Parker, who settled where William Jones now lives. Another was John Veach, who hearing the stories of the fertile land in this part of the country, came here in 1828, and remained. John Phipps came that same year, from Wabash County. He had four or five children, one of whom, John, Jr., narrates the coming of the family, their settlement here, and their own and neighbors' struggles for a start. He says they moved into an old, unfinished cabin they found in the woods not far from where he is now living, and which they occupied some time. It had no floor, was very imperfectly daubed, and was, withal, a poor lodging-place. It was, though, the best they could do, and like many another pioneer family, they did what they could, not what they wanted to. They were consoled in a measure by the fact that some of their neighbors had no better lodging-place, some, even, had none. They, and all others similarly situated, did the best they could in these primitive dwellings till they could get their crops gathered, when they erected closer and better cabins, which they used until circumstances allowed them to build frame dwellings. Mr. Phipps shows now with no little pride, an old wind-mill, sixty-seven years old, his father brought with him when he came to this part of the State. He remembers, in addition to the families named, those of Elijah Gibbs, who came here from Crawford County, and who remained until his death occurred; William Ewing, from Kentucky; William Williams, who came in 1829, from Kentucky, and who lived here all his life. "Capt." R. E. Y. Williams, a boy then, is now living on the old place. Samuel Williams came with the others, but did not remain long, returning to Kentucky. Others, he remembers, were old Mr. Scott, William R. Jones, Rev. Daniel Barham, a noted Baptist minister, and one of the early settlers in Pleasant Grove, John Gordon, another pioneer, who moved there in 1829, Rev. Threlkeld, and a few others.

To go over the ground covered in the general county history, and repeated more particularly in some of the township histories, in describing the mode of life, erection of cabins, hunting, etc., would be a needless repetition here. That part of the life of a pioneer was the same everywhere. The cabins were all of the same pattern: the hunts for honey, bears, wolves, deer, etc., were the same in all places, and need no further description here. During the period we mention, until the Black Hawk war, about twenty-five families set-

tled in La Fayette Township. As all but one or two settled about the Kickapoo timber, quite a community was formed by that time. The county being created in 1830, a voting-place was made at Mr. Ashmore's, until near 1859, when the Vass Schoolhouse, a pioneer among educational institutions here, was used when the electors met to exercise the rights of American citizens, until its removal a little farther east, and change of name to Monroe Schoolhouse, where they now meet for the same privilege.

Until the formation of the townships in 1859, the entire county was made one voting precinct, with several voting-places, Charleston being the chief. A person could vote wherever he happened to be. It is to be recorded to the credit of the people, too, that they repeated votes very seldom. We are told there was but very little of that done, although we have often been informed by men that they voted where they were not well known before they were of legal age. Party politics did not run so high then as now, probably.

The "deep snow" in 1830-31, the "shooting stars" in 1833, and the "sudden freeze" in 1836, are all well remembered by those who witnessed them. Their experiences of these phenomena are the same as others already given, and we will not burden our pages with their recital.

During these years the settlers must have meal and flour, and also wanted letters and papers. John Robinson early saw the necessity for a mill of some kind, and one of the first things he did on his return in the spring of 1826, was to erect a mill on a branch of the Kickapoo. It was a weak affair, but as it saved the settlers going back to Crawford County, or going to Parker's mill when built, or to Slover's, when it appeared, they came to use it whenever necessary. As Slover's and Parker's mills were improvements on it, however, they came to get the "balance of trade," and it gradually went down. John True, another early settler, built a horse-mill soon after his arrival, and such of his neighbors as did not desire to go several miles over a roadless country patronized his primitive affair. Mr. Threlkeld, in addition to the duties of a frontier minister, found time to build or help a Mr. Michael build one on his place, and to help him run it. Mr. Threlkeld supported himself in all his ministry, believing like many of his co-workers that it was his duty to do so. Indeed, his only hope of a livelihood lay in this direction: the people were too poor to support a minister, even had they desired to do so. These mills mentioned are about the only ones ever built in this township. Water-power sufficient to run one all the year was not to be had, and the erection of better ones in other parts of the county where better natural advantages existed precluded the necessity of their erection here. No saw-mills were built till about 1840. Then Thomas Marshall erected one in the north part of the township on a branch in the grove; but a freshet carrying it off a few years after, the effort was abandoned. The loss to Mr. Marshall was about \$600.

A son of Vulcan set up his forge and bellows here soon after the settlement began. Jacob Zinn, about this time concluded there existed a good opening

for such an occupation in this community and opened a blacksmith-shop. He sharpened hoes, axes, barshare plows or any implement brought to him. When the county seat was established in 1831, and shops began to appear there, his customers gradually went there for work, and he, not long after, removed his shop elsewhere. He was succeeded by Edw. Cartmell, who remained here a short time and went to Paradise. From there he removed to Mattoon, when that place was started in 1855, and was among its earliest residents.

Among the settlers, about 1836, was Joseph Vanderen, who came from Kentucky. He was quite an extensive land-owner and trader, and brought with him a stock of miscellaneous goods from a store he owned in the Blue-Grass State. This stock he opened in a small log house and gave it out in payment for labor until it was exhausted. Capt. Jones, now living in Stockton, was a clerk here, and made his first adventure in mercantile life in this little log store. About the time it was closed out, Joseph Eckles opened a store in a frame house standing near where Benjamin Turney now lives. This store came quite prominent as a local trading-point, and, until the railroads were beginning to appear, did an excellent business. A large part of the trade was exchange. The farmers brought eggs, butter, poultry, etc., and received sugar, coffee and other necessary groceries in exchange. The products of the farm Mr. Eckles took to Charleston and Terre Haute and exchanged them again for groceries or whatever articles he desired, and returned with them to his inland store to repeat the experiment. He continued the store eight or ten years, when the continued growth of Charleston, and the expectation of a new town wherever the crossing of the railroads would occur, induced him to close the business. When Mattoon was located, the frame store was removed there and used for various purposes. It was the first house on the plat of that town, but not the first house built there.

The influx of immigration continued steadily for several years after the first settlers came. All confined themselves closely to the timber, and only one here and there was venturesome enough to branch out into the prairie and erect a home there. The financial crisis of 1840 affected people here as well as elsewhere, and for a time retarded the growth of the country. The first seasons were invariably good and produced large crops. This stimulated further emigration from the South and East, and until the exceeding wet season in 1831, consequent upon the great fall of snow the winter before, the crops were abundant. As the country filled with people, schools and churches were started—which we will notice further on in a particular manner—the shops spoken of were started, mills and the two stores mentioned were erected, and life here assumed the phases of an old country. Log cabins, one by one, gave way before the march of improvement, and were replaced by frame houses or more comfortable hewn-log houses. Farms gradually began to be fenced. Cattle and hogs were stopped from running at large, for corn and wheat fields became common now, and, moreover, fed-stock came gradually into market. The pig, that

in pioneer days fattened on mast, was penned and deprived of his migratory mode of life, and fed and fattened on corn. Wolves and deer, once so plenty, gradually died out till now they are a rarity. Wolf-hunts are a thing of the past our grandsires love to tell us of; while our grand-dames' old spinning-wheels, whereon they made the cloth for the family from the tall nettles or from cotton, once grown here, are relics of the past, standing idle now to remind us what it takes to make a country. Deer do not roam the prairies now in herds of dozens, and come before the cabin so the lord and master can have fresh deer meat for breakfast, and not leave his cabin door to secure it. Chickens and young pigs are not housed to protect them from the prowling wolf. Wild turkeys are a thing of the past. Cultivated farms are everywhere now, and what was once nature's domain is now the home of the husbandman. The agitation of the railroads and their construction from 1850 to 1856 gave a fresh impetus to settlers. Until the opening of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, there were but very few settlers in the part of the township traversed by the road, or more properly its prairie portion. Mr. William Miller says that when he came to his present homestead in 1854, there were only seven families in that part of the township. These families were James, William and Samuel Shoemaker, John and T. C. Mills, Jacob Vanmeter, and Fred G. True who was living on a farm belonging to Col. Marshall, of Charleston. The southern part of the township, both above and below the Kickapoo, was well settled then; but the farms extended outward from the timber, the houses almost always being within its protection. When the prairie land came before the people at the time the railroads made migration easy, they were settled as if in a day. In less than a decade of years there was not an acre of unoccupied land. The election of 1860 showed over two hundred voters in this township, as large a vote as has been polled since. When the reader remembers that six years before, no one lived on the prairie in the township, he can readily see how rapidly it settled. The opening of the railroad brought the city of Mattoon just over the western border of this township, and the village of Stockton in its midst. It also brought easy transportation to the products of the farmers, and allowed a closer and more general cultivation of the soil. The majority of the timber of sufficient size to be of practical use in building was by this time about all gone, leaving a growth now used chiefly for fire-wood. When the re-action from the last war—to which the township sent several soldiers—came, it brought an era of "flush" times, which many farmers erroneously supposed would always continue. Hence now we see much of the land owned by non-residents, persons who loaned the farmers money at a heavy rate of interest and at a value which no one could pay. As the return to specie payments came, the decline in money occurred, and when the time to pay the principal came, the land had shrunk in value till it about equaled the face of the loan. The farm was sold to satisfy the claim, and now many who once were wealthy find themselves starting anew in life. The effect in the end will be, the non-resident does not want the land, and will sell

it in smaller tracts, and thus more freeholders will exist. The township is now passing through this period and in time will recover.

The reader will have, no doubt, noticed an absence of allusion to churches and schools in the foregoing pages. They have been purposely omitted, in order to present them under separate heads. We will, therefore, turn our attention to them, forming, as they always do, no inconsiderable part in the narrative.

SCHOOLS.

Mr. John Phipps states that he does not recollect any schools in this township the first winter they came. He thinks, however, there may have been one in some cabin, as there were several children here at that date—1828. They were probably taught by their parents, unless some adventurous schoolmaster was here and supplied the educational wants of the community. Mr. Phipps says there was a school taught soon after they came, for he remembers attending the school. Whether this was the next winter—1829–30—or the one a year later, he does not now recollect. A log schoolhouse was built near a place known as the Sulphur Springs, where an old gentleman named Watson, taught the country youths and maidens the rudiments of education, then rather meager. These ancient pedagogues ruled their scholars by the force of the rod, more than any other way. Moral “suasion” was not much talked of then. The “suasion” generally was a good, limber hickory switch well applied. Rev. Daniel Barham and Theron E. Balch were also among these early teachers. The old schoolhouse built by the spring, was followed by others in different parts of the community as the wants of each locality became apparent. One of the early schoolhouses was known as the “Ewing” School, in the southern part of the township. In this house, the Methodists organized a class in early days, one of the oldest societies in that denomination, in the county. It was the founder of the present Kickapoo M. E. Church, a history of which appears elsewhere in these pages. This school supplied the wants of this part of the township many years. It is yet continued, though in a modern house and under modern methods. Schools began to appear numerous by 1860, mainly the outgrowth of the free-school system established about 1845. It took several years to educate the people up to the idea of paying for education by taxation. Especially was this spirit manifested in the southern part of the State, where the people were chiefly of Southern origin. They knew only of the old system of subscription-schools, where only those paid who sent children, losing sight of the great fact that to properly educate the masses, insures safety to the populace. The results of the last twenty years have fully verified the predictions of the founders of the free schools, and now are fully exemplified all over the State.

From statistics furnished by Mr. Lee, County Superintendent of Schools, we glean the following items regarding the schools in La Fayette Township:

Number of schools, 9; number of academies, 1; number of school children—males, 208; females, 183; total, 391; average wages paid to teachers

per month—males, \$43.24; females, \$25.44; length of school term, 6 months; value of school property, \$3,551; principal of township fund, \$923.

CHURCHES.

Outside of the village of Stockton, there are four churches in this township—three Baptist and one Methodist. One of these, the Bethel Baptist Church, is one of the oldest churches in the county. It was founded by Father Barham, or William Martin, both of whom were early ministers here. The organization was made in some cabin, probably that of the ministers, with only a few members, and, for awhile, the place of worship was continued there. When the schoolhouse was built, near Sulphur Springs, in 1829 or 1830, the preaching-place was made there, and continued there until about 1835, when a log church was erected near the site of the present Bethel church. The congregation grew with ordinary success until 1840, when, owing to a difference of views concerning points of order, a division occurred, and from that date two congregations appear. Both used the same house now replaced by a better and more commodious structure, until Mattoon was started, when, owing to the fact of several of the members in the withdrawing party being there or near there, a house of worship was built there in 1856, and this part went there to worship. Theirs was the first church in the town. The old body retained possession of the property, and still use the Bethel Church and are known by that name. Thomas Threlkeld had been one of the early pastors here, and remained with them until the division, when he went with the Mattoon church. He remained in the ministry until his death. The Bethel Church still continues prosperous, and supports regular services. The Mattoon church, sometimes known as Missionary Baptists and by other names, remained in Mattoon until about 1869 or 1870, when they sold their property, preparatory to removing to a more central location for their people. They used a schoolhouse a few miles west of Stockton until they could erect a house of worship, which they completed soon after the change, and which they now use. Mr. Threlkeld was succeeded in the ministry by J. G. Sawin, the present Pastor. The number of members is now about twenty. The Church retains the same name as its original—Bethel Church.

The Nineveh Missionary Baptist Church is of recent origin, having been organized only about four years. Rev. Barker was the originator and chief one in the formation of the Church, and has done much for its advancement. They built a very neat frame church, a few years ago, which they now regularly occupy.

The Kickapoo Methodist Church was organized as a class, probably, before the Black Hawk war. Just when, is not now known. Like all other frontier churches, its members met in each other's cabins and offered up their prayer and praise to the Being who preserved them and gave them the blessings they enjoyed. As soon as the Ewing Schoolhouse was erected, they met there, and

continued therein until they could erect a log church, which they used until the erection of their present house of worship, in 1860. They were watched over in pioneer times by ministers who braved the dangers of a frontier life, and who counted it richer by far to save a soul than to gain a kingdom. That they have their reward no one can doubt. The little church, founded by so few, years ago, is now strong, and able not only to bear its own burden, but to help others in their start, knowing by experience the benefit of a little aid at the right time.

One other church in the township remains to be mentioned. As it is in the village of Stockton, however, we forbear any sketch of it here, and pass to the sketch of the village first, whose history will close this chapter.

STOCKTON.

When the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad was completed through this township, a stopping-place was made where Stockton now is, that point being nearly half-way between Mattoon and Charleston. For about seven years, the condition of things remained the same, only a platform being built and a switch made. Capt. B. F. Jones was mainly instrumental in getting even this much of an arrangement, and during all this time, was a constant shipper. He brought the frame building immediately south of the track here, and used it as a storehouse and warehouse for several years. In the fall of 1863, Capt. Jones, who owned the land on which the village is now situated, concluded to lay out a town, and for that purpose had J. J. Peterson, a surveyor, plat the original village. In casting about for a name, Mr. Thomas E. Woods, then connected with the *Mattoon Journal*, suggested Stockton, and, without waiting to see if there was any other town or post office in the State of that name, it was adopted. When the post office was established here, soon after, another village in Illinois was indeed found of that name, with an office, and the postal authorities refused to christen this one by the name given it. After one or two efforts, the name Loxa for the post office was suggested and accepted. The citizens have several times endeavored to get the railroad company to change the name of the station to correspond with that of the post office, but, so far, have been unable to do so.

Soon after the town was surveyed, John Monroe, who had been connected with Capt. Jones in the shipping business, erected a store. About the same time that he began in the dry goods, groceries, etc., trade, S. Y. Vance came also, and united with him in supplying the wants of the people hereabouts. These two men and J. W. Egbert erected houses, removed families to them and started village life in earnest. Mr. Sawin, Capt. Jones and a few others followed them, and in a few years the village assumed its present proportions. Capt. Jones also erected a store, now used, and when the Cumberland Presbyterians decided to remove their church to the village, he purchased the old church and converted it into a hay-barn. But one or two stores only have been

built here. The village being midway between the county seat and Mattoon, the greater part of the trade of the people about the village goes to one or the other of these places, leaving only a local trade here. A shop or two, the shipping business in town and one or two other commodities complete its trade.

Until about 1870, school was maintained in the district schoolhouse, near the village. About that time, however, the building was erected here, and since then school has been taught in the village. It is still under the township control.

Eight years ago, Prof. Thomas J. Lee, County Superintendent of Schools, opened an academy, which he has made a success. A few years ago, Capt. Jones, who has done much for this town and community, built a very commodious house for the use of the Academy, capable of accommodating over one hundred scholars. Pupils are fitted for teaching here, the curriculum of studies being prepared especially to that end. Prof. Lee received his education at the West Point Military Academy, and brings thoroughness and exactness to bear in his instruction. The school is away from any evil surroundings prevalent in larger places, and fills the void excellently well for which it is intended, viz., a step between the common school and the college. Music is also taught here, and, as the school is centrally located, it is well attended by pupils from the surrounding country. A glance at the catalogue shows a large percentage of its pupils engaged in teaching. As an evidence of the favorable condition of the school, it is noticed that the attendance has grown from 63 pupils the first year, to 111 the last year. During the ordinary vacation, Prof. Lee conducts a five-weeks normal, which is well attended.

The only church in Stockton is the Cumberland Presbyterian, which, as has been mentioned, was brought from the country. The congregation was organized several years before the town was contemplated, in the northeast part of the township, and a church erected a short distance north of the site of Stockton. After the village was started, it was concluded best to remove the place of worship there. Capt. Jones purchased the old frame church, and, in 1868, the present edifice was erected. It is a commodious frame building, and is at present sufficiently large for the congregation. Only occasional services are held here, the congregation not being able to sustain a regular minister.

NORTH OKAW.

This township, located in the extreme northwest corner of the county, like the other townships in the northern tier, includes one and one-half townships in its area. In the days when the territory of Coles County was divided into voting precincts, Okaw Precinct extended as far north as the northern boundary of the present county of Douglas, and south to its present limits. The votes of her citizens at that time were cast at the small village of Bagdad, on the old Springfield trace. Some years later, as the population increased, a division was made by a line running east and west about one mile north of the

old Springfield trace, and all the territory north of that line was designated North Okaw, and that of which we are now writing was known as South Okaw. The name as originally applied to the precinct, was taken from the river which traverses the township in a general southwestern direction. To this stream the French gave the name Kaskaskia, while the Indians designated it uniformly by the name Okaw. The early settlers adopted the Indian name, and their descendants speak of it to-day as the Okaw, to the utter exclusion of the French name. Perhaps a more accurate description in regard to name would be given by saying, that from Shelbyville to its source, the name Okaw is invariably applied, while from the same point to its mouth it is known as the Kaskaskia. When the county was divided into townships, the citizens met for the purpose of selecting a name. The name Martin was proposed by some, in honor of one of the early settlers. Others, to whom the name Okaw had become endeared from its association with their early struggles and hardships, clung with something akin to filial affection to the dear old name. On the call for a vote, Okaw's standard was lifted up by a large majority. When the name was submitted for approval, it became necessary to prefix the word North in order to distinguish more clearly the territory bearing the name, from that of Okaw Township, in Shelby County. Thus, what was once known as South Okaw Precinct, became a few years later North Okaw Township. The Okaw River enters the township at the extreme northwestern boundary, and flowing in a general southwestern direction, passes out at its western boundary about two and one-half miles north of the southwestern corner of the township. This stream with its tributaries, affords excellent drainage for a large portion of the township. Crab-Apple Tree Creek, a small stream flowing from east to west through the southern portion of the township, drains the southern tier of sections. In its primitive state, fully one-third of its area was timber-land, the remaining two-thirds being open prairie. To-day, however, its timber is confined to a narrow belt skirting the banks of the Okaw. There is, perhaps, as great variety of soil in this township, as can be found in any other in the limits of the county. While the prairie is in general rich and productive, and characterized by a deep, black, loamy soil, even portions of it are far more productive than others. The soil of the woodland is far less fertile. Of a light, bluish color, and of shallow depth, it is poorly adapted to the growth of most of the cereals: a better yield of wheat, however, is obtained from the woodland than from the prairie, and the crop is much surer, as the soil is better adapted to stand the alternate freezing and thawing so common to this climate. Corn, however, is the staple product, and upon the successful growing of this crop the farmer depends almost entirely for his support year after year. The D., M. & S. Railroad crosses the extreme southwest corner of the township, giving not to exceed three-quarters of a mile of railroad within her borders. Her points for shipping and receiving, are Mattoon and Humbolt. Though settlements were made within the present limits at quite an early day, the great

influx of population did not occur till about the years 1855 and 1856, at which time the railroads crossing at Mattoon were rapidly approaching completion. In a few brief years, her population was doubled and even trebled, and the hitherto unoccupied prairie was soon dotted over with human habitations in every direction. And where, but a few short years before, the early settler was accustomed to chase the fleet-footed deer or flying wolf through the tall and matted grass of the unbroken prairie, he saw the rank, luxuriant fields of corn, waving gracefully in the summer breezes. Taken throughout its entire extent, the township compares very favorably with those surrounding it, in point of wealth and productiveness.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first settlements made in the township were confined to the timber along the east and west banks of the Okaw. To locate and build a cabin one-quarter of a mile from the woods would have been considered a hazardous and foolhardy undertaking. Prairies, in the language of the old settlers, were made for the deer, wolves and rattlesnakes, woods and water-courses for man. Hence, we invariably find the earliest improved farms in the woodland or hard by, while the better or more fertile portions are left to fall into the hands of those coming in after-years. Many an old settler toiled and labored almost incessantly, day and night, for months, to prepare a few acres of woodland for cultivation, when, within a stone's throw of his cabin, lay the rich, fertile prairie, inviting him to reap a rich harvest for the mere sowing. The fact that a settlement was in the township as early as 1833, seems to be pretty fully established, and John Whitley and his sons John, Elisha, William and Randall, are recorded as among the first, if not the first, to settle and make improvements in its limits. Their improvements were made along the Okaw, near the southwestern limits of the township. Elisha and John were on the west side, while William and Randall located east of the stream. The Whitleys came from Tennessee, and must have come to the State at an early day; from statements made by the elder Whitley, they seem to have passed up the Kaskaskia, making settlements at various points; so soon as neighbors began to settle in around them, they would desert their places, and, moving up the stream, would again locate, only a few years later to move still higher up the stream. About the same time, but higher up the stream, we find Baily Riddle, from North Carolina. Jesse Fuller came from Virginia in the summer of 1833, and settled east of the river, in the outskirts of the timber bordering on what is now Humbolt Township. John Bracken, from Kentucky, came in the fall of 1833, and made a small improvement about one-quarter of a mile across the line, in what is now Moultrie County. But few, if any, others were in the township as early as 1833. Henry and Hawkins Fuller, Woolery Coonrod, Thomas Blythe, William Bridgeman, William and Jonathan Graham, Thomas Payton, Noah Elrod, Fred Price, Wesley and Isaac Teal were added to the settlement during the

year 1834. The Fullers, however, first settled at what is called Whitley's Point, in Mattoon Township, and, in the fall of 1835, came up into Okaw. The Fullers and Price were from Virginia, Coonrod Blythe and the Teals from Tennessee, Grahams from Kentucky, Payton and Elrod from Indiana. In the spring of 1835, P. M. Ellis came from Tennessee, and the following fall brought in Daniel Boothsby, Lowry Hoskins, Nathan Dixon, James Elder and William Brann. In the spring of 1836, Jesse Ellis and wife, with their sons Wiley and Jesse K., came and settled on the improvement made by John Bracken, which Mr. Ellis had purchased a year previous. Noble Junken, David and Jacob Hoots came in the fall of the same year. Jacob Hoots settled, however, in what is now Humbolt Township. From this time forward, through a period of about two years, there seemed to be a complete cessation of immigration to this point. This may be accounted for in various ways, but perhaps the best explanation that could be offered, is the following: The year 1835 was an exceedingly wet and sickly season. The sick-list included every person in the settlement, though the list of mortality was small. Pleasant M. Ellis, who came, as has been already stated, in the spring of 1835, says: "It began raining the 16th day of May, and was a daily occurrence, almost, till the middle of August following. The Okaw River was at no time between these dates fordable. Many of the new-comers having 'shook' to their heart's content, as soon as they were able, packed up 'hook and line' and returned whence they came." Doubtless the unfavorable accounts they gave stopped, for a season, the tide of emigration to this immediate locality. In the fall of 1838, Alfred Jones and Thomas Ellis, of Kentucky, Samuel Elder, of Tennessee, with, perhaps, a few names not now recalled, came and settled. These all found a location along the east and west banks of the river. The timber-lands in general, at that day, appeared far more beautiful than they now do, for the great fall fires from the prairies swept through the forest and kept it clear of underbrush, consuming much of the fallen timber, so that the timbered land had a clean, pleasant look. The giant old oak stood unmolested, spreading its long, leafy boughs north and south, east and west, forming cool and pleasant shades, beckoning the weary traveler to lie down and rest, while the breezes laden with sweet perfumes from nature's floral garden gently fanned him to sleep. But the whole scene is changed, both timber and prairie. The prairie by the plowshare and the timber by the relentless chopping-ax; and where once grew the lovely flowers, is now the far-stretching corn-field or the wide-spread meadow; and where once stood in its pristine glory the lordly monarch of the forest, it is now thickly overgrown with underbrush. What wonder is it, then, that the woodlands so inviting, should have been the chosen homes of the early settlers, to the utter disregard of the prairies with their dreaded winds and storms. The early settlers of Okaw experienced many of the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life. Mills in those early days were few in number and distant many miles from each other. John Per-

vis had a mill on the Okaw some five or six miles south of the settlement, as early as 1833 or 1834. This was about as much a source of annoyance as profit, for it could only be operated when the water was at a proper stage, and as the stream was nearly always either too high or too low, the mill stood idle the greater part of the time. Jesse Fuller had a horse-mill on the east side of the Okaw, in 1836. The settlers on the west side were often compelled to swim the river in order to obtain grinding. They would take their grist by ox-team to the bank, swim their oxen across, then return and bring their grist over in a canoe; then placing the sacks of corn on the backs of the oxen, would jump on top and ride to mill. A like process must be repeated on their return. In a very dry time, they often went to Spangler's mill on the Sangamon, and sometimes to Baker & Norfolk's mill on the Embarrass. Difficulties, such as would appall the stoutest hearts of the young and rising generation, were met and vanquished by these early settlers at a single blow. Sometimes they were reduced to the extremity of living for months on meal made from frost-bitten corn. Mrs. P. M. Ellis, whose father, William Parker, was one of the early settlers on Kickapoo, says, that the only bread she ate for months soon after coming, was made from meal so offensive that even the hogs would not eat it. This meal after standing for a short time became so compact that it required the aid of a rail maul to separate it in order that it might be sifted and made into bread. And while to-day we would regard it as a very unwholesome diet and the fruitful parent of all manner of diseases, yet they were blest with exceptionally good health.

As in other localities, the early settlers of Okaw enjoyed the ministrations of the Gospel at an early day. The settlers gathered alternately once a month at the cabins of Jesse Ellis and old Mr. Simms, and listened to the preaching of Rev. William Martin, one of the earliest ministers in the community. He belonged to the school of Regular Baptists. Occasionally Rev. Thomas Threlkeld paid them a visit. The Separate or Free-Will Baptists built the first house of worship in the township, about the year 1850. This house stands on Section 18, near the western limits of the township. Among its early members were Thomas Ellis, Mrs. P. M. Ellis and Micajah Phillips. Revs. James W. Vaughn and John Webb were its early ministers. Rev. Vaughn has labored most of the time for the Church since its organization. As late as 1866, the Regular Baptists built a church near the center of Section 17. Among its early communicants we find the names of Jesse Ellis and wife, Mr. Simms and family, Gideon Edwards, James Elder and family. William Martin and Thomas Threlkeld were the early Pastors of the Church. The Missionary Baptists also built a church on the west line of Section 10, near Cook's Mills, about the same date. The Methodist society held its early meetings in the cabins of Henry and Hawkins Fuller. Among the early ministers were Revs. Roberts, Joseph Lane and Arthur Bradshaw. Quinn Chapel, in the northwest corner of the township, was built about the year 1865, and east of the center of the township, Zion M. E. Church was built in 1872 or 1873. These five

churches are all neat frame buildings and their existence indicates that the citizens of this section are by no means indifferent as regards their moral and spiritual welfare.

The early physicians in this settlement were Drs. John Apperson and Seth Montague. Apperson, as has been elsewhere noted, was an early settler of Paradise Township, but his range of practice extended to then the uppermost settlements along the Okaw. Dr. J. T. Johnson came in some years later, and settled among them, and was for many years the leading practitioner in the community. The first post office established in the township was about the year 1852. Dr. Johnson was the first Postmaster, and, for a number of years, the office was kept at his house. It was named, however, Fuller's Point, in honor of Henry Fuller, who lived in a point of timber not far from the site of the post office. The mail was carried on horse-back from Charleston, along a route extending to Decatur. Prior to the establishment of the office at Fuller's Point, the citizens of Okaw got their mail-matter at Paradise, distant some eighteen miles from portions of the township. In 1868, an office was established at Cook's Mills, and Elam Cook was made Postmaster. Though he has not acted in that capacity for a number of years, yet all business connected with the office is transacted through his name. Martin Elder, who came in the fall of 1835, had, perhaps, the first store in all this section. It was just across the line, in what is now Moultrie County. The new enterprise had scarcely become known, however, when Elder suddenly left for parts unknown. It appears that he had been guilty of some crooked transactions in regard to the mails in the section from whence he came, and a United States detective suddenly pounced down upon him, and, having secured pretty much all he had, graciously permitted him to escape. Some years later, David Robinson had a little country store in the northwest corner of the township proper.

A saw-mill was built at the present site of Cook's Mills, in 1864, by Robert Gillan, who, soon after, opened out a general country store. This he sold, together with the saw-mill, to Elam Cook, about the year 1868. Cook, soon after built a steam flouring-mill, the only grist-mill in the township. For some years, this mill was operated very successfully; but, for the past few years, it has not been of much benefit to the surrounding community. D. A. Crumm is at present proprietor of the store, and has a full general stock.

Schools were instituted at an early day, and among those who wielded the rod of correction and "boarded round," may be mentioned Josiah Hoots, James Hamilton and "Grandpap" Baker. The township has kept equal pace with her neighbors in point of educational advancement. There are seven school districts in the township proper, each supplied with a suitable schoolhouse. During the past year, schools have been maintained throughout the several districts, an average of seven and one-half months. Male teachers employed, three; female, five. Highest monthly wages paid, males, \$40; females, \$30. Principal of Township Fund, \$2,300; interest from same, \$230. Special dis-

trict tax levied, \$2,000. Total cost of schools for the year, \$2,700. Estimated value of school property, \$2,100; apparatus, \$125.

Three substantial bridges are found spanning the Okaw within the limits of the township. Two of these are wooden structures, and the remaining one a very substantial iron bridge, spanning the river near the southwestern corner of the township. This was erected at a cost of some \$2,000, and is in every respect a staunch and secure structure. After township organization was effected, John Hoots was chosen first Supervisor; William H. Smith, first Township Clerk, and Joel Martin and Jesse K. Ellis, first Justices. This position Mr. Ellis has held almost constantly since; and it may be said to the credit of the morals of the citizens, that during all these years, but one person has been sent to the County Jail to await the action of the grand jury. A trial occurred in an early day, which afforded no little sport and amusement to the entire settlement. Martellus Graham had rented of Samuel Elder, a small parcel of ground, and was to give one-third of the product for rent. Before the division was made, a difficulty arose between Graham and Elder, and on Graham's taking a pumpkin from the field, Elder immediately instituted proceedings against him for theft. The officer, armed with the necessary papers, and accompanied by P. M. Ellis, proceeded to the residence of Graham, and arrested him on the charge of theft. This occurred just before daylight, and, as soon as the morning meal was over, they set out to bring the prisoner before the Court. Hawkins Fuller was the Justice before whom the case was tried. The whole settlement was on the ground to enjoy the sport. The prisoner was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. The squire and his good wife set about hunting up the law bearing on the case. Mrs. Fuller, who was by far the better lawyer of the two, demanded that the stolen property be produced in court, in order that it might be identified, and, as the pumpkin could not be produced by the prosecution, the case was dismissed at Elder's cost, amounting to some \$10 or \$12. It was many a day before Elder heard the last of that trial.

As has already been stated, but few families, comparatively speaking, dwelt in the limits of Okaw prior to the building of the railroads in 1855 and 1856. David McCullough, so far as we can learn, was the only person who went from Okaw Township to the Mexican war. During "the late unpleasantness," however, she furnished her full quota of brave boys, and the bones of many of her gallant sons lie bleaching on Southern soil.

The first marriage was that of John Turner to Matilda Simms. This event occurred as early as the fall of 1836. P. M. Ellis lost a child, July 10, 1835, and, a few weeks later, James Ellis, a brother, died. These were, doubtless, the first deaths that occurred in the township.

Bluff Lodge, No. 605, I. O. O. F. was organized at Cook's Mills in 1875. A charter was granted from the Grand Lodge to J. H. Crumm, Joseph Perry, David Perry, James Hamilton, George Crume and John R. Hamilton as charter members. Joseph Perry was appointed N. G.; James Hamilton, V. G.;

John R. Hamilton, Sec.; and J. H. Crumm, Treas. The Lodge has a membership of sixty. Stated meetings occur Saturday evenings of each week. Present officers, William Hammer, N. G.; John Wilson, V. G.; E. Gilbert, Sec.; J. L. Skidmore, Treas.; and J. H. Crumm, Deputy G. M. for the Lodge. Liberty Lodge, in which is conferred the degree of Rebecca, was organized in 1878, and has a membership of twenty-nine. Regular meetings Wednesday evenings before full moon in each month. These societies meet for the transaction of business pertaining to the order in the lodge-room, over D. A. Crumm's store. The present officers of Liberty Lodge are: Amanda Hougland, N. G.; Elizabeth Wright, V. G.; La Fayette Alaman, Sec.; and Mary A. Crumm, Treas.

While we have not seen fit to set apart and write up Cook's Mills as a village, it is no more than proper and just that we should speak of its advantages to the township. The saw and grist mill, with a well-selected stock of goods, the post office, a blacksmith and wagon shop, render it the center of attraction for the township, and the point at which most of the business is transacted; and but for the lack of railroad facilities, it would, at no distant day, grow into a village of considerable importance. But isolated as it is from all other places of importance, with no avenues of ingress or egress except dirt roads, and these much of the season almost impassable, it must ever remain as it now is, a point of interest alone to the citizens of the immediate vicinity. In closing this section of our history, we can safely say that for industry and enterprise, for social and moral worth, the citizens of Okaw rank second to those of no other portion of the country.

PARADISE TOWNSHIP.

This township is situated in the extreme southwest corner of the county, and is bounded on the north by Mattoon Township; east, by Pleasant Grove Township; south, by Cumberland County, and west, by Shelby County. In its primitive state, before the timber and underbrush were cleared away, for the earliest-made farms, three-fourths of its surface were woodland to one-fourth prairie. Its surface is for the most part rolling, and easily admits of drainage. The Little Wabash, a stream rising a little south of the center of Mattoon Township, flows in a southern direction through the western half of the township, and, with its tributaries, effectually drains the central and western portions. Dry Grove Run, a small stream rising in the northeast corner of the township, and flowing south through a belt of timber of the same name, affords drainage for the eastern half. The extreme eastern and western portions are prairie, while the timber is found lining either side of the Little Wabash. There is, however, a small belt of timber in the eastern portion called Dry Grove, the average width of which does not exceed one-half mile, and its length not more than two miles and a half. How it acquired its name, Dry Grove, we have not been able to determine. The soil, for the most part, is of a deep-black cast, very

rich, and produces well. The soil of the woodland, in the eastern portion, reduced to a state of cultivation, exceeds in richness and fertility even the adjacent prairie. Like the surrounding townships, it is well adapted to the growth of the various cereals, but corn is the staple product. The western portion produces fine wheat, and, for the past few years, quite an amount has been sown. Taking it one season with another, those possessing woodland farms are much surer of a good crop, than those upon the prairie, as the soil is generally more rolling, and of such a character as to withstand either a wet or dry season better. Much valuable timber has been removed from her groves, since the days of the early pioneers, and still there is much remaining. In different parts may be seen large tracts of woodland, from which the underbrush has been removed, well set in blue grass, which yields excellent pasturage. The Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad enters the township at the northeast corner of Section 3 and passing through in a general southwestern direction, leaves it at or near the center of the southern boundary of Section 21. The Grayville & Mattoon Railroad just touches the northeast corner of the township. Paradise contains no cities or towns, and but two small villages. Paradise and Etna, neither of which is incorporated. Of these, we will speak more specifically at the close of the township history. To offer, as a complete history of this section of the county, only what may be truthfully written of the township since reduced to her present limits, would be an act of great injustice to the descendants of her pioneers; and yet, the early history and settlement are so intimately blended with that of the surrounding townships that to separate them with any degree of accuracy will be a task attended with no little labor and difficulty. Soon after the formation of Coles County, the territory comprising it was divided into three voting precincts, Charleston, Woodbury and Paradise. Paradise, at that time, included in addition to its present limits all the territory now embraced in Mattoon and Pleasant Grove Townships, a portion of North Okaw and a large scope of country in the present limits of Cumberland County. Thus we find that the name Paradise, as applied to a portion of the county, was almost cotemporary with the formation of the county itself. At a later date, we find it became necessary, in order to retain it, to submit it to a vote of the citizens. In the division of the county into townships, Paradise was made a full Congressional township; but a few years later, when Cumberland County was erected, she was shorn of her two southern tiers of sections; this gave her her present limits, four miles north and south by six east and west. When the question of naming the township came before the people, two parties appeared in the field. The one, led by H. B. Worley, proposed the name Wabash, while the other, headed by Aaron W. Hart, adhered to the ancient landmark, and voted for Paradise. Hart and his friends carried the day. It is said by some, that as the village of Etna was just then starting up, and Worley was largely interested in her welfare, he designed, if the name Wabash carried, to go before the Commissioners, and, through his

personal influence, secure a change from Wabash to Etna. A decided majority in favor of Paradise put a quietus on all further proceedings in the matter of name.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

No little difficulty has been experienced in the attempt made to determine when, where and by whom the first settlement was made in the township. The statements of the oldest citizens of the present day are very much at variance on this point. The claims of one Daniel Drake seem to be more fully established than those of any other, and perhaps to him may be justly accorded the honor of building the first cabin and making the first improvement in what is now Paradise Township. Thomas Hart, son of Miles H. Hart, still resides in the village of Paradise, and from him we have gained the following statement of facts: In the fall of 1826, the Hart families came from Hardin County, Ky., to Wayne County, Ill., with a view to settling there. Silas Hart had settled in Wayne County as early as 1822. Disappointed in their expectations, the Harts determined to prospect the country further north, with the avowed intention of returning to Kentucky should they fail in their attempts to find a desirable location. In the winter of 1826-27, Miles H., Moses and Thomas Hart, Jr., left Wayne County and came north. On reaching that portion of the Little Wabash timber now included in Paradise Township, they determined to locate. Moses and Thomas, both single men, remained, and, during the winter, constructed a cabin, near the site of the present residence of W. B. Ferguson, on what is now known as the Cunningham farm. Miles H. returned to his family in Wayne County, and, in March, 1827, Uncle Tommy and wife, Miles H. and family, came and occupied the cabin erected by Moses and Thomas. Soon after coming, they found, about four miles west of them, on the bank of the Little Wabash, about one mile south of the site of the present village of Paradise, Daniel Drake, from Tennessee, and from the appearance of his improvements, Mr. Thomas Hart is of the opinion that he must have come as early as the fall of 1825 or the spring of 1826. Settlements were made, no doubt, at an earlier date on the South Kickapoo, in what is now Pleasant Grove Township, east of the Hart settlement; but the evidence is pretty conclusive that Drake was the first man to make an improvement in Paradise Township. It is maintained by some that one Thomas Wilmoth, a sort of second-rate shoemaker, had built and occupied a cabin or half-faced camp east of the Hart settlement, and prior to their coming, in March, 1827, and that he made the first settlement in the township. His claims, however, seem not to be so well authenticated as those of Drake. In June, 1827, Charles Sawyer, who is recorded as the first settler of Mattoon Township, stopped a few days at the Hart settlement, and then moved north and west to his place of settlement. The settlers of 1827 were Daniel Drake, Uncle Tommy Hart and his sons Miles H., Moses and Thomas. There may, indeed, have been two or three other families, but, if so, their names have been lost or are incorporated with those of a later date. In February, 1828,

Silas and Jonathan Hart, the two remaining sons of Uncle Tommy, came up from Wayne County, and settled near their father. During the year, there was quite an influx of population. Among the number dating back to that period, we find the names of Jefferson Coleman, Jacob Slover, Isaac Slover and his son Jacob Slover, Jr., then a young man, Ichabod Radley and his sons Nicholas, Samuel, Hiram and Barney, familiarly known as Shoot, Jacob Bales and his sons Jonathan, Mace and Levi. Most of these were men of families. The Slovers, Radleys and Coleman were from Kentucky; the Bales families came from Tennessee. These all settled in the timber east of the Little Wabash. In the fall of 1829, Dr. John Apperson and family, George M. Hanson and David Hanson came in. Dr. Apperson came direct from Virginia, while the Hansons, brothers-in-law, had come from the south part of the State. Apperson purchased a small cabin from John Graham, a son of Rev. James Graham, one of the early pioneer preachers, whose history is given in connection with Mattoon Township. This cabin stood in the timber about one hundred yards east of the roadbed of the I. C. R. R. He paid for it the magnificent sum of \$21, an amount of ready cash not possessed by one in twenty in that early day. Here he lived through the winter of 1829 and 1830. In the spring of 1830, he moved his cabin to the edge of the timber and broke and put in cultivation thirty acres of prairie. George M. Hanson located the farm now owned by John E. Tremble, and David Hanson the farm on which Dr. Apperson passed nearly fifty years of his life. And here an incident of pioneer life occurred which is well worth preserving. David Hanson, desiring to move to the National Road, which was then in process of construction, offered to sell his improvements to Dr. Apperson. The Doctor made the purchase, with the view of entering both Hanson's and his own improvements, so soon as the land should come into market. Before this was done, however, a man of the name of Ike Walker, encouraged by Sylvester Dunbar, his brother-in-law, having learned of Dr. Apperson's purchase, and that his own improvement was not yet entered, posted off to Vandalia, the seat of government, and, taking the necessary steps, "entered him out." Soon the fact became noised abroad, and, in their indignation, the settlers, a few nights afterward, came with their teams, loaded up the Doctor's goods, tore down and loaded up the cabin, with every other vestige of improvement, and moved all to his late purchase. They even went so far as to kill a dog and throw its body into the well, with other rubbish. Having severed its head from the body, they placed it upon a pole and set it up in front of Dunbar's cabin, where Walker was stopping. This simple device was full of meaning, and, as it was a work in which the very best men of the entire neighborhood had played a leading part, Walker felt that, for the sharp game he had played, he had been ostracized. He made no improvement, and soon left the country. Dunbar tarried a few years later, and then also left.

The year 1830 brought into the settlement a number of families. From Kentucky, came William Bryant, James T. Cunningham and his mother-in-

law, Mrs. Yocum, with her sons Ambrose and Thornton, and her daughters Fanny and Mary Jane. Her other daughters, Catharine, wife of Miles H. Hart, and Eliza, wife of Jefferson Coleman, had preceded her. While these settlements were being made along the eastern edge of the Wabash timber, and in the vicinity of what is now called Dry Grove, we find settlements multiplying; also on the west of Wabash River. As early as 1828, a man of the name of Joseph Smart made an improvement near the present village of Paradise. Whence he came, or what became of him, no one seems to know. Farther west, we find as early settlers, the Currys, Moores, McIntoshes, Alexanders, Crosses, Brinegars, Champions and others. Some of these came as early as 1828 or 1829, and all were among the early settlers of the country. A very large percentage of these early pioneers were from Kentucky. A few, however, came from Virginia, some from Tennessee, and still others from North Carolina. About the years 1831 and 1832, the Gannaways, Norrises and Nabbs put in their appearance. From this date forward, additions were constantly made to the various settlements, and to attempt to give the exact date, the names of parties, or the order in which they came, would be a work of supererogation.

Of the early settlements, it may not be out of place to remark that all were made either in, or very near, the timber. The monotony of the vast stretches of prairie on either hand were unbroken by the appearance of a single human habitation. Indeed, the early settlers never expected to see these broad and fertile plains reclaimed from their native wildness and reduced to rich productive farms. But, in a few short years, the tide of emigration swept by, and far away from timber on the open prairie, where once it was thought impossible that man should abide and gain a sustenance, the humble cabin was erected, the tough and matted sod was overturned and the golden corn rustled and waved in the autumnal breezes.

The people of to-day living in comfortable homes, equipped with the many improvements and inventions of modern times and beautified and adorned by art, have but faint conceptions of the difficulties and privations endured by the early settlers of this Western country. Most of them were men of large families, and poor in this world's goods; but they were men of stout hearts and willing hands, and, leaving the older-settled portions, came here in the fond hope of bettering their condition. The first care of the early settler, on arriving at the end of his wearisome journey, was to provide for himself and family a suitable shelter from the bleak winds and pelting storms. Their homes, as a matter of course, were of rude construction, but, by certain appliances well known to the pioneer, they were made very comfortable, and to-day many an old pioneer recounts as among the happiest days of his life those spent beneath the clapboard roof of his little old log-cabin. The homes of the early settlers presented to the eye much the same appearance both internally and externally; their chief difference consisted in size, most of them being single, while a few

were built double. As the manner of constructing them has been accurately portrayed in other portions of this work, we deem it unnecessary to particularize. A house provided, next came the necessity of laying in supplies for man and beast. Game of all kinds abound on every hand. Deer, turkeys, rabbits, squirrels, quails and such like, were here in plenteous profusion. The faithful dog and the unerring rifle seldom fail to bring the fat buck and plump, rich turkey to the cabin-door. Meat is easily supplied, but bread, the mainstay of life, is not so readily obtained. Corn is far away in the older settlements and must be brought by that fast express of early times, the ox-team. And when at hand, often the settler must make a pilgrimage of twenty-five to thirty miles to mill and wait a day and night for his "turn." And, gentle reader, should you wonder why the old pioneer speaks so often of the "johnny-cake" and hoe-cake, to the utter disregard of the snowy, light bread and flaky biscuit which you so much enjoy, let me remind you that one biscuit to each member of the family on Sunday morning of each week, or, perchance, once a month, was a luxury that few families enjoyed. Around the rude table, often consisting of a goods-box turned on its side, loaded with venison or fat turkey, with his johnny-cake, smoking-hot from the board, and that added luxury, wild honey, obtained from the bee-trees near his cabin, the pioneer, with his family, sat down and fared sumptuously every day. Generally speaking, the pioneers were men of simple habits, noted for their hospitality. They knew how to receive and bestow a favor. In this age of cultivation and refinement, they would, doubtless, be regarded by many as rude and uncouth; but this was not the fact. The latch-string of their cabin-doors hung out by day, and this was a standing invitation to enter and share their comforts. Often a simple act of kindness has resulted in the establishment of a friendship between those who were strangers at the time which has remained unbroken throughout remaining life. Such an instance occurred in Paradise Township in an early day. Soon after the coming of Dr. Apperson, Silas Hart, in passing near his cabin, concluded to call and form the acquaintance of the new-comers. Riding up to the cabin, he discovered Mrs. Apperson weeping and in great distress. Exchanging the usual salutations with the Doctor, Hart inquired, "How are you prospering, and how do you like your new home?" The Doctor replied that he was well pleased, but that his wife was fearful that starvation would overtake them, as their only supply was a small amount of meal. Without a word of encouragement or sympathy, Hart turned about his horse and rode away. In speaking of this in after years, Dr. Apperson often remarked that, at *that* time, he looked upon Hart as a man in whose soul there was no sympathy. Hart had not been long gone when the clear, ringing report of his trusty rifle resounded through the woods. He had sighted a fine, fat doe, and the game was his. Hastily removing the entrails, he placed the deer on his horse, in front of his saddle, and, in half an hour from the time of his departure, he again rode up to the Doctor's cabin, and, tumbling off his load, quietly rode away, leaving the Doctor in full possession. From

this simple act, there grew up a firm friendship between these two men which remained unbroken for almost half a century. Dr. Apperson was Hart's family physician as long as he lived, and for all his services he would never receive one cent of compensation.

But from this digression, we must hasten back to the main thread of our history. The early settlers of Paradise Township were highly favored in many respects, above others who settled in other parts of this and adjacent counties. About the year 1830 or 1831, Jacob Slover, who had settled in 1828, opened a store in one department of his double log cabin, then standing on what is now known as the Moffett farm. This was the first store opened in Paradise Township, and, indeed, in all this section of country. Here the settlers came for miles around to barter their products for such wares and merchandise as they most needed. Wild honey was abundant in those days, and was taken in exchange for goods at the rate of eleven pounds to the gallon. In speaking of this honey, Mrs. Dr. Apperson, who is still living, says it had a much better flavor than any produced at the present day, and that, in appearance, it was so pure and white that strangers before whom it was placed often mistook it for lard. Some time after the opening of the store, Isaac Slover, a brother to the merchant, built a horse-mill in the immediate neighborhood. In point of speed, this was a great improvement on the grater and hominy-mortar. In a few years, these became obsolete, and were only preserved as relics of the past. Though the horse-mill, as has been said, was a wonderful improvement on the former methods of obtaining meal, yet it by no means equaled the water or steam mills of to-day. To grind out a grist of two bushels required a full day. Paradise was blessed with a steam-mill as early as 1838; but as its history belongs more properly to the history of Paradise village, we will defer writing it till the village history is reached.

The spiritual and intellectual culture of themselves and their children was by no means neglected. Many of them were men of deep religious convictions, and not a few were acceptable proclaimers of the Gospel of Peace. Among the early preachers may be mentioned the names of Revs. James Graham, George M. Hanson, Daniel Bryant, Miles H. Hart, Hiram Tremble, Dr. John Apperson, Clemence Goar and others, who are worthy of being here recorded, but whose names have passed from memory. Meetings were held in an early day in the cabins of Miles Hart, Dr. Apperson, John Sawyer and others, and when they met, the men clad in their homespun and the mothers and daughters in their linsey-woolsey, it was not for the young sisters to discuss and criticise the latest fashions, or for the boys to ogle the girls, but to engage in solemn devotion to the Giver of all good. Simplicity of manners was characterized by simplicity of dress, which, though plain, was always neat. After a week of hard, laborious toil, it was esteemed a blessed privilege to be permitted to ride five or six miles, on horse-back, to engage in hymning songs of praise to God and to hear the sweet words of Gospel truth, as they

were read and expounded by some revered brother. These were not the days of cushioned pews, in which the audience lazily dreamt the hour away, but, gathered beneath the roof of the humble cabin, seated on backless benches, of rude construction, men, women and children gave earnest attention to the preached Word. The impressions made by those early and earnest workmen in the vineyard of the Lord were lasting, and their influence for good has been felt through the ongoing years. Most of the early ministers in this section were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the many flourishing societies of that denomination to-day throughout this section of country bear testimony to their early labors. The first church built in Paradise was in Dry Grove; the exact date of building cannot be ascertained. In 1860, the present church, a neat, substantial frame, was erected. Two others are in the township, one in Paradise village and the other in Etna.

The schoolmaster put in his appearance in an early day, and, as schools were supported by individual subscriptions, the first schools were taught in the most populous neighborhoods. The first school in the township was kept by a Mr. Drake, and some of his pupils, still living, state that he was by no means a successful teacher. The second school was kept by a Mr. Kellar, near the residence of Miles H. Hart. To those already given may be added the names of William Moffett, David Campbell and Ebenezer Alexander. To-day, the township is provided with comfortable schoolhouses in each district, and the children enjoy the benefits accruing from our well-regulated school system.

Going back a little in point of time, we find the winters of 1830, 1831 and 1832 were very cold. The last of November, 1830, there came a fall of snow of thirty-two inches in depth, which remained until March. About the middle of February, it rained part of two days, reducing the snow to a slush, and suddenly turning cold, froze the water and soft snow into ice. The whole face of the country was one continuous sheet of ice. Great difficulty was experienced in caring for stock, as it was obliged to be cared for just where the freeze caught it. It was a complete blockade, and the only way they had of providing fuel was for the men to draw it from the timber on hand sleds, as horses and oxen could not be moved about over the smooth surface. Notwithstanding the difficulties with which they were environed, they often had days of real enjoyment. Three or four neighbors, accompanied by their trusty rifles and all the dogs they could muster, would often engage in what was called the "deer drive." As the fleet-footed deer could not stand on the smooth, glassy surface, and as the dog could make good headway, few that were started up succeeded in making good their escape. It was not an unusual thing to capture some half dozen in a single day; and so, however meager might be the supply of breadstuff, there was no lack of fat, juicy venison.

When, in 1832 and 1833, the whole Western frontier was thrown into wild commotion by the re-appearance of Black Hawk and his warriors, although the call for troops to repel the invaders did not include the young county of

Coles, yet there were brave hearts in Paradise Township that flew to the rescue of their imperiled countrymen. The following-named persons went from this township: Thomas Ross (Captain), John Shadwell, Thomas Studer, John Young, Moses Hart, Jonathan Hart, John C. Jones, David Hanson, Trusse Hanson and Thomas Hayes. There were others, doubtless, whose names have passed from memory. Mrs. Dr. Apperson has in her possession the snuff-box of the renowned warrior, taken from his wallet by her brother, David Hanson, and by him presented to Dr. Apperson, on his return from the war. The meteoric display of 1833, and the sudden freeze of 1836, have been treated at such length in other portions of this work, that we feel justified in passing them by without comment.

As early as 1830, George M. Hanson circulated a petition for and obtained from the Government the establishment of a post office. Mr. Hanson was the first Postmaster, and the office was first kept at his house on the farm where J. E. Tremble now resides, in the northeast corner of the township. It was called Paradise Post Office, and was afterward removed to Slover's store, thence to Richmond, in Mattoon Township, and finally to Paradise Village, where it has since remained. This was the first post office established in what is known as the Wabash Point settlement, and differs in some points of its history as here recorded, from the account given in the history of Mattoon Township, and is, perhaps, the more accurate statement of the two.

The first burial that occurred in the township was that of James Nash, who died at his home in Mattoon Township, December 24, 1829, and was buried on Christmas Day, just across the line in Paradise Township, a short distance south of where Capp's mill now stands. The second was that of Grandma Bush, a very elderly lady, whose grave was the first opened in Dry Grove Cemetery.

At the first election held in the county for county officers, Paradise furnished her full quota of candidates and secured the election of a large number of them. George M. Hanson was chosen a member of the Board of County Commissioners, Ambrose Yocum was elected first Sheriff, Ichabod Radley, first Coroner, and Nathan Ellington was appointed first County Clerk. This office Mr. Ellington held afterward by successive re-elections, till 1853 or 1854, when he lost his life by violence at the hands of Dolph Munroe, his son-in-law. The following account is given of Mr. Yocum's election as Sheriff. The election was held at the residence of a Mr. Ashmore, in Kickapoo Point. A candidate from the Kickapoo settlement was making the race for Sheriff. Early in the day, Ashmore made the remark that his fire was free to all who would vote for his candidate. This speech at once aroused opposition. Some of the Harts and others built a log heap, declared that their fire was free to all, and immediately put in nomination for Sheriff, Ambrose Yocum. Then the contest began in earnest, and at the final summing-up of the votes it was ascertained, to the great satisfaction of his friends and to the utter discomfort and chagrin of the Kickapooites, that Yocum had been elected by a handsome

majority. Among others of her citizens, who, at an early date, were honored with political preferment, were James T. Cunningham and George M. Hanson. Cunningham was a member of the Legislature eight years in succession. Hanson was chosen to the Legislature in 1842, and two years later—1844—was sent to the State Senate. In 1846, he was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by Hon. T. R. Young, at present a resident of Mattoon. George M. Hanson figures so largely in the early history of Coles County, and his memory is so highly revered by the citizens of this township that there is seemingly a demand for more than a passing notice of his acts. The early settlers of Kickapoo, Muddy and Wabash Points, were included in the limits of Clark County, and as the county seat at Darwin was at a distance of fifty miles from the northwest corner of the county, they experienced no little difficulty in attending to legal proceedings. In 1829, soon after coming, Hanson drafted and circulated a petition for the erection of a new county, which should contain within its limits the settlements of the above-named places. He was made bearer of the petition to the seat of Government, then at Vandalia. Through his own personal influence, seconded by that of Col. William B. Archer, then a member of the Legislature as Senator from Clark County, he succeeded in getting the bill passed, and in less than two weeks returned home with a certified copy of the bill in his pocket.

As soon as the Governor approved the bill, Mr. Hanson went to the land office and entered the first tract of land ever purchased in Coles County. He was the intimate associate of Dr. John Apperson, Elisha Linder, Eben Noyes, Sr., and others of the leading settlers; and being, perhaps, the ablest and most cultivated man in all this section, became the leader in the intellectual arena of those early days. Soon after the establishment of the *Charleston Courier*, he became a valued contributor to its columns, and his suggestions were almost universally accepted by the early settlers. Whatever he believed would advance the interests of his county and the welfare and prosperity of her citizens, met his earnest encouragement. The grand wolf-hunt which he organized in an early day will not soon be forgotten. He proposed that the settlers on all sides should assemble in the edge of the timber, and, spreading out, move over the prairie in which Mattoon now stands, toward Dodge (now Herkimer's) Grove, and that each should so time his advance as to reach the grove precisely at 12 on the day appointed. The settlers from all parts came, and the hunt was instituted. The wolves, driven from their secret hiding-places, would dart away to the opposite side of the prairie only to find a cordon of men and dogs drawn completely around them, and thus hemmed in, with the boundaries continually contracting, a large drove was corraled in the grove, where expert marksmen picked them off as they were driven out by the dogs. That wolf-hunt was among the memorable events of those early days, and is still referred to with pleasure by those who participated in its fun and frolic. Hanson was a minister in the ranks of the M. E. Church, and, surpassing most of his brother minis-

ters in power and vigor of thought, was justly regarded as a leader. In 1849, he emigrated to California. He died in that State in the latter part of 1878.

Dr. John Apperson was the first physician in all this section of country. He was born in Culpeper County, Va., January 8, 1794, and died at his home in Paradise Township, June 5, 1877. He came here, as has been elsewhere stated, in the autumn of 1829. Here he spent over forty years, engaged in the duties of his profession. His practice was large, and often he was called to attend the sick at a distance of twenty-five miles from his home. He was highly esteemed as a practitioner, and even after he had repeatedly declared his intention to retire from active life, and his unfitness through age and infirmity to longer serve his friends and neighbors, yet the old settler, when afflicted with disease, would suffer no one to prescribe for his ailments save the good old Doctor. As a novel way of collecting a bill, the following may not be out of place: On a certain occasion, when the Doctor was called to visit a patient on the east side of the North Okaw, he had thought to cross the stream and collect some bills. The stream was bank-full and past fording, and, unfortunately, no canoe was at hand. The Doctor being sadly in need of a little money, and seeing one of his patrons across the stream, politely asked him for his bill. The man, having procured a suitable stick, proceeded to cut a hole in one end with his knife; and having placed some bank-bills in the cavity thus formed, fastened up the opening with a wooden plug, proceeded down the stream some distance to a narrow place and threw stick, money and all across to the Doctor.

After the adoption of township organization, in 1860, the following officers were chosen in Paradise Township: John Hendrix, Henry Burgher and A. Y. Hart, Jr., Commissioners of Highways; Adam W. Hart, Supervisor; James H. Wilson, Collector; R. B. Tate, Assessor; John Campbell, Town Clerk; J. W. P. Deckard and Blaine Matthews, Justices.

By way of closing our township history, we would add that the mineral wealth of Paradise Township lies to-day wholly unexplored. Doubtless rich deposits of coal are underlying much of her territory. Veins, varying in thickness from four to seven feet, have been passed through in Mattoon Township, just north of her, but at such a great depth below the surface as to render their successful working impracticable, especially so since such an abundance yet exists in different parts of the State much nearer the surface and far more easily accessible. To reach it here would require the sinking of a shaft to a depth of from four hundred and fifty to five hundred feet. A number of rich specimens of copper ore have been picked up on Section 4 of this township. One in the possession of J. W. Doran, of Mattoon, would yield from 75 to 80 per cent of pure metal. Future explorations and developments may reveal the fact that a rich deposit of ore exists there. We shall now pay our respects to the villages of Paradise and Etna, and, with their history, conclude this part of the work.

PARADISE VILLAGE.

On the principle that age should be venerated, we will proceed to trace the history of Paradise first; a history extending through a period of forty odd years, and which must be comprised in the short space of a page or two. This village, situated in the northwest corner of the township, and often facetiously referred to by the citizens of to-day as "Paradise Lost," was surveyed and platted by Joseph Fowler for Miles W. Hart and Clemme Goar, in the spring of 1837. In order to procure the erection of a steam-mill at this point on the Little Wabash, Thomas Brinegar and David Moore had made to Hart and Goar a donation of forty acres of land, and on a portion of this, adjacent to the mill-site, the town plot was laid. James T. Cunningham was at that time a member of the Legislature at Vandalia, and to him was accorded the honor of naming the place. He called it Paradise, and it was so recorded. Soon after the laying-out of the village, a public sale of lots occurred, and some \$500 or \$600 worth were disposed of. In the fall of 1836, Hart came from Kentucky on a visit to friends and relatives living in Wabash Point, and on his way called to see Mr. Goar, his brother-in-law, who was then living in Indiana. While here, he perfected the arrangements for building a mill and starting a town. He afterward induced Goar to take an interest with him. He returned to Kentucky, and, in the winter of 1836, came back with his family. Mr. Goar, with his family, came early in the spring of 1837. The first citizen of the place was Pleasant Hart, who built his residence and occupied it during the winter of 1836. In the spring of 1837, Hart and Goar each constructed a mud house, and the same spring began the erection of their mill. This was the first steam-mill built in all this section. During the summer, they raised the frame, covered it in and arranged for running one set of corn buhrs and a saw. It had been in operation but a short time when it caught fire and burned down. The loss was total, there being no insurance either upon the building or machinery. Having received liberal donations from the citizens in aid of the loss sustained, in 1839, they again built upon the same site, at a cost of not less than \$5,000. This mill was operated some eight or ten years. Not long after the completion of the second mill, Hart sold his interest to his brother, Aaron Hart, and at the end of six months he disposed of his interest to Mr. Goar. In 1845, Goar sold out to George M. Hanson, who operated it about one year and then sold to Bird Munroe. Munroe continued the work one year longer and then moved the machinery up to Charleston. Thus Paradise lost her greatest and best improvement. Miles W. Hart brought and sold the first goods in the village. He is not, however, regarded as the first merchant, as he simply brought what he did for the purpose of supplying the hands while engaged in constructing the mill. Bird Munroe opened out the first store about the year 1842 or 1843. Soon after, John Cunningham moved his stock down from Richmond in Mattoon Township. Others, of smaller pretensions,

from time to time essayed to play the merchant. Sam Pullen started a tanyard about the time Paradise was laid out, and a Mr. Gear opened a blacksmith shop. Miles W. Hart put up the first storehouse and was, perhaps, the first Postmaster. A brick church was erected by the Methodist society in 1853 or 1854. This has since been removed and rebuilt on the hill just west of the village and is called Mount Zion Church. The new building was erected in 1869, at a cost of \$2,500, and has a capacity for seating 300 persons. Before the building of the church, public worship was held at the house of Uncle Clemme Goar. Schools may have been, and probably were, kept in the village at different times, but so far as we have been able to learn no building was ever erected for that special purpose. The post office, as has been said, was brought from Richmond to Paradise, in an early day, and here it has since remained. A. Y. Hart, Sr., is the present Postmaster. The mail is carried twice per week, on horse-back from Etna to Paradise. Wabash Lodge, No. 179, A., F. & A. M., was organized here under dispensation from the Grand Lodge in 1855, but as it has since been removed to Etna, its history will be given in that connection. When, in 1854, the I. C. R. R. was finally located about one mile and a half east of Paradise, her star of destiny began rapidly to decline. Mattoon sprang into existence at the crossing; a station, a few years later, was established at Etna. Trade flowed into other channels; soon her merchants deserted her for fields promising a more abundant harvest, and she was left alone to weep over blighted prospects and buried hopes. Once she was the pride and joy of the surrounding country, now her name is often spoken with a jeer. Yet, in the midst of her distresses, she can truthfully say to the proud city of Mattoon, with her boasted 6,000 inhabitants, "long before *thou* wast, *I* existed." At one time Paradise counted her citizens by the hundred; had four good stores, shops of different kinds and was a place in which much business was transacted. Now her citizenship does not exceed fifty; she has a very small grocery store operated by William Morrison & Son, and one blacksmith and wagon repair shop owned by Hiram Surber. In her case, at least, there seems to be a clear demonstration of the truthfulness of that seemingly paradoxical expression, that to kill a thing effectually, it is sometimes only necessary to miss it. Had the railroad passed through Paradise village, she had still been living; but passing by as it did, it effectually destroyed her.

ETNA.

A small village on the I. C. R. R., seven miles southwest of Mattoon, was surveyed and platted by James Richards, County Surveyor, on land belonging to Daniel R. Bland and Richard Sayer, in March, 1860. Harry B. Worley and Robert S. Mills secured each a one-fourth interest by purchase, and, soon after, E. B. McClure (now General Superintendent of the I. & St. L. R. R.), who was at that time Roadmaster on the I. C. R. R., was given a one-fifth undivided interest for his influence in securing a station. The citizens of

the surrounding community, at their own expense, put in the switches and side-track. The village is situated on the adjoining corners of Sections 15, 16, 21 and 22 in Paradise Township. Soon after the laying-out and platting, Bland built a residence and occupied it. Others soon followed, and Etna rapidly grew from a station into a village. Isaac Hart and his son James L. Hart, Mrs. Veach, Dr. Deckard, J. F. Lawson and James Elhart were among the earliest citizens. As early as the winter of 1860, Isaac Hart & Son opened out a stock of dry goods and groceries. They moved their stock over from Paradise. This was the first store kept in the place. Soon after the coming of Hart & Son, Cornelius Owens, of Charleston, opened up a stock of hardware, groceries and liquors. This enterprise was managed by Robert S. Mills. In February, 1861, J. F. Lawson bought out the senior member of the firm of Hart & Son, and the firm of Hart & Lawson was established. In the early part of May, 1862, Hart & Lawson sold out to Charles Sawyer, of Neoga, and a short time afterward, Lawson purchased the establishment started by Cornelius Owens. He rolled back the building in which the store was kept and built a new front. This building was since destroyed by fire. After conducting the business alone for six months, Dr. Deckard became a partner. Deckard died in February, 1863, and J. R. Wortham took his interest. They added to the business that of buying and shipping grain. In 1865, Lawson bought out the business, and continued it till 1867, when he sold to a Mr. Percy, and he to James Bishop, a brother of Dr. Bishop, who now resides in Etna. Norris & Allen built a store-room in the early part of 1864, and brought on a stock of general merchandise. S. Vanderen & Son began business about the same time, and a short time afterward Dr. S. D. Gardner erected a building and opened out a drug store.

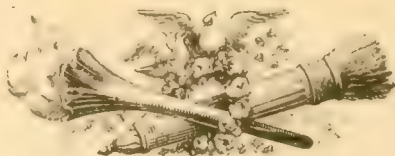
In 1860, a neat frame church was built by a general contribution from the citizens and friends of the town, and is free for the use of all religious denominations. The Masonic Hall occupies the second story of this building. A schoolhouse was built in the village in the summer of 1868. James Richardson began the first session taught in the building, but died while the school was in progress, and Dr. S. D. Gardner, finished the term. At one time Etna had four stores, and did quite an extensive grain business. On a commission of 5 per cent, Mr. Lawson says his receipts for handling grain often amounted to \$80 per month. Her population at present does not exceed one hundred. She has one small store, that of Montgomery & Tate, and two smith shops. The post office was established in 1860, and Robert S. Mills was appointed Postmaster. He was also the first agent for the R. R. Co. at this point. J. F. Lawson was made Postmaster and agent on the retiring of Mills, and held the position till he removed from the village. The post office and ticket office are both now kept in the store of Montgomery & Tate. Wabash Lodge, No. 179, A., F. & A. M., as has been elsewhere stated, was organized in Paradise village. Its charter bears date October 3, 1855, issued under the seal of the

Grand Lodge, presided over at that time by J. L. Anderson, G. M., and H. G. Reynolds, G. Sec. The charter was issued to Augustus H. Chapman, Newton W. Chapman, A. W. Waller, Dr. John Apperson and others as charter members. A. H. Chapman was appointed W. M.; N. W. Chapman, S. W.; and A. W. Waller, J. W. The meetings of the Lodge were held for a time in the second story of the mud house built by Miles W. Hart in 1837. The Lodge continued to meet in Paradise till 1860, when, by a vote of the Lodge and by consent of the Grand Lodge, it was moved to Etna. Its present officers are: B. H. Lawson, W. M.; Col. T. A. Apperson, S. W.; J. F. Wooldrige, J. W.; A. L. A. Green, Sec.; J. W. Montgomery, Treas.; Joseph Carins, S. D.; H. H. Anderson, J. D. Its membership numbers about fifty. Regular meetings, Friday night on or before full moon each month. Two different methods of spelling the name of the village seem to be fully recognized. The citizens, and Government, through the Post-Office Department, seem to accept as correct orthography Etna, while the R. R. Co. invariably adopts the spelling *Ætna*. But whether we use the single vowel or the diphthong at the beginning, we are inclined to believe that neither will materially add to or detract from the prosperity of the village.

VALEDICTORY.

Friendly reader, our task is done—not well, we know, but truly. To you who have followed us through these pages, and especially to the old pioneers and patriarchs, whose heads are “silvered over with the frosts of many winters,” we come now to part, never, perhaps, to meet this side of the tomb. Our intercourse with you is of the pleasantest character, and it is with a feeling of sadness that we bid you adieu, each to go his way, mingling in the great world as the tiny raindrops mingle with the waters of the sea. Should our diverging planets never more cross each other’s orbits, and we meet no more here—and it is more than probable that we shall not, for our work lies in another direction—we crave your kind remembrance of us and a generous criticism of our work.

Adieu.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF OUR PATRONS.

CHARLESTON TOWNSHIP.

CAPT. WM. E. ADAMS, attorney at law, Charleston; was born in Bedford Co., Tenn., Oct. 15, 1830, being the son of John J. and Martha (Gammell) Adams, who came to Coles Co. in December, 1830, settling in what is now Pleasant Grove Tp., on the farm where his father still resides; he made his home at his father's until about 1855, when he engaged in buying and herding stock, and driving it to Wisconsin; he continued in this business until 1860. He was married in August, 1859, to Miss Olive A. Holton, of Blue Mounds, Wis., and has a family of five children—John H., Jennie M., Sarah S., Willie and Helen. He had previously read law and been admitted to the bar, and, in 1860, located in Mattoon and entered upon the practice of his profession; in August, 1862, he enlisted in the 123d Ill. Vols., and on the organization of the regiment was chosen Captain of Co. I; he participated in the battles of Perryville, Ky., Milton, Tenn., Chattanooga and Chickamauga, after which, his regiment, having previously been attached to Wilder's Brigade of Mounted Infantry, pursued Gen. Wheeler, who was then making a raid on the rear of Gen. Rosecrans' army; his regiment had a severe engagement at Farmington, Tenn., in which the Colonel was killed and fully half of Capt. Adams' company either killed, wounded or taken prisoners, and where the Captain himself was wounded; after participating in the capture of Atlanta, his regiment was remounted at Louisville, Ky., and proceeded thence to Selma, Ala., and, after the capture of that city, to Montgomery, Columbus and Macon, Ga.; a portion of

his command assisted in the capture of Jeff. Davis, the President of the defunct Confederacy. Returning in July, 1865, he was elected in the fall of that year Clerk of the County Court of Coles Co., and re-elected in 1869; on the expiration of his term of office in 1873, he was elected County Judge, serving till 1877, since which he has been engaged in the practice of law. He was for three years a member of the City Council, and is the present Secretary of the Coles County Old Settlers' Society.

CAPT. JAMES M. ASHMORE, Charleston; is a native of Coles Co.; he is a son of Hezekiah J. Ashmore, one of the pioneers of the county, who was born in Kentucky, Sept. 30, 1802, and came to Coles Co. with his family, consisting at that time of a wife and two children, in 1830, and settled in the northeast part of the county, in what is now Oakland Tp.; in 1836, he removed to the eastern part the county, and for him the town of Ashmore was named, as well as the village of that name, which he laid out in 1855; he came to Coles Co. a poor man, with but thirty-seven and a half cents in his possession, but went to work and as fast as he accumulated a little money, he invested it in land, owning at his death, which occurred in 1872, about 1,600 acres; he was for many years a Justice of the Peace, and one of the Commissioners of the county. He left a family of ten children, of whom James M. is the second in age. He was born April 4, 1832; he remained at home on the farm until 1859, when he engaged in merchandising in Charleston. In 1861, he entered the Union army as Captain of Co. C, 8th Ill. Vols., for three

months, and on the expiration of his term of service, re-enlisted with his regiment for three years; he was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, upon which he resigned and returned home; upon the organization of the 123d Ill. Vols., he was appointed Drill-master, and drilled that regiment for six months. In 1865, he located at Ashmore, and followed mercantile business there two years, and then engaged in shipping stock until 1876; he served six years as Justice of the Peace, and seven years on the Board of Supervisors; in 1876, he was elected Sheriff of Coles Co., holding the office two years. He was married March 26, 1852, to Miss Lizzie March, daughter of Thomas J. March, an old resident of Charleston.

W. J. ASHMORE, dealer in boots and shoes (firm of Ashmore & Mitchell), Charleston; was born in Coles Co., Ill., May 15, 1853; he is the youngest son of Samuel C. Ashmore, who came to Coles Co. among the early settlers, and entered a large tract of Government land, and when Douglas Co. was formed, the line passed through the middle of his land; he was a prominent farmer and stock-raiser, and for many years held the office of Justice of the Peace. He died in 1855; his widow Sarah Ashmore and six children still surviving. The son, W. J. Ashmore; when about 20 years of age, went to Lebanon, Ohio, and spent one year as a student in the State Normal School. In 1874, he came to Charleston and engaged as a clerk for B. M. Payne, and on the 1st of January, 1878, engaged with A. M. Mitchell in the boot and shoe trade. He was married Oct. 2, 1878, to Miss Belle Arterburn, of Kansas, Edgar Co., Ill.

RANDALL ALEXANDER, breeder and shipper of Poland-China swine, Charleston; about ten years ago this gentleman, in company with S. M. Shepard, made his first start in the introduction and breeding of thorough-bred swine in Coles Co. After having experimented thoroughly with the various breeds of hogs, they became convinced that the Poland-China possessed all the requisites of size, docility, fertility, early maturity, aptitude for taking on flesh, and great constitutional vigor, necessary to render it pre-eminently the hog for the farmer. From a

small beginning, the business has grown to its present proportions. Mr. Alexander is now one of the most prominent breeders in the State; his trade extends to every part of the country, to the Pacific Coast, Canada, the Southern States, etc.; his farm, near Charleston, possesses all the advantages of a perfect hog farm, such as pure running water, sheltered location, shade, range, etc. Mr. Alexander was born in Madison, Jefferson Co., Ind., Aug. 5, 1842; when about 10 years old, he removed with his parents to Tipton Co., Ind.; at 14, he left home, and going to Louisiana, Mo., engaged as a clerk in a dry-goods store. In 1861, he went to Tuscola, Douglas Co., Ill., and clerked one year; he then, with Mr. Robert Beech, built the Beech House, the finest hotel on the Illinois Central Railroad, from Chicago to Cairo; after running the house one year he came in 1863 to Charleston, and continued clerking till 1865, when he engaged in business for himself, continuing as a member of different firms until about four years ago; he is at present a member of the Board of Aldermen in Charleston. He was married May 21, 1866, to Miss Nancy A. Compton, a daughter of Albert Compton, of Charleston, and has four children—Albert C., Edwin R., Rufus C. and Dora T.

JACOB I. BROWN, Justice of the Peace, Charleston; a son of John and Rachel Brown; was born Oct. 12, 1819, near Jonesboro, Washington Co., Tenn.; his parents afterward removed to Wayne Co., Ind., but soon returned to Tennessee; their next move was to the White Water River, where his father and eight brothers and sisters died of yellow fever inside of a few months. His mother soon afterward removed with her remaining children, consisting of three sons and one daughter, to Bloomington, Ind. In 1832 or 1833, he went to learn the printing business, and worked for different parties till 1840, when he came on foot to Paris, Ill., and bought the *Illinois Statesman* printing office, and began the publication of a Democratic newspaper; in 1844, he moved the office to Charleston, and started a paper called the *Investigator*, in connection with which he published a religious periodical, edited by Rev. Richard Newport. In 1845, he was elected Assessor for the county. He was married June 24, 1845, to Miss Ann

E. Javins, who was born near Alexandria, Va., and after the death of her father, removed with her mother to Vincennes, Ind., and after her mother's death, came to Charleston, and resided in the family of her uncle, Albert Compton. In 1846 or 1847, in company with W. D. Latshaw, he began the publication of the *Illinois Globe*, a Democratic paper, continuing it seven or eight years; in the mean time, he was appointed Postmaster, and held the office under Presidents Polk, Pierce and Buchanan. He was also engaged with various partners in the grocery and drug business till the spring of 1861; in the fall of that year, he was elected County Clerk, and held that office four years, after which he engaged in the mercantile business. On the 2d of May, 1868, he was commissioned Justice of the Peace by Gov. R. J. Oglesby, and re-elected to the same office in 1872, and has served as such ever since; he has been several times a member of the City Council, and served twice on the Board of Education, and is now a member of the School Board for the township.

EUGENE B. BUCK, editor and proprietor of the *Charleston Courier*, Charleston; was born in Fayette Co., Ind., Oct. 12, 1834; when he was about five years old, his father's family removed to McLean Co., Ill.; he served his apprenticeship to the printer's trade in Bloomington; in 1852, he went to Peoria, Ill., and, in 1855, was connected with the publication of the *Pekin Plaindealer*; in 1856, he was associated with four other journeymen printers in running a co-operative daily paper in Peoria; in 1857, he conducted the *Washington Advertiser*, in Franklin Co., Mo.; in 1859, he edited the *Daily Enterprise*, in Decatur, Ill., and, in 1861 and 1862, the *Magnet* in that city; in 1864, he ran the *Constitution*, a campaign paper, in Pontiac, Livingston Co., Ill., and, the next year—1865—he started the *Bloomington Journal*; in 1868, he became connected with the *Charleston Courier*, a live weekly newspaper and a vigorous advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and, in 1874, became sole proprietor and editor; the esteem in which Mr. Buck is held by the editorial profession is manifest from the fact that, in 1865, he was chosen President of the Illinois Press Association, a member of

the Executive Board in 1877, and is at present a Vice President of that body; he is a Director of the Second National Bank; in 1876, he received the nomination as Representative to the State Legislature, but, owing to disaffection, withdrew from the contest; for nine years, he has been a member of the Board of Supervisors, and was for seven years Chairman of the Board; he has also been a member of the Board of Education of this city. He was married Feb. 11, 1860, to Miss Mary C. Jones, of Decatur, Ill., and has four children—Ida May, Katie Florence, Willie Clarence and Eugene Clifford.

A. N. BAIN, proprietor of the Charleston Foundry, Charleston; was born in Erie Co., Ohio, April 3, 1828; his father was a ship-carpenter, with a family of nine children; at the age of 14, Mr. Bain began working on a farm, which he continued until the spring of 1845, when he entered the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad shop at Sandusky, Ohio, as an apprentice, remaining there until 1852, and thoroughly mastering the machinist's trade. He then went to New Albany, Ind., where he was married, Feb. 3, 1853, to Miss Catharine Caldwell, of that city, who was born in Appomattox Co., Va., Feb. 8, 1832. While in New Albany, he worked as a mechanic in the shops of the New Albany & Salem Railroad; in April, 1853, he removed to Terre Haute, Ind., and entered the foundry of Grover & Madison, and remained in their employ until April 1, 1857; he then came to Charleston, and, with his brother, William Bain, and George O. Carr, erected a small building, 25x50 feet in size; Mr. Carr soon retired from the firm; they ran a general repair foundry till 1863, when they made their first stove, and enlarged their buildings, which now cover four town lots, while their trade extends from Indianapolis on the east, to the Rocky Mountains on the west; in 1869, Mr. Bain engaged in the stove, tin, and house-furnishing business, and built up a very large and successful trade; in 1874, he sold out and returned to the management of the foundry; his brother died in June, 1875; in addition to his foundry business, he owns a farm of 220 acres in Seven Hickory Tp., where he is largely engaged in stock-raising, keeping about two hun-

dred and fifty head, including cattle, hogs, horses and mules ; he also owns a farm of 170 acres in Douglas Co. ; Mr. Bain was President of the Board of Trustees of Charleston two years. He has five children—Emma (a graduate of the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute, and now a teacher in the Charleston public schools), Fannie, Charles F., Katie and Nannie. Politically, Mr. Bain has been an active advocate of the principles of the Republican party since its organization, previous to which he was a Whig. He is outspoken and fearless in maintaining his opinions ; as a business man, his success is due entirely to his own industry, perseverance and good management.

TILLMAN BAGLEY, horticulturist ; Charleston ; was born in Loudoun Co., Va., June 6, 1828 ; being left fatherless when but a child, he accompanied his mother, at the age of 9 years to Muskingum Co., Ohio, where they settled on a farm about twelve miles north of Zanesville ; at 19, he left the farm to learn the trade of a marble-cutter, after completing which he worked as a journeyman until 1853 ; he then came to Charleston, and after working two years, started in the marble business for himself, in which he continued till 1869 ; at which time, he purchased what is known as the True farm, in La Fayette Tp., and followed farming four years. Having a natural taste for horticultural pursuits he sold his farm and, returning to Charleston, purchased sixteen acres of land lying within the corporation, which he began to improve ; he built his residence and set his land to peaches, apples, raspberries, blackberries and strawberries ; his aim was to secure the very earliest as well as the very latest varieties of fruit which it was possible to obtain, thus commanding the highest prices for his products. Mr. Bagley was married March 26, 1856, to Miss Ann Craig, a daughter of Elijah Craig, an early settler of Coles Co. ; she was born in Boone Co., Ky., April 21, 1829, and came to Coles Co. in 1836 ; they have two children—Simeon E. and Allen C.

GEORGE BIRCH, farmer ; P. O. Charleston ; was born near Shrewsbury, Shropshire, England, March 25, 1815 ; he is a son of William Birch, a farmer who, in 1833, came to America with his family,

and lived for three years near Philadelphia, occupying an old house, once the residence of William Penn, on the bank of the Schuylkill, near Fairmount Park ; in 1836, they removed to Illinois, and settled near Hitesville, Coles Co., where his father died April 15, 1864, at the age of 88 years ; Mr. Birch spent the first few years of his residence in this county in working at farm labor ; he has worked for 50 cents a day and waited until Christmas for his pay. He was married on his twenty-sixth birthday, March 25, 1841, to Miss Catherine Jones, a daughter of William Jones ; she was born in Jefferson Co., Ky., March 19, 1820, and came with her parents to Coles Co. about 1831 ; in 1844, they settled on a farm near Hitesville, where they resided for more than thirty-three years, and, in 1878, removed to Charleston, where they now reside ; Mr. Birch, in 1842, hauled wheat to Chicago, a distance of 180 miles, and there sold it for 62½ cents per bushel ; he has driven hogs to Clinton, Ind., and sold them for \$1.25 to \$2 per hundred, net weight ; Mrs. Birch, when a girl, has dropped corn for 25 cents a day ; and, after her marriage, worked in the field until near noon, and would then go to the house and get dinner. Mr. Birch is an example of a substantial, successful farmer, and feels a pardonable pride in recalling to mind the hardships of the early days in Coles Co. ; he has recently purchased the Glassco farm of 300 acres, two miles west of the Court House, and still retains 40 acres of land in Ashmore Tp. ; he has served as School Director and School Treasurer. They have had twelve children, eight of whom are living—William, a resident of Ashmore Tp., Jacob, of St. Clair Co., Mo., Martha J. (now Mrs. Lafayette Connelly, of Henry Co., Mo.) George and Jonathan (both now of Henry Co., Mo.), Lizzie E., Frank and Mary S.

CHARLES R. BRIGGS, portrait-painter, Charleston ; was born in Washington Co. N. Y., Jan. 5, 1816 ; his father was a farmer and carriage-manufacturer in Easton ; at the age of 17 years, he left home, and going to Troy, apprenticed himself to the trade of a coach-painter ; he remained there four years and helped to paint the first passenger-coaches on the Albany & Schenectady Railroad ; thence

he went to Buffalo, N. Y., and entered the employ of Benjamin Rathbone, the great contractor of that city; about a year later, he went to New York City, and thence, shortly afterward, came West; this was in 1839; after spending a few months in St. Louis, he located in Coles Co., and, after farming one year, engaged in carriage, house and sign painting in Charleston. He early turned his attention to portrait painting, for which he had a decided talent, and for the past few years has made a specialty of the painting of fine stock, a branch of the art in which he is excelled by none in the State; he started the first livery-stable in Charleston about 1843, with one horse, and continued it about a dozen years, running it up to forty-two horses; in 1848, he opened a farm of 363 acres in the timber adjoining the city, fencing it in eastern style, mostly in ten-acre lots, and followed farming for several years. He was married in September, 1842, to Miss Harriet Stoddert, of Charleston; they have five children living—Lyzink (wife of Charles Cleary, of Charleston), Helen, Walter M., Charles S. and May; their oldest daughter, Loretta, died in 1859; Mary died at about 2 years of age, and one son, Jerome, died in 1873.

STEPHEN BISHOP, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Charleston; was born near Providence, R. I., May 30, 1815; when he was but 2 years old, his parents emigrated to the then Far West, and located in Knox Co., Ohio, where his father entered land from the Government, and engaged in farming, being among the pioneers in that part of the State; Knox Co. was then comparatively a wilderness; Mt. Vernon, the county seat—now a city of about 10,000 inhabitants—containing at that time but half a dozen houses; Mr. Bishop remained at home on the farm until he was 20 years of age, and then learned the trade of a blacksmith, and going to Mt. Vernon, carried on the carriage-making business there until 1858, when he removed to Illinois, and settled on a farm lying mostly in Coles Co., his house, however, being situated just over the line in Clark Co.; in the spring of 1863, he removed to a farm in Seven Hickory Tp., containing 248 acres, on which he continued to reside until September, 1876, when he removed to Charleston, still re-

taining his farm in Seven Hickory Tp., and twenty acres of timber in Charleston Tp.; Mr. Bishop served one term as Justice of the Peace. He was married Feb. 25, 1841, to Miss Joanna Bane, of Knox Co., Ohio, who was born in Washington Co., Penn., Oct. 8, 1822; they have seven children—Jasper N., now of Lovington, Ill.; Frank L., of Charleston; Anna A., wife of G. H. Harvey, of Newark, Ohio; Minnie M., Lizzie C., Charles E. and Willie B.

FRANK L. BISHOP, proprietor of the Bee-Hive store, dealer in dry goods and notions, boots and shoes, etc., Charleston; was born in Mt. Vernon, Knox Co., Ohio, Nov. 20, 1846; he is a son of Stephen and Joanna (Bane) Bishop, and came with his father's family to Coles Co., as above stated; he was engaged as a clerk for Mathews, Alexander & Co., in Charleston, for three years, after which he spent three years in La Fayette, Ind; he then engaged in general merchandising in Lovington, Ill., the firm being Dickson & Bishop; after remaining there three years, he returned to Charleston and established his present business in September, 1876.

MAJ. J. A. CONNOLLY, attorney at law, Charleston; was born in Newark, N. J., March 8, 1838; his parents removed to Chesterville, Morrow Co., Ohio, when he was about 12 years old, and at the age of 18, he went to Mt. Gilead, the county seat of Morrow Co., and began reading law with Judge A. K. Dunn, of that city; he was admitted to the bar in September, 1859, and began practice in Mt. Gilead; in 1860, he removed to Charleston; while living in Mt. Gilead, he held the position of Second Assistant Clerk of the Ohio Senate for two years. In August, 1862, he entered the army as Major of the 123d Ill. V. I., serving till the close of the war, being for two years Inspector General of the 3d Division 14th Army Corps; he participated in the battles of Perryville, Ky.; Milton, Tenn.; Hoover's Gap, Chickamunga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Ga.; the Atlanta campaign, Sherman's "march to the sea," Bentonville, N. C., etc.; immediately after the last-named battle, he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for meritorious conduct in that engagement. Returning to Charleston, in 1865, he resumed the practice of the law. At the funeral of

President Lincoln, in New York City, in April, 1865, Maj. Connolly was a member of the Guard of Honor, being the only Illinois volunteer officer present. In 1866, he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors, and, the following year, of the Board of Education, and strongly advocated the building of the new schoolhouse in Charleston; he was elected to the Illinois Legislature in 1872, and re-elected in 1874; he was a member of the Judiciary Committee, and of the Railroad and Warehouse Committee, which reported in favor of the Granger legislation of that year. Maj. Connolly is at present U. S. District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, to which office he was appointed by President Grant in March, 1876. He was married Feb. 9, 1863, to Miss Mary Dunn, of Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

DUNN & CONNOLLY, attorneys at law, Charleston; this firm was established in November, 1878, and is composed of two young attorneys, but gentlemen possessing the requisite qualifications of success. Frank K. Dunn was born in Mt. Gilead, Ohio, Nov. 13, 1854, being a son of Hon. A. K. Dunn, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; he graduated at Kenyon College, Ohio, in 1873; read law in his father's office; entered Harvard Law School in 1874, graduating in 1875; he was admitted to practice the same year, and practiced with his father until November, 1878, when he came to Charleston, and formed the above partnership. Frank J. Connolly is a native of Morrow Co., Ohio; he was born in Chesterville, March 10, 1851; he came to Charleston in 1876; pursued his law studies in the office of his brother, Maj. James A. Connolly; was admitted to the bar in July, 1878, and formed a partnership with F. K. Dunn in November the same year.

D. H. CALVERT, dealer in drugs and medicines, Charleston; is a native of Platte Co., Mo.; he was born on the 28th of February 1841; he was raised on a farm, and at about the age of 16 years, entered Pleasant Ridge College in his native town, where he graduated in 1861; he then read law with Hon. E. H. Norton, the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri; in 1867, he went to Frankfort, Ky., and continued his law studies with Judge Alvin Duval, and, in 1868, entered

the Law Department of the University of Louisville, Ky., graduating in 1869; he came to Charleston the same year, and entered upon the practice of his profession; in 1872, he was elected City Attorney; after practicing three years, he was compelled by ill health to abandon the law and engage in other business; he followed merchant milling for some two years, and, in 1876, engaged in his present business. He was married July 5, 1870, to Miss S. B. Chambers, a daughter of T. G. Chambers, a prominent citizen of Charleston, and has one child—George C. Calvert.

W. M. CHAMBERS, M. D., physician and surgeon, Charleston, was born in Cynthiana, Ky., April 11, 1814; he is a son of James and Sally Chambers, both natives of Pennsylvania, who settled in Kentucky in 1810. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812; in 1850, his parents removed to Charleston, where his mother died in 1855, and his father in 1873. Dr. Chambers began the study of medicine in his native town in 1833, and, in 1836, began practice in Harrison Co.; he graduated in 1843 from the Medical Department of Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky. In 1846, he removed to Covington, Ky., where he practiced medicine until his removal to Coles Co. in 1855. In October, 1861, he was appointed, by President Lincoln, Brigade Surgeon in the Union army, and served in the army of the Cumberland till July, 1865; he was twice brevetted—first, as Lieutenant Colonel, and then as Colonel, for meritorious services, for the excellence of his reports and his superior management of hospitals. Dr. Chambers has been President of the Kentucky State Medical Society, of the Illinois State Medical Society, and of the Æsculapian Society of the Wabash Valley. He has held important positions in the American Medical Association, and has been a member of the Health Association of the United States; he has abandoned the ordinary country practice, and now confines himself to consultation, town and surgical practice. He was married, first, in February, 1838, to Miss C. Ann Rebecca Porter, of Harrison Co., Ky.; she died in 1840, leaving one son—Charles S. Chambers, of Princeton, Ky. Dr. Chambers, in 1846, married Miss Mary Bryan Fields Ingels, of Ken-

tucky, a lineal descendant of Daniel Boone; she died Dec. 30, 1876, leaving two children—Mollie M. S. (wife of Dr. C. A. Peyton, of Charleston), and T. Gavin Smith Chambers, now a student in Asbury Institute, Greencastle, Ind.

THOMAS G. CHAMBERS, President of the First National Bank, Charleston; has been a resident of this county and city since 1838; he is a native of Cynthiana, Harrison Co., Ky.; he was 22d of January, 1816, being a son of James and Sally Chambers; he worked on a farm until the age of 18 years, when he entered a dry goods store as a clerk, and continued at that until he came to Charleston, as above stated. He followed clerking here for a time, and, in 1840, engaged in the dry goods business for himself, which he continued, with an interruption of two years, until 1866; he then established the private banking-house of T. G. Chambers & Co., and, in 1868, became President of the First National Bank. Mr. Chambers has served several terms in the City Council, but, with this exception, has never sought nor accepted public office of any kind; he has, however, been thoroughly alive to the interests of the city and county; he was one of the active organizers of the Coles County Agricultural Society—now the Coles County Board of Agriculture—and has been an officer of that society, either as Vice President, Treasurer or Director, with the exception of one year, from its organization in 1853 to the present time. On the organization of the Coles County Old Settlers' Society in October, 1878, he was chosen President. Mr. Chambers was married March 12, 1840, to Miss Olevia Monroe, of Charleston, and has eight children living—Alice (now Mrs. J. A. Parker), Henrie, Sarah Belle (wife of D. H. Calvert), George R., William M., Maggie, Nannie and Alfred, all of whom are residents of Coles County.

ALBERT COMPTON, retired, Charleston; one of the early settlers of Coles county; was born in Fairfax Co., Va., Sept. 24, 1812; in the fall of 1830, he left home and came to Vincennes, Ind., thence to Terre Haute, and from the latter place, in 1833, to Charleston, arriving on the 3d of March; he worked at his trade of a shoemaker for about two years, and

then engaged as a clerk in the employ of Baker & Norfolk; in 1835, he was elected Constable and served two years; in August, 1838, he was chosen Sheriff of Coles County, which office he held four successive terms of two years each, or eight years in all; on the expiration of his term of office, he engaged in the dry goods trade, which he followed until 1861, when, having accumulated a comfortable competency, he retired from active business; he has also held the offices of Justice of the Peace and Master in Chancery. He owns some 280 acres of land in Coles Co., and two business houses and a dwelling in Charleston. He was married in January, 1836, to Miss Catherine Easton, daughter of the late David Easton, of Charleston; they have five children living—Rhoda, now Mrs. S. M. Shepard, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Nancy, wife of Randall Alexander, of Charleston; Rufus, Mary, wife of Felix Johnston, of Charleston, and Allie.

ISAAC N. CRAIG, retired farmer; P. O. Charleston; one of the early settlers of Coles County; was born in Montgomery Co., Ky., Sept. 25, 1810; his father removed with his family to Illinois in 1828, and purchased a farm in Clark Co.; Isaac N. remained at home on the farm until 1831. On the 14th of April, 1831, he was married to Miss Catherine Henson, of Edgar Co., Ill., who died May 1, 1841, leaving five children, three of whom are living—La Fayette, Elizabeth—Mrs. Harmon Gregg—and Harriet, wife of Harvey Fowler; Mr. Craig, after his marriage, settled in Clark Co. On the breaking-out of the Black Hawk war, Mr. Craig enlisted in the 2d Brigade, under Gen. Milton Alexander, and served through the war. In 1835, he removed to Coles Co., where he has been a prominent farmer and stock-raiser ever since; Mr. Craig began life poor, and has met with some reverses of fortune, but has, nevertheless, accumulated a handsome property; he owns some seven hundred acres of land in the county, and a fine residence, with twenty acres of land, in the city of Charleston, where he resides; he is a Director and stockholder in the Second National Bank. He married his present estimable wife July 1, 1841; she was Miss Elizabeth Bloyer, of Coles Co.; they have had eight children, six of whom are now living—Catherine (wife of

Robt. McMullen), James W., Andrew J., Eliza E. (wife of Newton Swango), Isaac B. and Thomas J.; all of Mr. Craig's children are living in Coles Co.

COL. A. P. DUNBAR, retired, Charleston; with one exception, the oldest living inhabitant of the city; was born in Fleming Co., Ky., July 4, 1810; his father, Alexander Dunbar, was a soldier in the war of 1812 and participated in the battles of the River Raisin and the Thames, and was present at the famous Perry's victory on Lake Erie. The subject of this sketch, after receiving an English education and reading law to some extent, came to Clay Co., Ill., in 1828, at the age of 18 years, and engaged in teaching; after two years, he returned to Kentucky, where he completed his law studies, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1831; he at once came to Coles Co., located at Charleston, and began the practice of his profession, which he continued for forty-six years; he was the first lawyer in the counties of Coles, Cumberland and Douglas; he assisted in carrying the chain at the second survey of lots in Charleston in 1831. On the breaking out of the Black Hawk war in 1832, he received a commission as Colonel and rendered valuable service in recruiting and forwarding the troops from this vicinity. In 1832, he was appointed Circuit Clerk and Recorder to fill out an unexpired term; in 1834, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and held that office eight years; in 1836 and 1837, he represented Coles Co.—then including Cumberland and Douglas Cos.—in the State Legislature, and occupied the same seat with the lamented President Lincoln, Hon. Stephen A. Douglas being also a member of the same House; he was again elected to the Legislature in 1844, serving two years; he was appointed, in 1870, Prosecuting Attorney, to fill out the unexpired term of Gen. John Boyle, and has held other offices of trust, among which may be mentioned that of Police Magistrate from 1868 to 1874. Col. Dunbar was first married in 1834 to Miss Ellen Monroe, a native of Glasgow, Ky.; she died in 1835; and on Sept. 27, 1836, he married Mrs. Susan F. Harrison, the widow of Matthew T. Harrison, of Kentucky; they have had eight children—Alexander Mason Dunbar (of Charleston), Mary Ellen (now Mrs. I. N.

Cutler, residing in Missouri), Imogene Caroline (afterward wife of Bruce Anderson, and who died in 1870), Lucian Sylvester (of Charleston), Albert Perry (who died in 1876), Lucy Arabella (now Mrs. Wm. O. Peake, of Charleston), Susan Virginia (who died when less than 2 years of age) and Charles Ulysses, of Charleston. Col. Dunbar's law library, together with many valuable papers, was destroyed by fire in 1877, upon which he retired from practice. Col. Dunbar was an Old Line Whig, and joined the Republican party on its organization in 1856; he stumped the county and vicinity for the Republican candidates at every Presidential election since that time; he is a fluent, effective public speaker and an able lawyer.

JEWELL DAVIS, M. D., physician and surgeon, Charleston; was born in Athens Co., Ohio, Oct. 27, 1811; he was raised on a farm, and followed that calling until about 1838, when he removed to Middleport, Meigs Co., Ohio, having a few years previously married Miss Cynthia Jones, of that place; they have three children—Mary V. (wife of E. L. Kelly), Curtis L., Teller of the First National Bank, and Reuben J., all of whom are residents of Coles Co. Dr. Davis followed coopering and carriage-making for a while in Middleport; owing to illness in his family, he was induced to study medicine, studying successively all the various systems of practice—allopathy, homeopathy, eclecticism, hydropathy and chromo-thermalism, and during his forty years' practice he has confined himself to no particular school, but has seized upon any remedy, from whatever source, which would accomplish his object—the relief of the patient and the cure of disease; his favorite system, however, is the eclectic; Dr. Davis came to Charleston in 1854, and began practice with Dr. A. M. Henry, now of Mattoon, with whom he also engaged in the drug business; after a few years, Dr. Henry disposed of his interest to Dr. H. C. Barnard; he afterward practiced with Dr. H. R. Allen, now one of the proprietors of the National Surgical Institute of Indianapolis, and with Dr. J. B. Denman up to the beginning of the war, since which he has practiced alone; Dr. Davis is also largely interested in bee culture, having about a hundred colonies, and is the inventor of

the queen nursery for propagating queen bees.

JACOB K. DECKER, far. and stock-raiser; P. O. Charleston; was born in Knox Co., Ind., Aug. 7, 1817; his parents, Isaac and Margaret Decker, were Virginians, and left that State in 1811, and were living in Fort Knox, on the Wabash, when the battle of Tippecanoe was fought; when he was 7 years old, his father died, and at about the age of 15, he was apprenticed by his guardian to a merchant in Crawford Co., Ill.; in 1836, he came to Charleston and engaged in the grocery business, with a capital of \$250; about two and a half years later, he went to farming, which he has continued, in connection with other business, to the present time; in 1842, he engaged in the dry goods trade, which he followed until 1855; he then farmed exclusively until 1859, when he resumed the dry goods business, continuing till 1863, since which time he has been engaged solely in farming and stock-raising; he owns a fine farm of 750 acres adjoining the city on the north, although he resides in the city, where he owns a good residence with ten acres of land; he also owns a fine brick store on the east side of the public square, occupied by S. Barnes, besides which he owns 250 acres of land in Northern Iowa. In politics, he is a Republican. He has served one term on the Board of Supervisors, and for over twenty years has been Treasurer of the Coles County Board of Agriculture. He was married Sept. 23, 1839, to Miss Mary A. Morton, daughter of the late Charles S. Morton, of Charleston; they have 7 children living—Charles V. (of Hutchinson, Kan.), Hannah H. (wife of Dr. W. R. Patton, of Charleston), Annie (now Mrs. Silas Barnes, of Charleston), Demetrius J. (now a resident of California), Ion B. (now Mrs. T. H. Duncan, of Oakland, Ill.), N. Ella and Mary A.

GILES DAVIS, deceased, late of Charleston; although not one of the early settlers, was yet a citizen and business man who enjoyed in so large a measure the confidence of his fellow-men and was held in such universal and high esteem by the entire community, that it is with pleasure that we give a brief sketch of his life; he was born in Union Co., Ind., Nov. 7, 1824; he was the son of Elisha and

Elizabeth (Shafer) Davis, both of whom were natives of Ohio; his youth was spent in the usual manner of farmers' sons. On the 1st of October, 1845, when not quite 21 years of age, he was married to Miss Louisa Jinks, a daughter of Samuel and Phoebe (Winchell) Jinks, of Franklin Co., Ind. In 1868, he removed with his family to Jasper Co., Ill., and engaged in farming; in 1871, he came to Coles Co., and, until 1873, kept a meat market in Charleston; he then located on a farm in Seven Hickory Tp., where he resided two years, at the end of which time he returned to Charleston and resumed business; in 1878, just previous to his death, he engaged in the grocery business, which is still continued by his son, Warren R. Davis. He died Oct. 19, 1878, leaving a wife and eleven children—Sarah E. (Mrs. E. B. Wooden, of Charleston), Phoebe J. (wife of T. J. Hedrick, of Rush Co., Kan.), Robert S. (a teacher, of Rush Co., Kan.), Richard E. (a telegraph operator in Litchfield, Ill.), Giles O. (in business in Charleston), Warren R. (also in business in Charleston), Louisa J., Emily M., Harry E., Wilber M. and Effie L.; their first-born, Samuel J., died Sept. 3, 1847. Mr. Davis was a highly-respected member of the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Honor.

HON. ORLANDO B. FICKLIN, attorney at law, Charleston; he was born in Kentucky Dec. 16, 1808, being the son of William and Elizabeth Kenner (Williams) Ficklin, both of Virginia. His early education was obtained in country schools, in Kentucky and Missouri, except about one year, which he spent at Cumberland College, located at Princeton, Caldwell Co., Ky., under the auspices of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. His parents having removed to Potosi, Washington Co., Mo., he commenced the study of law with Henry Shurlds of that place, who was afterward elected to the Circuit Court bench, and at a later period removed to St. Louis and engaged in banking until his death; Mr. Ficklin spent the winter of 1829 and 1830 in the law office of Gen. Robert Farris, of St. Louis; in March, 1830, he was admitted to the bar at Bellville, St. Clair Co., Ill., having been examined by Edward Cowles, then an old and well-established lawyer of that place;

from thence he went to McLeansboro, Hamilton Co., Ill., meeting there with Chief Justice William Wilson, who advised him to locate in Mount Carmel, Wabash Co., Ill.; Mr. Ficklin attended the courts of that circuit commencing at Carmi, and when the circuit closed, he located at Mt. Carmel. In 1832, he went to the Black Hawk war in Capt. Elias Jurdon's Company, and at the organization of the regiments and brigades, was appointed Quartermaster, and was attached to the brigade of Gen. Milton R. Alexander, then of Paris, Ill.; in 1833, he was elected Colonel of the militia of Wabash Co., under the old militia system, long since exploded. At the election in August, 1834, Mr. Ficklin was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature, and was chosen by that body State's Attorney for the Wabash Circuit. In 1837, he removed to Charleston, Coles Co., where he has ever since resided. At the election on the first Monday of August, 1838, he was elected as Representative in the Legislature from that county, and was again elected to the same place in August, 1842; at the August election in 1843, he was elected to Congress from the Wabash district; his colleagues were Robert Smith, John A. McClernand, John Wentworth, Joseph P. Hoge, John J. Harding and Stephen A. Douglas; he was re-elected to Congress in August, 1844, and again in 1846, and declining to be a candidate at the next election, he resumed the practice of law in Charleston; in 1850, he was again a candidate for Congress, and was elected at the August election; on the expiration of his term, March 4, 1853, he engaged again in the practice of law; in 1856, he was a member of the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, that nominated James Buchanan for President; in 1860, he was a member of the National Convention, held at Charleston, S. C., and was present at the disruption of that body, and also attended the adjourned meeting at Baltimore, where Stephen A. Douglas was nominated; in 1864, he was a delegate to the National Convention, held at Chicago, that nominated Gen. George B. McClellan for President; he represented the counties of Coles, Moultrie and Douglas in the State Constitutional Convention, in the winter of 1869-70; after which, he gave his attention to the

practice of law, and was not a candidate for any office in the gift of the people until the fall of 1878, when he was elected to the Illinois House of Representatives. While in Congress, he was married to Miss Elizabeth H. Colquitt, a daughter of Senator W. H. Colquitt, of Georgia, and has four children living.

FREDERICK FROMMEL, Charleston, of the firm of Weiss & Frommel, proprietors of the Charleston Woolen-Mill; was born in Ravensburg, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, Dec. 5, 1825; at the age of 14, he was apprenticed in a woolen-factory to learn the trade, and worked there until he came to this country in 1854; he spent several years in Philadelphia, New York and Connecticut; after which, he came West to Cincinnati, where he was engaged in traveling for two of the principal woolen houses in that city until 1869; he then removed to Charleston, and engaged with Henry Weiss, proprietor of the Charleston Woolen-Mill. On the death of Mr. Weiss, in the fall of 1869, he became a member of the firm of Weiss, Ginther & Co., till 1874, since which time it has been Weiss & Frommel; they employ about thirty hands, and manufacture all kinds of woolen goods and yarns. Mr. Frommel was a member of the City Council of Charleston, from 1874 to 1878. He was married May 16, 1860, to Miss Annie Stuber, of Cincinnati, and has five children living—Emma K., Albert G., Ernst H., Minnie Ch. and Otto H.

AARON FERGUSON, M. D., deceased, late of Charleston; was born in Wilkes Co., N. C., Dec. 11, 1802; he was a son of Joel and Lydia (Chambers) Ferguson, and the oldest of a family of nine children; when he was quite young, his parents emigrated to Bloomington, Ind.; he obtained a collegiate education in the Bloomington College, after which, he studied medicine under Dr. Maxwell, of that place, and attended a course of medical lectures in Cincinnati; in 1830, he came to Charleston and entered upon the practice of his profession. He was married May 21, 1832, to Miss Susan P. Morton, daughter of Charles S. Morton, the original proprietor of the city of Charleston; she was born in Fayette Co., Ky., May 31, 1814, and came to Coles Co. with her parents in 1829; all their children, three in number,

are still living; William C. resides in St. Louis; Irvin B., in Rockerville, Dakota Territory, and Aaronella L. is the wife of G. W. Parker, of St. Louis. Dr. Ferguson, not content with previous attainments, afterward pursued a course in the Medical Department of Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., where he graduated about 1837; his practice was an extensive one, extending a distance of thirty miles in all directions; he was a close student all his life, retiring in his disposition, seeking no notoriety, and accepting no public offices, but devoting himself to study and the duties of his profession. He was, however, an earnest Republican, believing firmly in the principles of his party, and ready to advocate them on all suitable occasions. For about five years previous to his death, he was confined to his room by paralysis; he died April 10, 1876; as a physician, he occupied an exalted position, and as a citizen was held in universal respect. Mrs. Ferguson still resides in Charleston.

WM. E. GINTHER, dealer in hardware and farm machinery, and general insurance agent, Charleston; was born in the province of Saxony, Prussia, May 2, 1834; his father was a wagon and carriage manufacturer, and he attended school and worked in his father's shop till he was 16 years old, when he came to this country, landing in New York on the 4th of July, 1850; coming to Chicago, he worked on a farm and on the old Galena & Chicago R. R. for awhile; afterward engaged in farming for himself; in 1861, he engaged as a traveling salesman for H. W. Austin, of Chicago, his route lying through Central and Southern Illinois, and Missouri; in 1864, he removed to Charleston, and, until 1869, followed the hardware and lumber business, the firm being McGee & Ginther; he then became a partner in the firm of Weiss, Ginther & Co., proprietors of the Charleston Woolen-Mill; in 1874, he resumed the hardware business, and in September, 1877, started in the insurance business also; he represents fifteen first-class fire insurance companies, and three life and accident companies. He represented a part of Cook Co. in the State Legislature in 1861 and 1862, his district comprising the West Division of Chicago and the western portion

of Cook Co.; for four years previously, he had been a member of the Cook County Board of Supervisors; since coming to Charleston, he has abstained from political life, and with the exception of serving in the City Council, has held no public office. He was married in 1853 to Miss Catherine Jacobs, of St. Charles, Ill., a native of Bavaria, Germany; she died in 1858, leaving one son—Francis W., now U. S. Postal Clerk from Pittsburgh, Penn., to New York City; Mr. Ginther was married again in 1859, to Miss Christina Schneider, of Oak Park, Ill.; they have five children—Emma L., Anna, Clara A., Minnie C. and William E., Jr.

CHARLES GRAMESLY, dealer in wines and liquors, Charleston; was born in Palmyra, Wayne Co., N. Y., June 2, 1842; he is a son of William S. and Phebe J. (Hildreth) Gramesly; his father was born in Orange Co., N. Y., Nov. 17, 1809, and his mother in Bridgehampton, Long Island, March 5, 1819; in 1857, his parents removed with their family to Coles Co., and settled in Charleston Twp., where his father now resides; his mother died in January, 1876, leaving two sons—Charles and Henry; on becoming of age, Mr. Gramesly engaged in teaching school, and followed it during three successive winters; in 1872, he entered the Charleston post office as deputy, under John A. Miles, and remained till December, 1873, when he left the office to attend to his duties as collector of the township, to which office he had been elected in the spring of that year; in the spring of 1875, he started his present business. He was married Aug. 28, 1877, to Miss Katurah Hildreth, a daughter of John Hildreth, of South Onondaga, Onondaga Co., N. Y.; they have one child—Margaret.

J. P. HARRAH, attorney at law, Charleston; is a native of Putnam Co., Ind.; he was born near Greencastle June 4, 1848, and is a son of Daniel F. Harrah; in 1858, he removed with his father's family to Jasper Co., Ill., where he remained on the farm until 1867; he then engaged in teaching school in Jasper Co.; in August, 1868, he entered Westfield College, Ill., and remained as a student in that institution two years; returning home in 1870, he began reading law, and, in the fall of 1871, went to Newton, the county seat of

Jasper Co., as deputy in the office of the County Treasurer, continuing his law studies under the direction of Col. John H. Halley, a prominent attorney of that city; in November, 1872, he was elected State's Attorney for Jasper Co., although he was not admitted to the bar until October, 1873, owing to a rule of the Supreme Court of the State requiring candidates for admission to spend two years in an attorney's office; he continued to hold the office of State's Attorney until 1876; he also served one term as City Attorney; he was appointed a Justice of the Peace in December, 1876, by Gov. Cullom; in 1877, he came to Charleston and has since been engaged in the practice of law in this city. He was married Jan. 8, 1873, to Miss Emma L. Gill, a daughter of Thomas Gill, of Cumberland Co., Ill.; she died Oct. 6, 1878, leaving two children—Edith A. and Hattie A.

ELI HURON, dealer in books, stationery, musical instruments, toys, etc., Charleston; was born in Hendricks Co., Ind., Oct. 14, 1836; up to the breaking-out of the rebellion he remained on his father's farm. In February, 1862, he entered the Union army as a member of Co. A, 53d Ind. V. I., serving in the Army of the Cumberland; he participated in the siege of Corinth, and was wounded at the second battle of Corinth, on the 5th of October, 1862, from which he lost his right arm. He spent the spring and summer of 1864 as a student in Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Indianapolis, after which he went to Washington, D. C., and entered the office of the Indiana State Military Agency as a clerk under Gen. Hannaman; here he remained several months and then obtained an appointment in the War Department as a clerk in the Quartermaster General's office, where he remained till 1869, when he resigned his position and came to Charleston; he entered upon his present business, starting at first with a small stock; his business has continued to increase until he now has the largest business in his line in the city. He was married July 1, 1869, to Miss Annie Harding, of Charleston, and has one son—Rolph E.

RICE P. HACKETT, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Charleston; was born in Coles Co., Ill., Nov. 28, 1838; he is a son of Levi Hackett, who came from Scott

Co., Ky., and settled in Coles Co. in 1835, and now lives in Douglas Co., to which he removed in 1861. Mr. Hackett is the second of a family of eight children, five of whom are living. He was married Feb. 25, 1857, to Miss Ann M. Waltrip, of Hutton Tp., also a native of the county, and a daughter of John Waltrip, one of the early settlers of the county. They have nine children—William J., Eliza E., Noah M., Legrand A., Henry M., Ida J., Lula E., Eva R. and Reason A. In August, 1862, Mr. Hackett enlisted in Co. K, 123d I. V. I., and served three years, participating in all the principal engagements of that regiment; he was severely wounded at the battle of Milton, Tenn., and carries to this day a bullet in his hip as a memento of that engagement; he was again slightly wounded during a skirmish while on a foraging expedition below Murfreesboro; he settled on his present farm in 1872, where he owns 205 acres of land, well improved. Mr. Hackett and family are members of the Church of God, of which he is a Trustee and Deacon; he took an active part in the erection of their house of worship in 1876, donating a lot for that purpose from the corner of his farm.

ISAIAH H. JOHNSTON, President of the Second National Bank, Charleston; was born in Russell Co., Va., April 24, 1827; his father, Abner Johnston, came to this county in 1830, and settled in what is now Pleasant Grove Tp., and lived there until his death, which occurred in 1848. Mr. Johnston followed farming until he was 27 years old, and then engaged in merchandising, and, in 1857, removed to Mattoon, and continued in business there till 1860; he was then elected Sheriff, of Coles Co., and removed to Charleston; he served as Sheriff two years, and afterward served out the unexpired term of John H. O'Hair. He afterward followed the dry goods trade one year, and during this time was engaged also in farming and dealing in stock. In 1869, he built the first pork-packing house in the city, and the same year, in company with T. A. Marshall and John W. True, he established the banking house of T. A. Marshall & Co., which was superseded by the Second National Bank two years later. In 1871, he, with John B. Hill and Thomas Stoddert, erected the Charleston

Pork-Packing Houses, and he continued in the packing business until 1873, when he became President of the Second National Bank; he has served two terms as member of the Board of Supervisors. Mr. Johnson was first married Feb. 10, 1848, to Miss Harriet Jeffries, daughter of the late Thomas Jeffries, one of the early settlers of Coles Co.; she died April 14, 1853, leaving two children—Felix, now in the Second National Bank, and Emily, now wife of Charles E. Wilson, of Charleston; Mr. Johnston was married again Aug. 10, 1855, to Miss Sarah A. Gray, of this county; they have three children living—Mattie E., Bertha and Hugh.

JACOB LINDER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Charleston. Among the pioneers of Coles Co. who settled here prior to the year 1830, was Jonathan Linder, who was born in West Virginia Aug. 8, 1808. He was the son of a farmer, and on becoming of age he came West, accompanied by his father's family; they made the journey in wagons, and on arriving in Coles Co., they took up some land and purchased other land, and engaged in farming. After a few years, he revisited his native State, performing the journey there and back on horse-back. In 1834 or 1835, he married Miss Margaret Cossell, a daughter of Michael Cossell, another of the pioneer settlers; she was born in West Virginia, and came to the county with her parents in 1830. They continued to reside in Charleston Tp. till their death. Mr. Linder died in April, 1877, his wife having died in 1872. They left one son, Jacob Linder, who was born in Charleston Tp., Jan. 6, 1836, and who now owns and occupies the old homestead on Sec. 4, consisting of 207 acres of land. He also owns sixty-five acres nearer town. He was married May 31, 1860, to Miss Rachel A. McIntire, of Seven Hickory Tp., and has one child living—Minnie E.

GEN. G. M. MITCHELL, Postmaster, Charleston, was born in Warren Co., Ky., Oct. 5, 1835. His father, Bedford Mitchell, came to Coles Co. in 1851 and settled in Paradise Township, where he died in 1856. In 1852, the subject of this sketch, then a lad of 17, entered a store in Paradise, as clerk for Cunningham & Son, where he remained six years. He then followed merchandising for himself until

1859, when he was appointed Deputy Sheriff under Malden Jones, and served until May, 1860. On the 1st of May, 1860, he married Miss Kate Miles, daughter of John Miles, of Charleston, and has seven children. Removing to Mattoon, he formed a partnership with John Cunningham, under the firm name of Mitchell & Cunningham, and continued in general merchandise business until the breaking-out of the rebellion. In June, 1861, he entered the army as Captain of Co. C 1st I. V. C.—the first three-years regiment to leave the State. He served with that regiment till February, 1862, when he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel of the 54th I. V. I. In October, 1863, was promoted to Colonel. In 1864, he re-enlisted with his regiment as a veteran, and in the fall of the same year was brevetted Brigadier General, and was mustered out of the service Nov. 3, 1865, having served actively and continuously for nearly five years; he participated in the siege of Vicksburg, the battle of Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn., and was with Gen. Steel in all his campaigns in Arkansas. Returning from the war, he was elected Sheriff of Coles Co., holding the office two years. He was appointed Postmaster at Charleston in April, 1877.

JAMES A. MITCHELL (deceased); one of the early pioneers of Coles Co., was born in Washington Co., E. Tenn., Aug. 27, 1797; he was a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Allison) Mitchell; his father was a native of North Carolina and emigrated to Tennessee in an early day. He passed his early life on his father's farm near Jonesboro, Tenn., and after obtaining a thorough preparatory education entered Washington College, in his native State, but, after a time, left college and engaged in merchandising. He was married May 12, 1818, to Miss Esther Collom, of his native county; she was born Oct. 28, 1799. He came to Coles Co. in 1833, and entered a large quantity of Government land, and engaged in farming, dealing in stock, etc. For a number of years, he resided in Charleston, but afterward retired to a farm near town, on which he resided till his death. He was a prominent citizen and a prosperous business man. He was for several years School Commissioner of Coles Co. He died Oct. 14,

1843, while on a visit to his old home in Tennessee, leaving a wife and nine children—Robert A., for twenty years Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Charleston, and now of Kansas, Ill.; Jonathan C., now a farmer in Missouri; John D., a physician of Terre Haute, Ind.; Sarah E., wife of Thomas Cheeseman, of Missouri; Samuel, who died in 1873; Luther and James A., farmers in Coles Co., Alexander C. and Isaac B., merchants in Charleston. His widow, now Mrs. Lumbrick, still resides in Charleston.

LUTHER C. MITCHELL, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Charleston; a son of James A. and Esther (Collom) Mitchell; was born in Washington Co., Tenn., June 2, 1830; in 1833, his father's family removed to Charleston; he was raised on the farm, and at 19, started for himself; after farming two years, he made the trip to California, where he spent eight months in mining; going thence to Australia; there he remained seven years, and, returning in 1860, he resumed farming and dairying; he removed in 1871 to his present farm on Sec. 19, where he owns eighty acres of land. He was married March 5, 1861, to Miss H. A. Waddle, of Coles Co.; they have seven children living—Kittie B., William A., Rhoda H., Ella, Alice, James and Emily E. Mr. Mitchell has served six years as School Director.

ALEXANDER C. MITCHELL, dealer in books, stationery, toys, etc., Charleston; is a native of Coles Co., being a son of James M. and Esther (Collom) Mitchell, a sketch of whom is given above; he was born in Charleston Dec. 6, 1836; until 1860, he remained on the farm, receiving a common school education. He was married Dec. 27, 1859, to Mrs. Carrie Roberts, of Charleston. In 1860, he engaged in the boot and shoe business in Charleston, and continued in that two years; the next two years were spent in farming, after which he followed the grocery business until 1876; he was engaged for a short time in the drug business, after which he entered upon his present business; he has two sons—Walter G. and Wirt A.

ISAAC B. MITCHELL, dealer in groceries and provisions, Charleston; is the youngest son of James A. and Esther

Mitchell; he was born in Charleston, Ill., Jan. 6, 1841; he remained on the farm until the age of 15 years; the next four years he spent in the Charleston Academy, where he prepared for the Sophomore class in college, intending to pursue a college course; but, in 1861, owing to circumstances, he abandoned the idea and engaged in farming. In April, 1862, he enlisted in Co. A, 68th I. V. I., for three months. He continued farming until 1865, teaching school during the winters; in 1865, he engaged in mercantile business in Charleston. He was married Dec. 11, 1866, to Miss Florida A. Miles, a daughter of John A. Miles, of Charleston, and has four children—John M., Charles B., Richard R. and Paul. He continued merchandising until 1867, and then farmed for one year, starting in his present business in 1868.

ALLISON M. MITCHELL, of the firm of Ashmore & Mitchell, dealers in boots and shoes, Charleston; is a native of Coles Co.; he was born in Charleston Dec. 29, 1852, being the son of Rev. Robert A. and Ann E. Mitchell; his father was born in Washington Co., Tenn., and came to Coles Co. with his parents in 1833; he received a collegiate education, and after pursuing a theological course, located in Charleston as Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, of which he remained in charge for twenty years. Allison M. Mitchell, the son, was raised on a farm until he was 19 years old, and then entered the grocery store of his uncle, I. B. Mitchell, where he remained for three years, after which he spent about two years in the employ of W. M. & E. A. Jenkins; on the 1st of January, 1878, in company with W. J. Ashmore, he purchased the boot and shoe business of B. M. Payne, in which he has since continued.

JOHN A. MCCONNELL, editor of the Charleston *Plaindealer*, Charleston; was born in Cadiz, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1826; he began, at 12 years of age, to learn his father's business of chairmaking; his inclinations were, however, toward literary or professional pursuits, but he was prevented from carrying out his intentions in that direction by a weakness of the eyes; at the age of 17, he began teaching school, and taught during the winters for four

years; in 1859, he engaged in the grocery business in Cadiz, in which he continued until 1871, when he embarked in the tanning business, and followed this until the spring of 1878; he then came to Charleston and assumed editorial charge of the *Charleston Plaindealer*, a Republican newspaper, the oldest in the county. He was married Jan. 3, 1861, to Miss Mary Quest, of Cadiz, Ohio, a native of Indiana Co., Penn.

WM. M. McCONNELL, Charleston, of the firm of M. A. McConnell & Co., publishers of the *Charleston Plaindealer*, was born on the 28th of August, 1855, in Cadiz, Harrison Co., Ohio; he is a son of James McConnell, of that city; he attended the public schools of his native town, graduating from the high school in 1872; he at once entered the office of the *Cadiz Republican*, to learn the printer's trade, and, after completing his apprenticeship, remained in the office as a journeyman until he came to Charleston, in the spring of 1878, as one of the proprietors of the *Plaindealer*.

WM. E. McCrory, Cashier of the First National Bank, Charleston, is a son of James McCrory, who came from Harrison Co., Ky., to Coles Co. in 1837; was for two years engaged in business in Charleston, and was for a time Postmaster of this city; he returned to Kentucky in 1839, and remained there until 1850, when he removed permanently, with his family, to this county; he was for eight years County Clerk, and is now a prominent farmer in La Fayette Tp. William E. was born in Cynthiana, Harrison Co., Ky., March 20, 1839; after spending a year as a clerk in the County Clerk's office, under his father, he became Cashier, at the age of about 17 years, of the Farmers' and Traders' Bank, where he remained until 1860, when that bank, in common with the other State banks—being based upon Southern bonds, went down, after which, Marshall & McCrory continued the banking business for about a year; he then served for a time as Deputy County Clerk, under Jacob I. Brown; then clerked for a while for R. M. & H. S. Parcels, after which he resumed the banking business, as Cashier for the Coles County Bank of T. G. Chambers & Co., and, on the consolidation of that bank with the First

National Bank, in 1868, he became Cashier of the latter institution, which position he still retains; he served one year as Town Clerk. He was married March 20, 1860, to Miss Kate Parcels, a daughter of the late John F. Parcels, an early and highly respected citizen of Charleston; they have one son living—Walter P.

T. J. MARCH, Sr., dealer in furniture, Charleston; was born in Baltimore, Md., March 22, 1807; he is the only son of John and Eliza March; losing his father in early childhood, he was very early in life thrown upon his own resources; at the age of 8 years, he was placed in a tailor shop, where he was put to ripping up old clothes, after which he worked successively for a tobacconist in stripping tobacco, in a chair-factory, learning to bottom chairs, and in a sieve-factory. In his 15th year, he began learning the house-joiner's trade, and on becoming of age, went to Philadelphia, where he followed his trade up to 1835, two years of which time he spent in the employ of Stephen Girard, and helped to build the large and elegant structures composing Girard's Square. He was married March 22, 1831, to Miss Rosina D. Creighton, a daughter of John and Margaret Creighton, of Philadelphia; she was born in that city November 1, 1810; they have had nine children, five of whom are living—Thomas J. (of Charleston), Lizzie I. (wife of J. M. Ashmore, of Charleston), George A. (of Downey, Los Angeles Co., Cal.), Robert A. (of Charleston) and Rosina D. (now Mrs. H. E. Brooks, of Charleston). On the 4th of July, 1835, Mr. March left Philadelphia and removed to Louisville, Ky., and in March, 1836, came to Coles Co.; he put up a rail cabin ten feet square in what is now Morgan Tp., and there lived with his family for three months, when they removed to Charleston; after following his trade of a house-joiner for a number of years; he engaged in cabinet-making and the undertaking business, and for the past fifteen years or more, has been in the furniture business. Mr. March built the first iron front store in Charleston on the east side of the square, in 1858; besides this, he has erected two other substantial brick buildings and three dwellings, not to mention the large number he has built for other parties; his enterprise has been re-

warded with success, he having accumulated a comfortable property, owning nine buildings in the city, including the fine brick store in March's Block.

COL. THOMAS A. MARSHALL, deceased, late of Charleston; was a son of Hon. Thos. A. Marshall, a prominent lawyer, and for more than twenty years Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky; he was born in Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 4, 1817; in early childhood, he removed with his parents to Paris, Bourbon Co., Ky.; his opportunities for obtaining an education were excellent and were appreciated and improved by him; he early became a student in Transylvania University, and, in about 1833, entered Kenyon College, but near the close of the Junior year, he left College, and was employed for a few months on the survey of the Louisville & Lexington Railroad; after reading law and attending a course of lectures in the law department of Transylvania University, in Lexington, Ky., his father being then a law professor in that institution, he was admitted to the bar, and, in 1837, began practice in Vicksburg, Miss., where he enjoyed a very successful law practice until his removal to Illinois. He was married Sept. 4, 1838, to Miss Ellen I. Miles, daughter of Dr. James I. Miles, of Frankfort, Ky.; in November, 1839, he removed to Coles Co., where he had previously purchased a tract of 800 acres of land, known as Dead Man's Grove; he removed to Charleston two years afterward and resumed the practice of his profession; turning his attention to politics, he became a leading politician, and was associated with Abraham Lincoln, Lyman Trumbull, David Davis, John M. Palmer, N. B. Judd and others in the organization of the Republican party in 1856, previously to which time he had been an Old Line Whig; in 1847, he had been a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and, in 1856, was a member of the Republican State Convention, and the same year, at the earnest personal solicitation of Mr. Lincoln, he became a candidate for the State Senate on the Republican ticket, and was elected by a large majority. He was subsequently in 1860, elected to the same office on the Presidential ticket which elected Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States; it should be mentioned that in 1853 he

became Cashier of the Farmers' and Traders' Bank in Charleston and continued as such during the existence of the same. In July, 1861, he became Colonel of the 1st I. V. C., and served his country gallantly and faithfully until the muster-out of his regiment in the fall of 1862. In July, 1863, he was appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Utah, but shortly afterward resigned his position; in 1864, he was appointed Postmaster at Vicksburg, Miss., holding that office until July, 1865; he was President of the bank of T. A. Marshall & Co. until its reorganization as the Second National Bank, when, owing to ill health, he retired to his farm, where he resided until his death on the 11th of November, 1873; he left a family of six children—William S. (now in business in Denver, Colo.), Eliza M. (Mrs. J. W. True, of Louisa Co., Iowa), James M. (now a Captain in the Quartermaster's Department of the regular army and stationed in Baltimore), Thomas A. (of Denver, Colo.), Charles T. and John H.; Mrs. Marshall and the youngest two members of her family reside in Charleston.

JAMES M. MILLER, dealer in dry goods, boots and shoes, clothing and furnishing goods, Charleston; has been a citizen and merchant of Charleston for more than forty years, being the oldest merchant now doing business in the city; he was born in Spencer Co., Ky., Aug. 29, 1814; he is a son of John H. and Jane Miller, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Pennsylvania; he was raised on a farm and followed the occupation of farming until 1838, when he came to Charleston and engaged in general merchandising, having visited the State and purchased land in Bond Co. two years before; he has continued in the mercantile business to the present time, with the exception of one year which he spent in the cattle business in Wisconsin; although Mr. Miller has passed through several seasons of financial depression, and has himself suffered some reverses of fortune, his mercantile career has, upon the whole, been a prosperous one; he has always paid dollar for dollar, and has a comfortable competency remaining; he has done much to improve the city, having built several stores and dwellings, expending no less than \$30,000 in improvements; he was

the first of the Charleston merchants to purchase goods in New York City, which he did for the first time in 1844. He has served two terms in the City Council. He was married April 7, 1842, to Helen E. Walker of Charleston, a native of Kentucky; she died July 24, 1851, leaving one daughter—Mary F. (now Mrs. A. C. Stallard, of Shelby Co., Ky.). Mr. Miller was married again Aug. 3, 1852, to Nancy S. Harris, of Cortland Co., N. Y.

TARLTON C. MILES, Charleston, is a native of Franklin Co., Ky.; he was born near Frankfort, on the 1st of May, 1825; he is a son of Dr. James I. Miles, a physician of that county; his early life was spent in the subscription schools in his neighborhood; in 1845, he came to Coles Co. He was married Oct. 3, 1848, to Miss Sophia O. Van Deren, a daughter of Joseph Van Deren, of Coles Co.; she was born in Cynthiana, Harrison Co., Ky., Jan. 18, 1829, and came to Illinois with her parents in 1835; they have six children living—Isaac J., William V., Ella M., Ida T., May R. and Tarlton V. Mr. Miles first engaged in farming in La Fayette Tp., owning a large quantity of land in the county; in 1855, he removed and began business as a general merchant, in which business he continued for about three years; in 1858, he removed with his family to Texas, with a view to engaging largely in stock-raising, but in 1860, it being apparent that a war between the two sections was inevitable and was fast approaching, he returned North, and engaged in the lumber business and in running a saw-mill near Milton Station; he continued his farming and stock operations until about five years ago. Mr. Miles is now in England, where he has been since September, 1878; owing to this, the foregoing sketch is far from complete, on account of a lack of detailed information. He has served the public in various offices of trust and responsibility, and always with entire satisfaction to the people.

W. S. MINTON, of the firm of Minton, Alvey & Van Meter, proprietors of the City Mills, Charleston; was born in Washington Co., Penn., Dec. 10, 1828; at the age of 12 years, he began to work in his father's mill, and there became familiar with every branch of the milling business; he continued in that for eight

years, and, in 1848, started with his father in the dry goods business; six years later—1854—he came to Illinois, bringing with him a thousand head of sheep, and engaged in sheep-raising in Vermilion Co.; he soon after removed to Edgar Co., where he traded his sheep for Western lands, and coming to Coles Co., settled on a farm near Charleston; after farming five years, he engaged in merchandising in Kansas, Edgar Co.; in 1864, he removed to Charleston, and with W. G. Wright and A. K. Spears, started in the grocery trade; since then, he has been engaged in the hardware and lumber business, the grocery business and the boot and shoe trade; in 1877, the firm of Minton, Alvey & Van Meter erected the City Mills, a fine brick structure, costing \$15,000, containing four runs of stone, and fitted up with the latest improved machinery for manufacturing flour by the patent process. Mr. Minton was married Oct. 14, 1853, to Miss Matilda R. Wright, a daughter of Samuel Wright, now of Charleston, and has two children—Clarence H. and Evangeline St. Clair.

HON. JOHN MONROE, deceased, late of Charleston; was born in Glasgow, Barren Co., Ky., Sept. 24, 1811; his boyhood was passed in the private schools of his native town; his father dying when he was but a boy, he entered the apothecary-shop of his uncle, Dr. George Rogers, a physician of Glasgow, and there became familiar with the compounding of medicines, and also studied medicine under his uncle's instruction; he first began practice in Tennessee, and, in November, 1833, came to Illinois and engaged in the practice of his profession in Shelbyville, soon removing to Charleston, and, a few years later, he engaged in business as a dry goods merchant. Returning to Kentucky, he was married, April 4, 1840, to Mrs. Martha Ferrish, a widow lady of Greensburg, in that State, and came again to Charleston; they had six children, two of whom are still living—Mrs. Stanley Walker and Lewis Monroe, of Charleston. His wife died May 14, 1854, and, on the 6th of November, 1854, he married Miss Hannah Chambers, a daughter of James and Sally Chambers, of Cynthiana, Ky., who came to Coles Co. with her parents in 1851; of five children of this marriage, three are

now living—Emma (wife of Thomas T. Threlkeld, of Charleston), Virginia and Henrietta. Dr. Monroe continued in the dry goods trade in Charleston until 1858, when he moved to Lafayette Tp., where he owned a farm of 1,700 acres. He laid out the village of Stockton, building the switch and a warehouse and store at that place; he still, however, retained his interest in business in Charleston, and, in 1865, returned to that city. He was an enterprising, successful business man, genial in manner, and, although carrying on a variety of important enterprises, he never allowed the cares of business to weigh upon him; he had great faith in human nature, of which he was an excellent judge; he trusted largely to others, although he kept his business well in hand, and, happily, his confidence was never betrayed; he took special pleasure in assisting worthy young men in business, and numerous instances can be found of men, now prosperous, who owe their start in life to Dr. Monroe. He owned, at his death, a fine farm of 800 acres, besides eight business houses and two dwellings in Charleston. He was an active Democrat, but never an office-seeker; he was, however, for a number of years one of the Supervisors of the county, and one of the most efficient members ever on that Board; he also represented this county at one time in the State Legislature. He died July 29, 1877. Mrs. Monroe still resides in Charleston, surrounded by an interesting family and in the enjoyment of an ample fortune.

LEWIS MONROE, Charleston, of the firm of Monroe & Co., proprietors of the Coles County Mill, is a son of the late Dr. John Monroe; he was born in Charleston May 29, 1846; he received his education in the public schools, and, at the age of 18, began business, a partner in the dry goods house of Hutchinson, Monroe & Co.; he continued in this business seven years, when, his health failing, he retired to a farm at Monroe Station, in La Fayette Tp.; four years later, he returned to town and resumed business, which he continued till 1877; in October, 1878, he engaged in running the Coles County Mill. For a number of years his interests have been divided between Charleston and La Fayette Tp., where he owns a farm of 800

acres, and keeps about one hundred and twenty-five head of cattle, besides other stock; he has other real estate interests in Charleston and Coles Co. Mr. Monroe was married Nov. 29, 1865, to Miss Lydia Chilton, daughter of James Chilton, of Charleston, and has six children.

HON. H. A. NEAL, attorney at law, Charleston; is a native of New Hampshire; he was born in Tuftonborough, Carroll Co., Dec. 13, 1846; he was raised on a farm until he was ten years of age, and then his parents removed to Great Falls, N. H.; he attended the public schools of that city until 1863, when the family returned to the farm; in the fall of 1864, he entered the army as a member of Co. K, 1st N. H. Heavy Artillery, and served till the close of the war; on his return, he attended one term in the Academy at Effingham, N. H., and the following winter taught a country school; in the spring of 1866, he went to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and pursued a commercial course of study in Eastman's Business College, where he graduated in September following; he at once came West, and engaged in teaching in Coles Co.; the next year, he became Principal of the Grammar School in Paris, Ill., and, in 1868, went to Watseka, Iroquois Co., Ill., where he had charge of the public schools for three years; the winters of 1871 and 1872, he spent in the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, reading during vacations in the office of Wiley & Parker, in Charleston; he was admitted to the bar in June, 1873, and began practice in Charleston; in 1875, he entered into partnership with Messrs. Wiley & Parker, the firm becoming Wiley, Parker & Neal; in 1876, Mr. Parker moved to St. Louis, since which time the firm has been Wiley & Neal. He was married June 17, 1873, to Miss Lizzie Jones, of Paris, Ill.; she died in October, 1874, leaving one child—Orra E. In 1876, Mr. Neal was elected on the Republican ticket to the State Legislature, and re-elected to the same office in the fall of 1878.

J. W. NEAL, M. D., physician and surgeon, Charleston; was born July 22, 1851, in what is now Cumberland Co., Ill., but then a part of Coles Co.; his father, William Neal, is a prominent and wealthy farmer and stock-raiser, who came to the

State fifty-five years ago, at the age of 8 years, from Bourbon Co., Ky.; Dr. Neal remained at home on the farm till he was 19 years old, then entered Lee's Academy, in this county, graduating in 1871, and at once began the study of medicine with Dr. T. B. Dora, of Mattoon. The winter of 1872-73 he attended a course of lectures in the Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio; in the spring of 1873, he began practice with Dr. Dora, and the following spring removed to Stockton; in September, 1874, he entered Bennett Medical College, Chicago, graduating and receiving his degree of M. D. in January, 1875. On the 19th of May following, he married Miss Lizzie McCrory, daughter of James McCrory, of Stockton, and removed to Hutchinson, Kan. On the 17th of February, 1877, he was elected Vice President of the State Eclectic Medical Society, at Topeka; in October, 1877, he returned to the Eclectic Medical College, in Cincinnati, where he graduated Jan. 22, 1878, receiving the first honors of the institution, being selected by his class to deliver the valedictory address; he at once located at Charleston, and entered upon the practice of his profession. They have had two children—Gertrude, born March 7, 1876, and Fred. M., born Feb. 18, 1878, and died March 26, of the same year.

JAY F. NEAL, dealer in groceries and provisions, Charleston; was born in Tuf-tonborough, Carroll Co., N. H., June 24, 1835; he is a son of Nathaniel Neal, a farmer of that town; his early life was passed in farm labor among the granite hills, but at the age of 19 years he went to Great Falls, and engaged in teaching just across the river in New Berwick Me.; he continued teaching during a portion of the year for twelve years. He graduated at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary at Tilton, N. H., in 1859, and entered the Sophomore class of the Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn. At the end of a year, however, his health becoming impaired, and an opportunity presenting itself to engage in teaching in the South, he left college, and, going to Bourbon Co., Ky., taught in the Millersburg high school until 1861. He then came to Charleston and taught two years in the public schools, after which he engaged in clerking for Henry Weiss in the

hardware business, and afterward as book-keeper for the Charleston Woolen-Mill, engaging in his present business in 1870. He was married by the Rev. W. B. Anderson on the 25th of March, 1863, to Miss Sarah E. Blakeman, of Charleston Tp., a daughter of Eben Blakeman, now of Oswego Co., N. Y. They have one child—Mary E.

JACKSON M. OLIVER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Charleston; was born on the old homestead in Charleston Tp., June 16, 1851. He is a son of George and Fannie (Lumbrick) Oliver; his father was a native of North Carolina; born in Rockingham Co., in that State, June 16, 1819; his parents afterward removed to Putnam Co., Ind.; there he lived until 1840, and then came to Coles Co., where, on the 28th of August, 1840, he married Miss Fannie Lumbrick, a daughter of James Lumbrick, one of the early settlers of the county; she was born in Rockingham Co., N. C., April 7, 1820, and came to Coles Co. when about 11 years of age. Of eleven children of this marriage, seven are still living, viz.—James A., of Charleston Tp.; Samuel A., of Texas; George M., of Morgan Tp.; Jackson M., of Charleston Tp.; Rosanah, wife of J. W. Padgett, of Ashmore Tp.; Mary, wife of Franklin Alexander, of Hutton Tp.; and Stephen A., of Charleston. Mr. Oliver died March 6, 1870; Mrs. Oliver resides in Charleston. Jackson M. Oliver was raised on the farm, and was married Sept. 20, 1874, to Miss Biddie J. Jones, a daughter of William Jones, of Cumberland Co., Ill.; she was born in that county Sept. 3, 1856; they have one child living—Mollie E.; one child, Marion H., died Aug. 20, 1878. Mr. Oliver is at present Collector of Charleston Tp., to which office he was elected in the spring of 1878.

JUDGE A. M. PETERSON, attorney at law, Charleston; was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., Jan. 15, 1825; leaving there in 1845, he went to Canton, Ohio, and began the study of medicine, attending a course of lectures at the Cleveland Medical College. He came to Illinois in 1849, and began practice as a physician in Edgar Co., and the following year removed to Newton, Jasper Co., Ill. On the 18th of April, the same year, he married Miss Nancy Whalen, of Edgar Co., a native of

Nelson Co., Ky. The practice of medicine proving distasteful to him, and having a natural preference for the law, in 1853, he abandoned the former and engaged in the practice of the latter profession, which he continued till May, 1861. He then entered the Union army, as Captain of Co. K, 21st I. V. L., of which Gen. Grant was then Colonel; he served until November, 1862, when, owing to ill health, he resigned. In the spring of 1863 he located in Charleston, and resumed the practice of the law. He was elected a member of the City Council in the spring of 1864, and again in the spring of 1866; the same year he was elected Mayor of Charleston, but the duties of the office being uncongenial, he soon afterward resigned. In 1869, he was elected County Judge, and held that office four years, since which time he has confined his attention to the practice of his profession.

W. R. PATTON, M. D., physician, and surgeon, Charleston; is a native of Illinois; he was born in Palestine, Crawford Co., Oct. 14, 1836; he is a son of Dr. E. L. Patton, a prominent physician of Palestine, who came from Washington Co., East Tenn., to Crawford Co., about the year 1833, and practiced medicine there until his death, which occurred in December, 1864. Dr. Patton was educated in the public schools, and at Hanover College, Ind., and, in 1858, began the study of medicine in his father's office. In 1860, he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago; graduating in the spring of 1862. He practiced two years in Palestine, and, in the winter of 1864, came to Charleston, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession ever since; he is a member of the Esculapian Society of the Wabash Valley. He was married May 4, 1864, to Miss Hannah Decker, a daughter of Jacob K. Decker, a well-known citizen and early settler of Charleston; they have two children—Fredrick Lieth and Jacob Allen. Dr. Patton served two years on the Board of Aldermen, and is the present Mayor of Charleston, to which office he was elected in 1877.

ALEXANDER PERKINS, dealer in groceries, Charleston; is an early settler of the city, having emigrated from Marion Co., Ind., in September, 1836; he was born near Newcastle, Henry Co., Ky., Feb. 22, 1814;

when quite young he accompanied his parents to Marion Co., Ind.; he was raised to agricultural pursuits; he was married Oct. 8, 1835, to Miss Jane Griffith, of New Bethel, Marion Co., Ind., and, in 1836, removed to Charleston; they had five children, two of whom are living—Amanda, wife of Daniel Curd, and Margaret L., now Mrs. John James, both residing in Charleston; two sons, William G. and Daniel A., lost their lives during the late war. On arriving in Charleston, Mr. Perkins engaged in manufacturing brick, afterward followed the clothing business for a year, and then engaged in the grocery business, which he still continues; his wife died July 22, 1851, and on the 5th of February, 1852, he married Miss B. F. Curd, daughter of Daniel Curd, late of Charleston; they have five children—Kate, wife of W. W. Bishop, of Kansas, Edgar Co., Richard S., Daniel, Joseph and Minnie. Mr. Perkins has served as Street Commissioner, and for several terms on the Board of Aldermen, and was a portion of the time President of the Board.

A. H. PREVO, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Charleston; was born in Randolph Co., N. C., Jan. 5, 1833; he is the only son of Alson H. and Pheriba (Phelps) Prevo, both natives of that State, the former of whom died when the subject of this sketch was a child, and the latter of whom now resides with her son, at the age of 70 years. At the age of 18 years he left the farm, and obtained employment in one of the lumber mills in the vicinity. In 1854, he came West as far as Fountain Co., Ind., and there engaged in teaching school. He was married Oct. 23, 1854, to Miss Mary E. Richmond, the only daughter of Henry and Sophia J. (Keller) Richmond, of that county; they have two children—Jennie and Alson H. Mrs. Richmond, now 66 years of age, is a member of her daughter's family. Removing to Coles Co. in 1856, Mr. Prevo hired out to drive oxen at \$20 a month, and board himself, and after following that for two years, he worked in the mill for two years more, when, having accumulated a sufficient sum, he purchased the mill in which he was employed, which he ran for a number of years. In 1867, he removed to Charleston, and fitted up the Charleston Stave-Factory, with a new engine, and continued that

business one year; the next year, he built the Prevo & Spence Elevator, into which he removed the engine and machinery of the stove-factory; after continuing the grain business one year, he engaged in the stock business, shipping horses and mules to the Southern States, which he followed three winters. In 1869, he purchased a mill a few miles south of Charleston, which he ran for three years; then, after looking after the interests of his farm for a year, he, in 1873, purchased the mill which he still continues to own, and which he ran up to 1877; he then retired to his farm on Sec. 18, where he makes a specialty of fine stock, keeping from one hundred to two hundred Poland-China hogs, and from fifteen to twenty horses; he owns 325 acres in his home farm and 120 acres in Hutton Tp., all but 40 acres of which he improved himself, cutting off and sawing the timber in his mills. Mr. Prevo served three years as School Director of his district, previous to his removal to Charleston in 1867, and while a resident of that city, served four years on the Board of Aldermen, two of which he was a member of the Water Works Board; he served one year on the Board of Supervisors, and three years on the Board of Education; he was one of the organizers of the Second National Bank, and for two years a Director in that institution.

S. E. RAY, dealer in dry and fancy goods, boots and shoes, etc., Charleston; was born near Montpelier, Vt., Aug. 5, 1833; in early childhood, he accompanied his parents to Geauga Co. (now Lake), Ohio; there, his father resided until his death, and his mother still resides there; at about the age of 20 years, Mr. Ray went to La Fayette, Ind., and engaged as a traveling salesman for Luce Brothers in the stationery business; and, after remaining with them four years, went to Chicago, and for about six years traveled for the well-known stationery house of Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., establishing the Memphis branch of that house, under the name of C. H. Chamberlain & Co., which continued until after the breaking-out of the war; in 1862, he returned to Chicago, and the following year came to Charleston and engaged in the livery business; in 1875, he disposed of his business, and engaged in merchandising. Mr. Ray was

married March 31, 1863, to Miss Josephine Bunnell, of Charleston; she died Sept. 18, 1867, leaving one child—Henrietta, since deceased. He was married again Dec. 10, 1867, to Mrs. Elizabeth J. Willhoit, of Edgar Co., Ill., and has one child—Samuel A. Mr. Ray is President of the Board of Education of Charleston, of which he has been a member for the past two years, and has served two terms on the Board of Aldermen.

WILLIAM RICKETTS, land agent and conveyancer, Charleston; was born in Alleghany Co., Md., March 3, 1813; his father, Joshua Ricketts was of an old Maryland family in Colonial days; his mother was Sarah Taylor, a daughter of John Taylor, of Connecticut, who was a soldier of the Revolution, and was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill and afterward at the battle of Brandywine; Mr. Ricketts' parents removed, in 1813, to Zanesville, Ohio; he is the seventh in age of a family of thirteen; he was raised on a farm. He was first married Sept. 11, 1834, in Putnam, Ohio, to Miss Ellen Alexander of that place, who died Sept. 8, 1850, leaving five children—John A., Ann (wife of T. E. Wood), Andrew A., Joshua T. and William G.; they are all residents of Charleston except Andrew A., who is a traveling agent for the Chicago & Paducah Railroad Co.; and resides in Windsor, Shelby Co., Ill. Mr. Ricketts was married again Sept. 11, 1851, to Miss Susan Falls of Zanesville, Ohio; they have four children living—Charles L., Emma (now Mrs. Henley Anderson, of Charleston), Ella and Edward W. In April, 1854, Mr. Ricketts removed with his family to Charleston, and engaged with his brother Joshua Ricketts in the marble business, in which he continued until about the breaking-out of the late war, when he opened an office as U. S. Claim Agent, which he has continued in connection with a general real estate and conveyancing business to the present time. He is at present Township School Treasurer, to which he was elected in 1874; he was appointed U. S. Commissioner some twelve years ago, and still acts in that capacity.

A. F. SHAW, Police Magistrate, Charleston; is a native of Illinois; he was born in Paris, Edgar Co., Feb. 10, 1824; he is a son of Smith and Elizabeth Shaw; his father was born in North Carolina;

was raised in South Carolina, and when a young man, emigrated to Tennessee, and from there to Kentucky; he was one of the pioneers of Missouri, from which State he was several times driven by the Indians; he afterward came to Illinois, long prior to its admission as a State, and finally, in 1822, settled in Paris, where he died about sixteen years later; Mr. Shaw learned the saddler's trade at the age of 15, and followed it till the breaking-out of the Mexican war; he then volunteered in Col. Baker's 4th I. V. I., and was elected 2d Lieutenant of Co. H; he marched with Gen. Taylor's army through Mexico, from Matamoras to Tampico, and afterward participated in the siege of Vera Cruz and the battle of Cerro Gordo; returning at the end of a year's service, he engaged in business in Paris. In 1850, he crossed the plains to California, and engaged in mining; on his return, three years later, he went to Carthage, Hancock Co., Ill., where he carried on the saddlery business till 1856. He was married in May, 1854, to Miss Lucy A. Bunnell, a daughter of William Bunnell, of Charleston; in 1856, he removed to Charleston, and after a short time returned to Paris, where he resided till 1869, since which time he has been a resident of Charleston; he kept the Union House till 1874, when he was chosen Police Magistrate. He has three children living—Franklin F., Oro E., and Bessie N.

L. L. SILVERTHORN, M. D., physician and surgeon, Charleston; was born in Stroudsburg, Monroe Co., Penn., Oct. 21, 1830; his early life was passed upon a farm; he was the youngest of a family of twelve children, and his father being in moderate circumstances, he was thrown upon his own resources, and obtained only such an education as the common schools afforded; in 1850, he began teaching school, which he continued at intervals for three years; in 1852, he entered upon the study of medicine, in Fond du Lac, Wis.; in 1854, he came to Charleston and continued his studies under the instruction of Dr. T. B. Trower; in September, 1855, he went to Philadelphia, and attended a course of lectures in the Jefferson Medical College, in that city; returning to Charleston, he began the practice of his profession, which he has continued for twenty-two

years; he is a member of the Æsculapian Society of the Wabash Valley, of which he has been Vice President, and also of the American Medical Association. He was married October 8, 1856, to Miss Amerial Trower, a daughter of the late Dr. T. B. Trower, of Charleston, and has two children—John T. and Clara M.

RICHARD STODDERT, far., stock-dealer and merchant, Charleston; was born in Grayson Co., Ky., March 28, 1812; his early life was passed on his father's farm, and when quite young, he was apprenticed to learn the tanner's trade; about the year 1831, he went to Madisonville, Hopkins Co., Ky., where he remained until 1838, when he came to Charleston; he engaged in the tanning business with his brother, Thomas Stoddert, the firm being R. & T. Stoddert, the partnership continuing for about thirty years in tanning, merchandising, farming and dealing in stock; they had at one time about 800 acres of land in the county; in 1870, Mr. Stoddert began the hardware and lumber business with W. S. Minton, who afterward disposed of his interest to George Steigman; since 1876, the firm has been R. Stoddert & Sons; Mr. Stoddert still continues his farming and stock operations, having a farm of nearly five hundred acres in Charleston and Hickory Tps. His first county office was that of Treasurer of Coles Co., to which he was elected in 1839, serving two terms, after which he was for two years Sheriff of the county; he has served as Commissioner of Highways, School Trustee and two terms on the Board of Supervisors; in 1873, he was elected County Clerk, and held that office four years. He was first married Dec. 25, 1844, to Miss Catharine Rizer, of Charleston; she died in February, 1872, leaving five children—Benjamin (who was born in Charleston Feb. 4, 1846, and is now in the hardware and lumber business with his father), Harry (who was born Dec. 8, 1847; educated in the public schools and at Westfield College, Ill; married Nov. 12, 1873, to Miss Zulima Pinatel, daughter of Charles Pinatel, of Charleston, and has two children—Charles Richard and Catharine; he is of the firm of R. Stoddert & Sons), Thomas (a law student in Charleston), Frank and Fremont. Mr. Stoddert was married a

second time, April 27, 1875, to Mrs. G. H. Robinson, of Madisonville, Ky.

THOMAS STODDERT, merchant, farmer and stock-dealer, Charleston; among the early settlers of Coles Co. was the Stoddert family, consisting of the mother, Mrs. Mary Stoddert, and nine children, who came from Grayson Co., Ky., at different times from 1836 to 1838; they are descended from the old Massachusetts family of Stodderts, their grandfather, Benjamin Stoddert, being a Major in the Revolutionary war, and was wounded at the battle of Brandywine; he was afterward the second Secretary of the United States Navy; Gen. Ewell, of the Confederate army in the war of the rebellion, was a cousin; their father, Benjamin Stoddert, removed to Kentucky about 1810, and died about 1833; of the nine children who came to Coles Co., as above stated, Richard and Thomas reside in Charleston; Benjamin, William and Campbell are deceased; Sarah is living in Covington, Ind.; Harriet lives in Charleston, the wife of C. R. Briggs; Elizabeth is the wife of Dr. A. M. Henry, of Mattoon, Susan (Mrs. Glover) resides in Ottawa, Kan., and the youngest, Artimisia, died in Charleston; their mother died in Charleston some ten years ago; Thomas Stoddert was born in Grayson Co., Ky., Feb. 28, 1815; he was the first of the family to come to Coles Co.; he came in 1836, and engaged in tanning, continuing in that business till 1851; in 1849, he drove an ox-team across the plains to California, returning the following year, and engaging in merchandising; in 1854, he went into stock-raising and farming, which he continued till 1875; he then resumed mercantile business, the firm being T. Stoddert & Son; he is now engaged in farming and stock business, in connection with his merchandising, owning a farm of 363 acres adjoining the city; he also owns considerable town property; in 1871, he, with John B. Hill and I. H. Johnson, built the Charleston Pork-Packing Houses. Mr. Stoddert was married Dec. 25, 1850, to Miss Melissa Olmstead, of Coles Co., and has three children living—William (now in business with his father), Mary and Thomas.

ARTHUR C. SHRIVER, of the firm of A. C. Shriver & Sons, dealers in stoves, tinware and house-furnishing goods,

Charleston; was born in Fleming Co., Ky., Jan. 30, 1813; when he was about 10 years old, his parents removed to Adams Co., Ohio; at the age of 18, he went to Hillsboro, in Highland Co., Ohio, to learn the tinner's trade; after which, he worked as a journeyman in Ohio and Kentucky for a number of years; in 1836, he began business for himself in Augusta, Ky., removing a few years later to Felicity, Clermont Co., Ohio, and there carried on the stove and tinware business for nearly twenty years with the exception of a short time when he was in the same business in Cincinnati; in 1858, he removed to Charleston, and engaged in business, Dr. Byrd Monroe being his first Western partner; since then, many changes have occurred, but Mr. Shriver has remained the leader in his line of business during all the changes of the past twenty years; the firm now consists of himself and two sons—George A. Shriver and Charles W. Shriver; they do the largest business in their line of any house in the smaller towns of Illinois, carrying a well selected stock of stoves, tinware, queensware, glassware, silverware and cutlery; they keep everything of the kind that any one could want, are polite to their customers, and make it a point to sell lower than any one else. Mr. Shriver was married May 4, 1837, to Miss Nancy Maffett, who was born Jan. 17, 1815. We give the following sketch of their children: William F. Shriver was born Nov. 14, 1839, and married June 10, 1862, to Miss Mary F. Hanks, a niece of President Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln giving her her own name of Mary; they have two sons; Ann Eliza Shriver was born Feb. 11, 1842, and died May 31, 1843; Albena Shriver was born July 11, 1845, and married O. B. Murray, a navy banker and claim agent of Baltimore, Md., Jan. 30, 1865; he died in Chicago Aug. 10, 1870, leaving one daughter Alice, born in Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Murray married R. B. Anderson, of Charleston, in 1873, and moved to Little Rock, Ark., in 1876; George A. Shriver was born in Felicity, Ohio, Dec. 10, 1847, and married Miss Julia Hamlin, in 1871; he learned the tinner's trade when quite young, and as a workman and salesman is very successful; he is book-keeper of the firm of A. C. Shriver & Sons, of which he is a member;

Charles W. Shriver was born in Felicity, Ohio, Oct. 18, 1851; he is a member of the firm, is an expert in his business, and honorable in his dealings; he was married in September, 1876, to Miss Ida V. Ramsey, of McConnellsville, Ohio; they have one son, Arthur C., born March 31, 1878; Callie Shriver was born April 6, 1854; was married Jan. 31, 1872, to Joseph Landers, of Charleston; they have had one daughter Katie, who died about a year ago, at 3 years of age.

GEORGE STEIGMAN, Charleston, of the firm of Steigman, Wilson & Co., proprietor of the Charleston Pork-Packing Houses; was born in Dimboch, County of Weinsberg, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, Aug. 5, 1827; he was raised on a farm, and, in 1853, came to the United States, spent one year in Meadville, Crawford Co., Penn., and coming thence to Owen Co., Ind., where he followed farming one year; in 1855, he came to Charleston and engaged in farming, which he continued eight years; he then kept a meat-market until 1871, when he revisited his native country, spending eight months; returning, he followed the hardware and lumber business four years; in August, 1878, he became one of the proprietors of the Charleston Pork-Packing Houses, a full description of which will be found in the historical part of this work. Mr. Steigman has been prosperous in business, and is one of the solid men of the community, owning two farms in the county besides his property in town; he has served three terms as a member of the City Council, and has been City Treasurer for the past three years. He was married Feb. 26, 1854, to Miss Rosina Ernst, of Wurtemberg, Germany; they have had one child—John C., born Dec. 3, 1854, and died March 22, 1856.

R. A. TRAVER, of the firm of Traver & Nixon, manufacturers of and dealers in brooms, brushes, etc., Charleston; was born in Schenectady Co., N. Y., Aug. 19, 1837; he was raised on a farm; in 1856, he removed with his parents to Brooklyn, N. Y., where, for two years, he was employed as a book-keeper for A. W. Hendrickson & Co., coal-dealers; in 1858, he went to Harrison Co., W. Va., where he was engaged in farming and carpentering till 1867; he then came to Clark Co., Ill., and

engaged in the broom business, but soon afterward removed to Charleston, where he established the Charleston Broom-Factory, and has been an enterprising citizen of the city ever since; he is at present a member of the Board of Aldermen. His partner in the business, M. C. Nixon, is a native of Harrison Co., W. Va., his father being one of the most prominent farmers in that part of the State; at the age of 18, he went to Pittsburgh, Penn., where he received a thorough business education in the Iron City Business College; he then spent a few years in traveling in the West, and, in 1874, came to Charleston and entered into partnership with Mr. Traver. When Mr. Traver came to Charleston, there were but about fifteen acres of broom-corn cultivated in Coles Co.; its culture is now one of the chief sources of wealth, especially in the northern part of the county; there are thousands of acres cultivated annually, and the amount is constantly increasing; this firm alone has raised, during the past year, 500 acres. The importance of this enterprise to the city of Charleston will appear when it is considered that they employ in their factory about seventy men and boys, who, were it not for this, would be obliged to seek employment elsewhere; they do a business of \$60,000 per annum, manufacturing 30,000 dozen brooms yearly, besides a large quantity of brushes and toy brooms; they pay out yearly to their employes fully \$15,000; they keep three salesmen on the road, including Mr. Nixon, and their trade extends to all parts of the country, the most of it being in the Southern States, New Orleans being their heaviest shipping point, their next heaviest trade being in Georgia and Texas; the extent of their trade can be estimated from the fact that, during the past fall they were 1,000 dozen behind their orders, notwithstanding they were turning out at the time a 100 dozen brooms a day; they are the owners of the Charleston Elevator and Broom Warehouse, and also own a broom-corn compress for rebaling the corn for shipment, being, probably, the only machine of its kind in the United States. Mr. Traver is the author of "Traver's Broom-Corn Culturist and Broom-Makers' Manual," the only work on the subject in the country, a well-written pamphlet, giving directions

for the raising, cutting, curing and preparing of broom-corn for market, etc.; they are also dealers in broom machines, of which they ship large numbers to the Western States and Territories.

DANIEL H. TREMBLE, Deputy County Treasurer, Charleston; was born in Harrison Co., Ind., Aug. 28, 1829; the following year, his father, Hiram M. Tremble, came with his family to this county, and, after spending a short time in what is now Mattoon Tp., went to Shelby Co., and there resided until 1833, when he returned to Coles Co., and is now a prominent farmer in Mattoon Tp. The subject of this sketch started for himself in 1851, as a teacher; he taught school two winters; in 1852, he engaged in farming, and, after gathering his first crop, came to Charleston, where he worked three months at the carpenter's trade, which he had learned of his father, who was a carpenter by trade; after this, he spent six months in an academy in Georgetown, Vermilion Co., Ill.; the following spring, his father took a contract to grade twenty miles of the Illinois Central R. R., and Daniel H. assisted him in the work; in 1854, he engaged in merchandising in Paradise, and, in 1856, removed to Mattoon and continued in trade there two years, when he sold out and engaged as a clerk; in 1862, he was elected Constable, and, in the spring of 1863, Collector of his township; in the fall of the same year, he was elected Treasurer of Coles Co., and held that office three terms in succession; after the expiration of his last term, he served four years as Deputy County Clerk. In 1872, he purchased a farm of 175 acres, about two miles from the city, on which he now resides. He was appointed Deputy County Treasurer in December, 1877. He was married Aug. 24, 1854, to Miss Catharine H. Hunt, of Paradise, a native of Wayne Co., Ind.; they have eight children living—John F., Thomas P., Daniel U., Carrie S., Eugene H., Manning H., Samuel W. and Pompey M.

THOMAS B. TROWER, M. D., deceased, late of Charleston; was born in Albemarle Co., Va., Nov. 15, 1807, his parents removing to Kentucky a few years later; his father died in 1816, leaving a wife and nine children; he began the study of medicine when he was 19 years old,

spending three years under the instruction of Drs. Beamiss and Merryfield, of Bloomfield, Ky., teaching school a portion of the time to obtain means to defray his expenses; he came to Illinois in 1830, and practiced medicine six years in Shelbyville; in 1836, he removed to Charleston and engaged in merchandising, which business he abandoned after three years and resumed the practice of his profession; his practice was a large and lucrative one, extending over a wide scope of country, embracing all of Coles Co., and a portion of surrounding counties, and his acquaintance with the pioneers of this section of the State was correspondingly extensive; his standing among physicians was very high, indeed, and his opinions in their councils most thoroughly respected; he was a member of the Eberlean Medical Society, of the Æsculapian Society of the Wabash Valley, and of the State Medical Society; not only was he prominent as a physician, but was possessed of business abilities of the highest order, and by his financial skill and industry amassed a large fortune; he was President of the Moultrie County Bank, of Sullivan, Ill., and Vice President of the First National Bank, of Charleston; while living in Shelbyville, he represented his county for three years in the State Legislature. He was also a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1847. He was married Dec. 22, 1831, to Miss Polly Ann Cutler, daughter of Judge Jacob Cutler; she came with her parents to Illinois in 1828, lived awhile in Edgar Co., removing thence to Shelbyville, where she met, and married Dr. Trower; they had five children, four of whom are living—Amerial (wife of Dr. L. L. Silverthorn, of Charleston), Sinia Antonia (Mrs. Richard Norfolk, of Charleston), Sallie (wife of Daniel Sayer, a prominent merchant, of Chicago) and Xavier B. (a banker in Sullivan, Ill., one son, John V., editor of the Fort Madison (Iowa) *Democrat*, died in Dallas, Tex., Nov. 18, 1875; Dr. Trower died April 15, 1878, and was buried in Mound Cemetery, Charleston.

SAMUEL VAN METER, M. D., physician and surgeon, Charleston; was born in Grayson Co., Ky., Nov. 8, 1824; he is a son of John and Catharine (Keller) Van Meter, the former of whom died in 1827; his

mother then removed with her family to Illinois, settling in Coles Co.; he received such education as the common schools in those pioneer days afforded; at the age of 15 years, he was apprenticed to the tanner's trade, but before completing his apprenticeship he purchased his time of his employer, and was in turn bound to Dr. T. B. Trower, and entered upon the more congenial employment of studying medicine; he remained under Dr. Trower's instruction five years; in 1849, he made the overland trip to California, the journey occupying five months, during which time he had an extensive practice as a physician among the emigrants crossing the plains; he remained eighteen months in California and then returned to Charleston and practiced medicine three years with Dr. Trower, after which he began practice by himself; in 1857, he founded the Illinois Infirmary in Charleston, the fame of which extended to all parts of the country, patients coming from the Pacific Coast, and from England and other countries beyond the sea; his partner in this institution for a number of years was Dr. H. R. Allen, now one of the proprietors of the National Surgical Institute at Indianapolis; as an illustration of the success of the Infirmary, we may mention that the gross receipts during the year 1868 were \$186,000, and the expenditure for the one item of postage stamps alone averaged \$1,400 per month; it continued to enjoy a high reputation and uninterrupted success until 1877, when the doctor, worn out with his constant and arduous labors, closed the institution and retired from the active practice of his profession. He was married Oct. 8, 1845, to Fannie E. Hutchison, of Greensburg, Ky.; of three children of this marriage, two are now living in Charleston—Katie (wife of C. C. Rogers) and John (one of the proprietors of the City Mills); their oldest daughter, Fannie R., wife of J. W. Ogden, of Chicago, died in 1870.

DANIEL A. VANSICKLE, proprietor of the Charleston Hotel, Charleston; was born in Trenton, Butler Co., Ohio, Oct. 20, 1833, being the oldest son of J. C. and Belinda (Craig) Van Sickle; his father was born in Trenton, Ohio, May 31, 1811, and his mother at Ball's Ferry, on the Miami River, in Butler Co., Ohio, Dec. 17, 1815.

The family consisted of nine children, as follows—Daniel A. Jasper, born Jan. 3, 1836, and died Nov. 12, 1868; Sally A., born March 19, 1838; Caroline, born June 20, 1841, and died Feb. 26, 1866; John Wesley, born March 18, 1843; George W., born Aug. 17, 1846; Newton, born Dec. 23, 1848, died Aug. 24, 1850; Craig, born Feb. 23, 1851, died March 15, 1853, and Charles P., born July 10, 1853. At the age of 17 years, Mr. Van Sickle began with Schenck & Denice, of Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio, to learn the horseshoeing business, and followed that trade altogether about fourteen years. In 1854, his father removed with the family to Coles Co., and about ten years ago, he removed to Girard, Macoupin Co., Ill., where he died Sept. 25, 1876. His mother still resides in Girard. During his residence in Charleston, he has been engaged six years as a clerk in the wholesale and retail grocery house of Wright, Minton & Co.; has served as City Marshal, Street Superintendent and Township Collector, and has traveled five years selling groceries from Indianapolis. He was married Aug. 27, 1857, to Miss Belinda Wehr, a daughter of Nathan and Harriet (Flenner) Wehr; she was born Aug. 28, 1839, near Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio, and came to Coles Co. in 1853; they have one daughter—Louisa Bell, born Aug. 16, 1858. April 1, 1878, Mr. Van Sickle became proprietor of the Charleston Hotel. Whether shoeing a horse or selling groceries, his aim has always been to excel, and on assuming charge of this house, he determined to keep such a house as should deserve the patronage of the public and should earn the title of a strictly first-class hotel. His experience as a traveling man enables him to understand and appreciate the wants of the traveling public. How well he has succeeded is shown by the large and constantly-increasing patronage of the hotel. Genial in manner and accommodating in disposition, he makes every one feel at home at once, and in the variety and quality of its fare, and in attention to the comforts of its guests, the Charleston Hotel is not excelled by any house between Indianapolis and St. Louis.

ISAAC VAIL, proprietor of livery, feed and sale stable, Charleston; was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., Nov. 29, 1833;

in 1839, his father removed with his family to Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and after residing there ten years, to Erie Co., Penn., thence the next year to Steuben Co., Ind., and, in 1851, to Coles Co.; his father located 800 acres of Government land in Hickory Tp., four miles north of Charleston, at a cost of \$700. Three years later he removed to Livingston Co., where he is a prominent farmer. Mr. Vail left home in 1852, driving an ox-team across the plains to Oregon, and spent three years in that State and California. He returned in 1855, and, the following year, erected a mill in Livingston Co., which he ran till the breaking-out of the rebellion. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the 129th I. V. I., as Sergeant in Co. E; he was with Sherman from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and on the famous march to the sea, and up through the Carolinas and Virginia to Washington, participating in all the battles of his regiment. He returned in 1865, and the same year located in Charleston, and ran a planing-mill for two years. He then sold out and went to farming, and, in 1868, built his livery-stable, and engaged in his present business. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen which, in 1875, put in the Charleston Water Works at a cost of less than \$40,000, said to be the cheapest works in the State. He was married in 1852 to Miss Rebecca Fisher of Coles Co., and has six children—William I. (now of San Francisco), Frank, Ida, Fred, Eva and May.

THOMAS JEFFERSON WILSON was born in Barren Co., Ky., on Nov. 22, 1825, and moved to Greensburg, Green Co., Ky., in 1847, where, on June 8, 1848, he was married to Lucy Ann Hutchason; he was a wagon-maker by trade; Lucy Ann Hutchason was born in Greensburg, Ky., on June 27, 1826; in April, 1857, Mr. Wilson removed with his family to Charleston, Ill., where he went into the employ of L. R. & B. M. Hutchason, his brothers-in-law, who were in the dry goods trade. On Jan. 12, 1859, his wife died in Charleston. In 1860, he began business for himself, by buying the stock of dry goods owned by Jos. Peyton, in Charleston, and he removed his stock of goods, in 1861, to Ashmore; there, by his methods of fair dealing and strict integrity in business, he soon estab-

lished a flourishing trade, and became extensively known over the eastern portion of the county; he died in Ashmore on Oct. 12, 1865, and lies buried by the side of his wife, in the old cemetery near Charleston. He and his wife were both members of the Christian Church, and he was an Elder in the same while a resident of Charleston; both their lives were those of the most exemplary Christians, and they were respected, trusted and beloved wherever they were known.

CHARLES EDWARD WILSON, son of above; was born in Greensburg, Green Co., Ky., on May 1, 1849; when his father died in 1865, he, being the only child and only remaining one of the family, went to Charleston and lived with relatives, finishing a common-school education during the following winter; in the spring of 1867, he went to Omaha, Neb., and remained one year; returning then to Charleston, he became a salesman in the queensware store of V. Craig, and afterward book-keeper for George Tucker, who was a manufacturer of pressed brick; in the spring of 1871, he was elected to the office of City Clerk of the city of Charleston, for one year, and was appointed by the City Council in the spring of 1872, to the same position for another year; in the fall of 1871, he was employed at the infirmary of Dr. S. Van Meter; ultimately became a partner in the firm, and retired from the same on Sept. 1st, 1876. On Nov. 4, 1873, he was married to Miss Emily Johnston, daughter of I. H. Johnston, of Charleston; she was born in Coles Co., on June 15, 1851; three children are the result of this marriage, all daughters, as follows: Olive, born Sept. 3, 1874; Clotilde, born Dec. 23, 1876, and Emily, born Dec. 4, 1878. In November, 1873, he was elected by the stockholders of the Coles County Board of Agriculture, Secretary of said Board, for one year. In November, 1876, he was elected Director of said Board, which position he still holds; in March, 1876, he was made a Director of the Second National Bank of Charleston, in which position he still remains; from September, 1876, until June, 1877, being engaged in no special business, he read law at the office of Wiley & Neal, in Charleston; on June 25, 1877, the firm of Chambers, Johnston & Co., pork-packers,

was organized for the purpose of packing pork during that summer and the fall following; Mr. Wilson became a member of that firm, and was its secretary and book-keeper; on Sept. 30, 1878, he became associated with I. H. Johnston and George Steigman, under the firm name of Steigman, Wilson & Co., in the business of pork-packing; and they have, at Charleston, the only packing-house in Illinois, outside of Chicago, adapted for both winter and summer packing.

SAMUEL WRIGHT, Charleston; was born in Delaware Co., Penn., Feb. 29, 1808; when he was 9 years of age, he removed with his parents to Washington Co., in the same State, where he learned the trade of a carpenter and builder, and afterward taught school for seven years. He was married Aug. 20, 1829, to Miss Ruth Gordon, of Washington Co., Penn., and has four children living—William G. (of Charleston), Maria B. (wife of Dr. A. K. Spears, of Charleston), Matilda R. (Mrs. W. S. Minton, of Charleston), and Samuel H. (Corresponding Secretary of the National Surgical Institute, of Indianapolis, Ind.); the last named served three years in the last war; was promoted to Major of the 31st Mo. V. I., and after his return, was for four years Adjutant General of the State of Missouri; in 1835, Mr. Wright removed to Ripley Co., Ohio, returning in 1846 to Pennsylvania; in 1856, he came to Charleston, and followed his trade here till 1860; he was then elected Justice of the Peace for four years, and again elected in 1864; since the expiration of his term of office in 1868, he has been employed as a clerk in the store of his son, W. G. Wright, in Charleston.

WILLIAM G. WRIGHT, of the firm of Wright, Hodgen & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in groceries and provisions, Charleston; was born in Washington Co., Penn., July 25, 1832; he was brought up to farming and his father's trade, of a carpenter; he received an English education, and at the age of 18, began teaching school, which he continued three winters; in the spring of 1854, he came to Hitesville, Coles Co., and on the 24th of August, the same year, he married Miss Sarah Bane, whom he had known in Pennsylvania, and who had removed with her parents to Coles Co. the year before; they

have six children—Mary Ida, Lulu May, Harry Warren, Florence and Nellie. In 1856, he removed to Charleston and followed his trade till the fall of 1859, when he engaged as a clerk in the store of T. Hulman, with whom he continued until the fall of 1864; he then, with W. S. Minton and A. K. Spears, purchased the stock of Mr. Hulman, and engaged in merchandising, under the firm name of Wright, Minton & Co. till 1870, then till 1872 as W. G. Wright & Co.; Mr. Minton returning in 1872, the firm became W. S. Minton & Co., and so continued till 1876, since when, it has been Wright, Hodgen & Co.; in 1868, Wright, Minton & Co. built the brick store which forms a portion of March's Block, and is now occupied by R. Stoddert & Sons; they were also for two years owners of the mill known as the Tinkey Mill in Charleston, and for two years were engaged in the house-furnishing business, in addition to their grocery trade.

GODFREY WEBER, deceased, late of Charleston; was born in Oberslingen, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, Dec. 24, 1820; his father was a vineyardist, and his early years were passed among the vine-clad hills and sunny slopes of his native land. He was married in August, 1848, to Miss Frances Muller, who was born in Wisgoldingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, May 27, 1824; they immediately emigrated to America, and settled near Louisville, Ky., and engaged in gardening and wine-growing; two years later, he removed to Clark Co., Ill., and located on a farm near Westfield, to which town he afterward removed, and worked in the Westfield Mill for eleven years; in 1866, he removed to Charleston, and engaged in the bakery and confectionery business, in which he continued till his death, which occurred Sept. 7, 1877; he left a wife, who still resides in Charleston, and ten children—William (a farmer in Hutton Tp.), Kate (wife of John Hederich, of Charleston), Frederick C. (of Hutton Tp.), Louisa (Mrs. Schaun, of Charleston), Daniel, John and George (of Charleston), Emma E. (wife of William Loudon, of Westfield, Ill.), Matilda F. and Charles.

DANIEL WEBER, of the firm of Weber Brothers, bakers and confectioners, Charleston, is a son of Godfrey and

Frances (Muller) Weber; he was born in Westfield, Ill., May 31, 1854, and came with his parents to Charleston in 1866; he spent a part of his time on his father's farm in Hutton Tp., and a portion in the store in Charleston, and on the death of his father, in 1877, he, with his brother John, succeeded to the business. He was married April 29, 1878, to Miss Rosa Riegger, of Bloomington, Ill.

JOHN WEBER, the junior member of the firm of Weber Brothers, was also born in Westfield, Clark Co., Ill., April 19, 1856, and came with the other members of the family to Charleston, at the age of 10 years.

GUNTHER WEISS, of the firm of Weiss & Frommel, proprietors of the Charleston Woolen-Mill, Charleston; was born in Leutenberg, Sharzburg, Rudolstadt, Germany, July 6, 1823; he attended school till the age of 14, and was

then apprenticed to learn the weaver's trade; in 1845, he came to the United States, landing in Galveston, Texas; on the breaking-out of the war with Mexico, he volunteered in the 1st Tex. V. I., and served under Gen. Taylor; in the spring of 1848, he went to Cincinnati, where he remained until 1852, when he went to Terre Haute, Ind., and began business as a grocery and provision merchant, which he continued for twenty-two years; in 1874, he came to Charleston, and assumed an active part in the management of the Charleston Woolen-Mill, in which he had been a partner since 1869. Mr. Weiss was married Nov. 17, 1853, to Miss Carrie Newhart, of Cincinnati, a native of Bavaria, Germany; they have eight children—Otto P., Emma (wife of Alfred C. Ficklin, of Charleston), Louise, Aurora, Helena, Adolph G., Carrie and Maria.

MATTOON TOWNSHIP.

M. ALSHULER, staple and fancy dry goods, Mattoon; was born in Bavaria, Germany, A. D. 1836; his early life was spent in school; having acquired a good education, in February, 1852, he immigrated to America, and first located in Danville, Ill., where he engaged as clerk in a general dry goods store. In 1854, he went to Chicago, and was employed in a jewelry and fancy store, on Lake street; he next located with the firm of Edsall & Co., in Terre Haute, Ind., and remained with that firm seven years; with another firm he remained three years longer, and, in 1865, came to Mattoon; here the dry goods firm of Alshuler, Aaron & Co. was formed, and continued one year; the firm of C. & M. Alshuler was next formed, and existed eleven years. In the spring of 1876, the firm of C. & M. Alshuler was dissolved, and that of M. Alshuler & Co. formed. To Mr. Alshuler must be accorded, and justly, too, the honor of opening up the first exclusively dry goods establishment in the city; prior to his example, merchandising in Mattoon had been conducted on the plan of "ye olden times," when each carried in stock a line of dry goods, groceries, queensware,

drugs, hardware, etc., etc.; under his healthful example, business soon became classified; by strict attention to business, fair dealing, and the establishment of a "one price" system, strictly adhered to, he has succeeded in building up a large and remunerative business, and now operates the largest and most prosperous dry goods establishment in the city. He was married Sept. 13, 1871, to Fannie Frank, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio; have two children—Cora and Damon T.

J. L. AUBERT, County Surveyor, Mattoon; was born in Licking Co., Ohio, Nov. 3, 1830; his father was a tiller of the soil, and his early life was that of a farmer's son; at the age of 18, he began work at the carpenter's trade, and worked under instruction three years. In 1854, he came West and settled in Moultrie Co., Ill., where he purchased land, farmed some, but for the most part followed his trade. In July, 1865, he located in Lebanon, St. Clair Co.; here he remained three years, during which time he contracted and built the public school buildings and the M. E. Church. In 1868, he lived a short time in Shelbyville, and removed from there to

Jacksonville, Ill., where he was engaged on the Court House, the East Centenary Church, and on improvements to the Christian Church; he began the study of surveying many years ago, under the direction of J. R. Anderson, his brother-in-law, formerly County Surveyor in Ohio, and later of Moultrie Co., Ill. Mr. Aubert was elected Surveyor of Coles Co. in November, 1875. He was married in 1858 to Minerva R. Morgan, a native of Licking Co., Ohio.

J. I. AYER, book and music store, Mattoon; was born in Medford, Mass., Feb. 3, 1854. In 1866, the family moved to Elizabeth, N. J.; in addition to his common-school education, he enjoyed the advantages of a boarding-school at Nazareth, Penn.; this school was of a military character, and he here pursued a course in civil engineering; at the age of 15 years he entered the firm of Roberts & Co. (dealers in books and stationery), at Elizabeth, N. J., to take charge of his father's interest, he being a member of the firm. In the fall of 1870, he came West to Illinois, and settled in Mattoon, and engaged in engineering on the Decatur, Mattoon & Sullivan and the Grayville & Mattoon Railroads; he was thus employed about three years; in 1874, he was employed as book-keeper in the Essex House, and remained till March, 1878; in November, 1877, he purchased his present business, and since March, 1878, has given it his personal supervision. He was married in August, 1876, to Mary L. Cleveland, a native of Melrose, Mass.; has one daughter—Mary L., born Aug. 20, 1878. Mr. Ayer is a relative of the world-renowned Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass.

V. R. BRIDGES, M. D., physician and surgeon, Mattoon; was born in Rockingham Co., Va., June 4, 1832; his father settled in Ross Co., Ohio, near Chillicothe, in 1836; in 1841, he came to Illinois and settled in Newton, Jasper Co.; he was engaged in contracting on public works, both in Ohio and Illinois. Dr. Bridges acquired a good academic education, mainly through his own exertions, and at the age of 14, began life for himself. At the age of 17, he taught his first school; in 1851, he was employed in the drug store of Dr. H. H. Hayes, at Lawrenceville, Ill., and began the study of medicine under

him. He next came to Marshall, and completed his studies under Drs. Payne and Duncan. In the spring of 1854, he located in Salisbury, Coles Co., and began the practice of his profession. In 1860, he came to Mattoon, his present residence. He entered the U. S. service as Assistant Surgeon of the 62d Regiment, I. V. I.; in 1863, he was promoted to be Surgeon of the 126th Regiment, and was mustered out in 1865, after the close of the war; soon after his discharge from the service, he was appointed Examining Surgeon for the Pension Bureau—a position he still holds. In 1876, he attended Rush Medical College, from which he graduated Feb. 27, 1877. He was married Jan. 8, 1856, to Mary E. Boyd, a native of Indiana; four children have been the fruits of the union—Flora J. and Charles M., living, Edward L. and Emma, deceased. Has been a member of the City Council a number of terms, and was President of the Board two terms.

WM. BURGESS, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Mattoon; was born in North Molton, Devonshire, Eng., Oct. 12, 1827; he emigrated to America in May, 1849; for two years after coming, he followed his trade in Syracuse, N. Y.; he subsequently lived at various points in New York, Cortland, Elmira, Tioga Point, Bath, Corwin, Addison, etc. In the spring of 1855, he returned to England remaining one year. In 1856, he returned to America, stopping for a season in New York; thence to Pennsylvania; thence back to New York. In June, 1857, he went to Canada, remained but a short time, and next went to Michigan; thence to La Fayette, Ind., from there to Covington, Ind.; thence to Decatur, Ill. During these years he followed his trade. In May, 1860, he came to Mattoon and opened up his present store. He is the oldest established boot and shoe merchant in the city. He was married in November, 1862, to Agnes Evans, a native of England; three children have been born to them—Mary E., Emily F., living; Jennie, deceased; they have also an adopted son—Richard. Owns forty acres in Mattoon Tp.; also two business houses and a residence in the city. Is at present a member of the City Council.

J. J. BEALL, student at law, Mattoon; was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Nov. 26,

1843; his father came with his family to Illinois in the fall of 1852, and settled in Wayne Co. Here he engaged in farming. The subject of this sketch passed his life upon the farm and obtained his education at the common schools. In February, 1862, he left home, and began the trade of saddle and harness maker; he worked under instruction three years; he then worked as journeyman at his trade till 1870; in December, 1870, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Coles Co., under A. M. Brown, Sheriff. This position he held two years. In 1873, he was elected Justice of the Peace in Mattoon Tp., and served four years. In May, 1877, he began work again at his trade, and Jan. 28, 1878, entered the office of Craig & Craig as clerk and student. He was married Dec. 26, 1867, to Ellen McGuire, a native of Ireland. Has three children—James R., Julian E. and Louisa A. Owns real estate in the city. In 1874, he was chosen Assistant Supervisor of Mattoon Tp.; in January, 1878, he was appointed and commissioned by Gov. Culom a Notary Public for Coles Co. for four years.

J. B. BENEFIEL, proprietor Boss Meat Market, Mattoon; was born in Oaktown, Knox Co., Ind., April 22, 1847; his father was a physician and a man of far more than ordinary ability; J. B. passed his early life in attendance upon school; in 1861, his father came with his family to Mattoon, Ill.; here he entered upon the practice of his profession and succeeded in building up a large and lucrative practice; young Benefiel entered the graded schools of the city, designing to complete the course, preparatory to entering the law department of Michigan University; his father having become involved in professional difficulty in 1867, precipitately fled the country, abandoning his family, and under an assumed name has lived in Craig, Mo., ever since; very recently he has been discovered, and has partially made restitution to his family for past neglect; on the desertion of his father, the cares of the family devolved upon the hands of J. B., the eldest of the children; abandoning his studies, he applied himself to the support of his mother and the younger members of the family; in August, 1867, he entered the employ of the Merchants' Union

Express Co., and, in the spring of 1868, that of the American Express Co; he was thus employed about three years; in 1871, he entered the employ of J. T. Southern in buying and shipping grain and in the sale of agricultural implements; in the fall of 1873, he engaged in the manufacture of soap in company with J. P. Clark; in 1875, he began his present business, and has since continued it. He was married Jan. 21, 1874, to Ellen F. Aldridge, a native of Arkansas; has had one child—Roy M., born Nov. 26, 1874, died Feb. 15, 1877. Owns real estate in the city.

HON. HORACE S. CLARK, attorney at law, Mattoon; was born in Huntsburg, Geauga Co., Ohio, Aug. 12, 1840; his father emigrated to Ohio from Vermont at an early day; at the age of 15 years, with a fair education, he left the old homestead and came West to Chicago, where he sought employment and labored a short time; he soon left the city and going to Kane Co., engaged in farm work during the summer and attended school during the winter season, paying his way by manual labor before and after school-hours; in the spring of 1856, he reached Iowa City, and made his home with an older brother while pursuing a student life in Iowa State University; here he soon became a leader among his fellow-students as an orator and debater; during vacations, he engaged in teaching school, and in the law office of Justice William E. Miller; read with attention and profit the works of Blackstone and various other treatises on law during the first year of his residence in Iowa City; he returned to Kane Co., purchased ten cows, shipped them by rail to the city, and from the proceeds of the milk, paid by his own hands, defrayed his current expenses; in the spring of 1858, with a capital of \$200, he speculated in fruit-trees, but failed to secure profitable returns; subsequently he went to St. Louis, and, purchasing various books, traveled over the country in order to dispose of them to advantage and profit; later we find him again in Ohio, resuming his studies in the legal firm of Smith & Page, in Circleville. He enlisted as a private in Co. E, 73d Ohio V. I.; was afterward Orderly Sergeant, Second and First Lieutenant, in which last position he often commanded

his company; July 3, 1863, he was severely wounded in the battle of Gettysburg; later, he was offered Lieutenant-Colonelcy by Gov. Todd, of Ohio, but not being able to take the field, declined the appointment. He next removed to Nashville, Tenn.; when in business pursuits he met with deserved success; in 1865, he came to Mattoon, Ill.; in 1868, he was admitted to the bar; has held the office of City Police Magistrate, and was chosen Judge of the Common Pleas Court, filling out an unexpired term; though comparatively a young man, he is recognized as a very skillful and successful practitioner.

JAMES W. CRAIG, attorney at law, Mattoon; was born in Morgan Tp., Coles Co., Ill., June 29, 1844; his early life was that of a farmer's son; his education was obtained in the common schools; in 1864, he began the study of law with Col. O. B. Ficklin, of Charleston; in the fall of 1865, he matriculated in the law department of the Michigan University, from which he graduated in March, 1867; in April, following, he was admitted to the State and Federal Courts; he began the practice of his profession in Charleston, forming a co-partnership with Col. Ficklin; in May, 1868, he located in Mattoon, retaining his partnership with Col. Ficklin two years; in 1872, he was chosen State's Attorney for Coles Co., and retained the office until 1876; the firm of Craig & Craig was formed in 1877. He was married in June, 1868, to Mary Chilton, a native of Scott Co., Ill.; has two children—Edward C. and Lizzie I. Owns eighty acres near the city, real estate in Mattoon and near Charleston.

ISAAC B. CRAIG, attorney at law, Mattoon; was born in Coles Co., Ill., April 23, 1854; he was brought up upon the farm, and his early experiences were those of a farmer's son; with a good education acquired at the common schools, he began the study of his profession in March, 1873, with his brother and O. B. Ficklin; in the fall of 1873, he entered the law department of the Michigan University; he graduated in the spring of 1875, and, in June, 1875, was admitted to practice at Mt. Vernon, Ill.; he began the practice of his profession in Charleston; in 1877, he came to Mattoon, and entered into partnership with his brother, and has since been engaged in the practice here.

S. A. CAMPBELL, surgeon dentist; Mattoon; was born in Mercer Co., Penn., Aug. 16, 1848; his father came with his family in October, 1854, to Mercer Co., Ill., and there settled on a farm; six days after coming, he sickened and died; at the age of 11 years, Dr. Campbell went into the office of Dr. E. B. Hamill, of Philadelphia, and at 12, began the study of dentistry; here he remained under instruction about two and a half years; he then entered the Baltimore Dental College, the oldest dental institution in the world; in 1868, having completed the course he received the degree of D. D. S.; he next located in Philadelphia, and entered upon the practice of his profession; in May, 1870, he removed to Mattoon, Ill.; he is the oldest established dentist in the city, if not in the county. He was married in November, 1874, to Nellie Fallin, a native of Bracken Co., Ky.; has one daughter—Laura Bertha; he has a large practice, and is recognized as a skilled workman in his profession.

REV. FATHER CROWE, Pastor of the Catholic Church, Mattoon; was born in Oswego, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1851; his early life was passed in the public schools of his native city; here he completed a full course of instruction, passing regularly through the high school and normal department; at about the age of 18 years, he engaged in the profession of teaching, and was a member of the Faculty in the College at Tutopolis, and, at a later date, in that at Ruma, Ill.; having for some time directed his thoughts in the channel of the legal profession, and, at a later date, to that of the medical profession, finally, in 1873, he entered the Grand Seminary, at Montreal, Canada, where for four years he pursued a course in theology; he was ordained to the ministry Dec. 22, 1877; he then took charge of a church at Flora, Ill., for a short time, and, in March, 1878, came to Mattoon, his present residence; by virtue of his position, he is President of the schools connected with the Church, conducted by the Ursuline Sisters, from Springfield.

E. T. CURRENS, farmer and fruit-grower; P. O. Mattoon; was born in Bracken Co., Ky., in 1816; his father was a farmer and tanner, and for fifty-five years conducted the two interests jointly,

at Germantown, Ky.; E. T.'s early life was spent upon his father's farm and in learning the tanning business; he entered Augusta College, Ky., in 1832, and graduated therefrom in 1836; he then engaged in mercantile life and farming till 1854, when he moved to Iowa and established the Kentucky settlement in Marshall Co.; in 1861, he returned to Maysville, Ky., and engaged in the hardware trade, in the firm of Currens & Owens; in 1864, he came to Mattoon, Ill., where he has since resided. Mr. Currens has thrice plighted himself at the nuptial altar; his first marriage occurred in 1839, his second in 1849, and his last in 1859, each time choosing for his helpmeet one of Kentucky's fair daughters. His life has been one of marked activity; he has been an enterprising and liberal business man, and has always taken an active and leading part in introducing and rearing fine stock, in agricultural and horticultural exhibitions; he was the first merchant to build a tobacco warehouse outside of the river towns, and to buy, price and ship the farmers' crops of Mason and Bracken Cos.; he founded the Union Agricultural Company of these counties, and gave his woodlands for their first exhibitions, in 1854-55; he was a member of the Board of Directors and Treasurer of the Company so long as he remained a citizen of the State; he was also a member of the Mason and Bracken Importing Co., and few men exerted more influence in the introduction of fine stock, machinery, or in the general improvement of his part of the State; he organized the Marshall County, Iowa, Fair Co., and was President of that and the Central Iowa Fair Co., at the College Farm, up to the commencement of the war; both societies he left in great prosperity, and they are to-day leading associations for that great State; during his administration, interesting exhibitions were held at the college farms at Newton, Marshalltown and Des Moines City, at each of which he took many premiums with individual animals and his fine herd of short-horns. Mr. Currens has taken an active interest in horticulture, fruit growing and gardening since he has been a citizen of Mattoon; to his influence and activity Mattoon owes the existence of her Horticultural Society, and most of her advancement in the mat-

ter of ornamental shade-trees, fine fruits, berries, etc.; as a clever and enterprising citizen, he stands second to no man in his community.

J. D. CASSELL, proprietor Cassell's Restaurant, Mattoon; was born in Montgomery Co., Penn., A. D. 1827; until he was 17 or 18 years of age, he passed his life upon the farm, deriving his education mostly from the common schools; in 1854, he came West to Jennings Co., Ind., where he remained one year; he then went to Crawfordsville, Ind., and was a student in Wabash College a short time; he next engaged in the merchant tailoring business there for two or three years; leaving Crawfordsville, he next located in South Bend, remaining one year; in the fall of 1859, he moved to New Carlisle, Ind., and engaged in teaching school; here he remained three and one-half years, most of the time engaged as a Professor in the Collegiate Institute; in the spring of 1863, he moved to Rolling Prairie, taught one year, and, in the fall of 1864, engaged in the grocery trade; in the spring of 1866, he was appointed and commissioned Postmaster, which position he held eight years; in the fall of 1874, he came to Mattoon and engaged in his present occupation. He was first married in 1858, to Elizabeth France, a native of Ohio; she died in 1868. His second marriage occurred in 1869, to Nancy J. Bolster of New York State; she died in 1870; he has four children—Annie B., Lydia E., Mary C., Benjamin F.

JAMES T. CUNNINGHAM, deceased, Mattoon; the subject of this sketch, whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Grayson Co., Ky., July 11, 1802; his early life was spent on the farm, and his education limited to a few months' attendance upon the public or subscription schools of his native State; from a very early period in life, the support of the family mainly devolved upon him; in the fall of 1830, he came West to Illinois with his mother-in-law, Mrs. Yocum and her family, and settled in what is now Paradise Tp., Coles Co. He is mentioned in that township as being among the early settlers; when he came West he was possessed of but little means, but here he found a wide field for speculation; he was uniformly successful in his

various undertakings, and his gains, though great, were always honorably gotten; he scorned to do a mean act, and, though at his death, he left a large competency to his family, no one could justly say that one farthing had been gained by trickery or dishonest means. He took a deep and abiding interest in whatever tended to advance the interests of his State. Being a man of good native ability, he was at an early day chosen by his fellow-citizens of Coles Co. as their representative; he served eight years in succession in the Lower House while the capital of the State was at Vandalia. His marriage to Elizabeth C. Yocum occurred Sept. 15, 1825; she died Sept. 3, 1849; for almost a quarter of a century, she was to him a faithful helpmeet; he was married a second time, Feb. 3, 1853, to Mrs. Sarah E. Hendricks; from first wedlock five children were born—John, William, James, Mary J., James H.; of these William and James are dead; from the second marriage two daughters were given him—Nancy T. (deceased) and Elizabeth C. (now wife of Elder W. T. Mason). At his death, which occurred June 26, 1863, he left an estate valued (after the liquidation of all debts) at \$300,000. This legacy he left to his family as the reward of a faithful, industrious, honest, upright life—a life of strict sobriety, and full of earnest, manly effort.

J. W. DORA, M. D., physician and surgeon, Mattoon; was born near Augusta, Bracken Co., Ky., May 5, 1827; he enjoyed the advantages of select schools, and attended Augusta College a short time before its suspension; in 1847, he went to Cincinnati, and became a student in Bartlett's Commercial College, from which he graduated in the spring of 1848; he then devoted himself to book-keeping for the firm of J. O. Prather & Co., about a year; in the winter of 1849, he began the study of medicine, under Dr. George R. Todd, of Cynthiana, Ky., a brother of Mrs. A. Lincoln; during the winter of 1850 and 1851, he attended the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, and the following spring, engaged in the practice of his profession, at Buena Vista, Ky.; the winter of 1851 and 1852, he was again a student in the College, and graduated in the spring following, when he again returned to his

practice; in August, 1855, he came West to Illinois, and located in Mattoon; during the winter of 1855 and 1856, he attended a course of lectures in the Eclectic Medical College, at Cincinnati; returning home he remained here in the practice until October, 1863, when he moved to Chicago; during his residence of two years in Chicago, he received a degree from the Rush Medical College; in April, 1865, he returned to Mattoon, and has since resided here. He was married in the spring of 1850, to Martha E. Smith, a native of Harrison Co., Ky.; she died March 27, 1872; Nov. 10, 1875, he was married to S. A. McQuown, a native of Kentucky; has four children from first wedlock—Leoma C. (wife of F. D. Dole), Helen M., John W., Maggie E. He was first Mayor of the city, and for a number of years member of the City Council; also held the office of City Treasurer a number of terms.

WILLIAM DOZIER, architect and builder, Mattoon; was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, Sept. 12, 1836; his grandfather came from Pennsylvania to Ohio as early as 1810, and settled in Muskingum Co., when that section of country was a wilderness; his father was then a lad of some 8 or 9 summers; through want of opportunity, the education of his father was not extended beyond spelling, he never having read a day in school; he was a man, however, of good native ability, and, through his own exertions, obtained a fair education; he served nine years as Justice of the Peace; he lost his life April 5, 1852, by drowning. William's early life was passed upon the farm, and he secured a good education in the common schools; after the death of his father, he took charge of his mother's interest, and that of eight younger members of the family, remaining at home till his majority; at the age of 18 years, he began teaching, and taught four winters, farming or following the trade of carpenter during the remainder of the year; in 1858, he came West to Illinois, to prospect the country, and on the 1st day of April, landed in what is now the city of Mattoon, then a village of some 300 inhabitants; here he engaged in working at his trade; subsequently went to Cumberland Co., but soon returned to Mattoon; in the fall of 1859, he returned to Ohio, and Oct. 11, 1859, was married to Maria

McCasin, of Morgan Co., Ohio; here he remained till August, 1861, when he again set his face westward, moving, in a two-horse wagon, his goods and effects; he came again to Mattoon; in 1865, he moved to Terre Haute, Ind., and during his residence of three and a half years, built six residences for himself, and also engaged in merchandising, a short time; in 1869, he returned to Mattoon; since his residence he has built ten residences, six of which he now owns; he also owns twenty acres in Okaw Tp., and four acres at his residence near the city limits. Has had two children—Wallace, living; Cadmer, dead. In 1875, in company with his wife he visited England, Scotland and France, and contributed some interesting articles to the city papers on the manners and customs of the people, and on sight-seeing in London, Edinburgh and other noted places.

W. B. DUNLAP, Cashier First National Bank, Mattoon; was born in New Hampshire in 1840; he received a good, common-school education, and was fitted for college, but did not enter upon a college course. In 1861, he came West to Illinois, locating in Mattoon, where he was employed as book-keeper and clerk for the firm of Francis & Shaw. Jan. 1, 1863, he entered the banking house of Pilkington & Co., as Cashier; May 1, 1865, at which time the First National Bank was organized, he was chosen to the position of Teller; this he held until 1868, when he was chosen Cashier; June 1, 1874, he resigned his office and organized the Mattoon National Bank, of which he was President till November, 1877, at which time he resigned the position to devote his attention to his real estate transactions. April 1, 1878, he was tendered the position of Cashier of the First National Bank a second time, and in May following that of President; this, after mature deliberation, he declined, but consented to fill the office of Cashier. The management of the bank, however, is almost wholly intrusted to his care. He was married in 1866, to Mary K. Woods, a native of Illinois. Has two children—Estelle and Katie. Owns 120 acres and a large amount of real estate in the city. In addition to his banking duties, he transacts a real estate business to the amount of from \$60,000 to \$70,000 per annum.

J. K. DONNELL, wholesale grocer, Mattoon; was born in Tyrone Co., Ireland, Oct. 14, 1835. At the age of 13, he entered the employ of John and James Graham, as clerk in their grocery establishment, in the town of Strabane; here he served an indentured apprenticeship for three years and four months, at which time he received a certificate of qualification as a practical business man. The family soon after came to America and settled in Philadelphia, where he was employed in various firms in the capacity of clerk. In 1857, he began business for himself in the retail grocery trade; this he conducted ten years. In 1867, he came to Illinois and began the retail trade in Mattoon; for the first four years he conducted a jobbing trade in connection with the retail department; in the fall of 1861, he leased his present place of business to operate exclusively a jobbing trade; this he continued five years; in the fall of 1866, he leased an additional room, and again connected the retail trade with his business; October, 1878, he abandoned the retail department and entered upon the wholesale business exclusively. His is the pioneer wholesale establishment, being the first and only exclusively wholesale house in the city. In addition to his fine and growing business, ranging from \$130,000 to \$150,000 per annum, he owns a fine fruit farm of twenty acres within the corporate limits of the city, a number of residences and eighty-four acres in Cumberland Co., well improved. All this he has accumulated by honest industry and good management, and while ill-timed adventure and unwise speculation has engulfed many in financial ruin, he feels grateful that his every obligation has been met, dollar for dollar; and yet with his armor on, he boasts not as he may who has laid it aside.

J. F. DRISH, dealer in general hardware and agricultural implements, Mattoon; was born in Leesburg, Loudoun Co., Va., May 8, 1833; his father came west to Illinois in 1836 or 1837, and first settled in Whitehall, Greene Co., where he engaged in the practice of his profession—that of a physician and surgeon; at the age of 19, the subject of this sketch left home and crossed the plains to California; here he engaged in speculating and contracting; in 1854, he returned by way of

the Isthmus of Panama and New York City; he next settled in Carlinville, and engaged in the dry goods and grocery trade till 1861. At the outbreaking of the civil war, he entered in the U. S. service in the 32d I. V. I., as Adjutant of the regiment; in April, 1862, he came home and assisted in raising and organizing the 122d I. V. I., and again entered the service as Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment; he was mustered out of the service in 1865, having been actively engaged with the regiment during its entire term of service. In 1865, he settled in Mattoon and engaged in his present occupation. He was married, in 1856, to Rosella C. Keller, a native of Illinois; they have two daughters—L. M. and Frankie. He has held the office of Supervisor two terms, and was Chairman of the Board during his last term; he was chosen Mayor of the city in 1867, serving out a portion of the first Mayoralty under the new city charter; he has held the office of President one term, and that of Secretary one term, of the Board of Education. He participated in the battles of Forts Henry, Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Parker's Cross Roads, Nashville, and many others; he was wounded in the shoulder on the 9th day of April, 1865, in the assault on Fort Blakely, at Mobile; this battle was fought after the war was virtually at an end.

R. L. EWING, retail grocer, Mattoon: was born in Coles Co., Ill., Dec. 28, 1842; his father, William Ewing, familiarly known as 'Squire Ewing, came from Kentucky and settled upon the South Kickapoo, within the present limits of Coles Co., in the spring of 1829; here he engaged in farming, and here the boyhood and early manhood of R. L. was passed upon the farm; his father died in 1866; he remained at home and had charge of the farm until 1873; he then purchased the homestead, and, the following year, sold out and came to Mattoon; here he entered the employ of D. D. James, as clerk in his grain office, and, the following year, was in like employment for Hinkle & Kahn; Nov. 1, 1876, he began his present business, with Thos. McCormick as partner, under the firm name of McCormick & Ewing. He was married Dec. 31, 1863, to Sarah S. McDonald, a native of Illinois;

they have one child living—John W., and an infant son dead. He owns eighty acres of the old homestead; is at present a member of the City Council.

MATTHIAS EVERHARTY, proprietor West Broadway Meat Market, Mattoon; was born near Coblenz, Prussia, June 28, 1833; when he was but 4 years old, his parents emigrated to America, landing in Cincinnati July 4, 1837; here they settled, and his father was one of the earliest German gardeners that began the raising of vegetables for the Cincinnati market; much of the land that he then cultivated in "garden sass" is now occupied with solid rows of substantial brick buildings. In 1849, young Everharty went to his trade—that of a butcher—at which he served as an apprentice three years; he followed the business in Cincinnati till 1861, at which date he went out as butcher to the first German regiment, the 9th Ohio V. I., and was with various divisions of the army till 1863; on his return from the army, he remained a short time in Cincinnati, and, in November, 1863, he came to Mattoon and engaged in operating his present business. He was married, in 1854, to Elizabeth Horn, a native of France; they have four children—Catharine, John J., Annie L. and Maggie. He owns real estate in the city—a residence, five acres of land and business property.

R. M. GRAY, attorney at law, Mattoon; was born in Pleasant Grove Tp., Coles Co., Ill., Dec. 27, 1848; his father, James C., was one of the early pioneers of this section; his early life was that of a farmer's son; in addition to his common school education, at the age of 19, he entered Westfield College, Clark Co., Ill., and remained one year; he next attended an academy in his native township, two years, under the supervision of Prof. T. J. Lee; in the fall of 1870, he entered the law department of Michigan University, from which he graduated in March, 1873; he then entered the office of Maj. James A. Connolly, in Charleston, Ill., and remained till the spring of 1875; he then came to Mattoon and entered upon the practice of his profession, in connection with H. W. Magee; soon after locating, he was appointed City Attorney, and held the office one year; in 1877, he formed a co-

partnership with Charles Bennett, which lasted one year; in 1876, he was elected State's Attorney for Coles Co., which position he now holds; since the spring of 1878, he has been practicing his profession alone, and though comparatively young in the work, has already shown himself "a workman that needeth not to be ashamed."

O. W. GOGIN, Justice of the Peace, Mattoon; was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1820; his father came from New Jersey and settled in Cincinnati in 1800; the family was six months making the journey, coming by teams to Pittsburgh, Penn., and thence floating down the Ohio in a keelboat to the point of destination; here the family remained some twenty-odd years; in the spring of 1841, his father came West, and settled in Crawford Co., Ill., where he began the labor of opening up a farm in the woods; O. W. was the youngest of the family, and remained at home till the death of his parents; they lived to enjoy the companionship of each other through a half-century of wedded life, and were consistent members of the M. E. Church for the same length of time. 'Squire Gogin moved to Mattoon in the fall of 1862; here he engaged for some years in milling and in the fruit-growing business. He was married in 1842, to Eliza Eurlle, a native of Virginia; have four children—A. Dorr, Emma, Eola and Nellie. Has held the office of Justice of the Peace, and transacts much business in the settlement of estates.

FRANK GARTHWAIT, auction and commission merchant, Mattoon; was born in Terre Haute, Ind., Oct. 18, 1838; his father was a wholesale and retail groceryman, and was one of the pioneers of the city; Frank obtained his education at the city schools, and at the age of 15, began the life of a printer's devil in the *Courier* office; here he remained three years under charge of J. Canard, editor and proprietor of the paper; he next engaged in traveling and selling clocks for three years, and subsequently engaged in the sale of notions till 1861; he enlisted in the United States service in the fall of 1861, in Co. G, 43d Ind. V. I.; in this he served three years; he then raised a company, and served till the close of the war in the 149th Regt.; in this he went out as First Lieutenant, and was promoted to the Cap-

taincy; on his return, he engaged in the grocery trade in Terre Haute; in the spring of 1871, he located in Springfield, and engaged in selling lightning-rods; in October, 1871, he came to Mattoon, and engaged in the sale of pumps and lightning-rods; in the spring of 1872, he operated a marble-shop; in January, 1874, he began his present line of business. He was married in 1865, to Ella Saunders, a native of Indiana; she died in 1872; his second marriage, to Mrs. Laura Morgan, a native of Illinois, occurred in 1874; two children were born from first wedlock—Nettie, living, and Nellie, dead; one from second marriage—Daisy. He was chosen Mayor of the city in the spring of 1877; owns real estate in the city.

J. M. GIBBS, livery and sale stable, Mattoon; was born near the South Kickapoo, in Coles Co., Ill., Jan. 28, 1841; his grandfather, Elijah Gibbs, was one of the early pioneers of this section, having come from Virginia, in an early day, to Ohio, and thence to Illinois; his father, Homer Gibbs, was here almost as early as the formation of the county; his father was a carpenter by trade; J. M. passed his early life on the farm, near Sullivan, Moultrie Co.; his education was obtained in the common schools; at the age of 20 years, he began life for himself; in 1861, he began trading in horses and mules, and for three or four years, during the war, shipped to St. Louis stock purchased for the cavalry and artillery services; after the close of the war, he engaged in shipping stock to the southern markets of New Orleans and Natchez; this he continues to the present time; during the summer, he ships to Boston, Mass., though he has always bought and shipped in connection with I. N. Gibbs, his twin brother, yet they have never been in partnership. He was married Jan. 7, 1864, to Sallie Bridwell, a native of Louisville, Ky.; has five children—J. Emery, Carrie, Lewis, Martin W. and Isaac N.

ABRAM HASBROUCK, City Mayor, and dealer in hardware and agricultural implements, Mattoon; was born in Ulster Co., N. Y., in 1825; his early life was passed upon the farm, and his education, such as was derived from the common schools; he remained on the homestead un-

West and first settled in Michigan; here he engaged in operating a hotel; in 1857, he moved to Milwaukee, and conducted the "Walker House" two years; the winter of 1859 he spent in Chicago, not actively engaged in business; in 1860, he located in Mattoon, and opened his present business; his is the pioneer hardware establishment of the city; he was chosen Mayor of the city in the spring of 1878, and is deservedly popular as a city official and business man. He was married in 1855 to Louisa G. Smith, a native of Vermont; has one daughter—Helen S. Owns 140 acres in Coles Co., some fine business property in the city, and an eligible city residence.

J. F. HUGHES, attorney at law, Mattoon; was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Jan. 17, 1839; his early life was that of a farmer's son; in addition to his common-school education, he enjoyed the advantages of the Academy at Fredricksburg and Smithville, in his native county. April 19, 1861, he entered the U. S. service as a member of the 16th Ohio V. I., and served three months in West Virginia; in July, 1862, he re-enlisted in the 102d Regiment for three years; was 1st Sergeant of Co. F. In October, 1865, he entered the Law Department of Michigan University, from which he graduated in the spring of 1867; he next associated himself with A. P. Green, and was engaged with him fifteen months in editing and publishing the *Okaw Republican*, at Sullivan; in 1869, he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession in Mattoon, in partnership with W. J. Henry, of Shelbyville; in 1872, the firm of Henry & Hughes was dissolved, and in 1873, that of Steele & Hughes formed; this was dissolved by the death of Mr. Steele, in July, 1877. He was married Sept. 17, 1874, to Julia Chrisman, a native of Jasper Co., Ill.; has two children—Columbia and Arlington. Owns \$5,000 worth of real estate.

J. W. HANNA, book and music store, Mattoon; was born in Freeport, Harrison Co., Ohio, Dec. 2, 1848; he derived his education from the common schools, and, at the age of 13 years, began clerking in his father's general merchandising establishment at Deersville, Ohio; July 4, 1866, he came West, stopping a short time at

Preston, Minn., and, in September following, came to Mattoon, where he attended school six months; he then entered the employ of Finley & Richardson as clerk in their book store; in October, 1869, he and his brother James R., bought out the firm, and in May, 1871, sold out to a Mr. Decker; J. W. then formed a partnership with Geo. P. McDougal and opened a new store; in 1872, McDougal retired, and the firm became that of Thieleus & Hanna; in October, 1877, he sold out to Thieleus, and, Nov. 20 following, purchased his present business. He was married, July 25, to Mary E. Henderson, a native of Marion Co., Ohio; four children have blessed their union—Gertrude, Ethel, William, living, Charles, deceased.

JOHN HUNT, meat-market, Mattoon; was born in Fayette Co., Ohio, Nov. 6, 1837; his father came West to Illinois and settled in Jasper Co. in 1845; his early life was that of a farmer's boy, and his advantages for securing an education somewhat limited; most of his education he obtained in the schools of Xenia, Ohio, and as a student of Antioch College, after he had attained to manhood; he left home at the age of 18 years, and engaged in teaching school some four years; in 1860, he purchased a farm in Coles Co., and followed agricultural pursuits for ten years; in 1870, he formed a partnership with J. L. Scott, under the firm name of Hunt & Scott, and engaged in the grocery trade in Mattoon; in the spring of 1875, he retired from the firm, and for two years was engaged in buying and shipping horses and mules to the Southern market; in 1876, he engaged in his present business. He was married in 1858 to Eliza J. Gowin, a native of North Carolina; has two children—Alva and Orris. Has held the office of Assessor for the past four years, and is also a member of the Board of Education on the East Side.

IRA JAMES, wholesale dealer in coal oil, Mattoon; was born in Dearborn (now Ohio) Co., Ind., May 24, 1826; his father was a cotton and woolen manufacturer; at the age of 17, he left home and engaged in boating on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers for a period of about ten years; he commanded during the time seven steamboats; his first boating was in the packet trade from Rising Sun to Cincinnati.

erward he entered the trade from New Orleans and Cincinnati; in 1853, he went to California and spent three years; engaged a portion of the time in milling and the remainder in mining; in 1856, he returned to Rising Sun, Ind.; he next made a tour through the Southern States of Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, setting up machinery—cotton-screws, cotton-gins and steam machinery; in November, 1857, he located in Mattoon Tp., and engaged in farming three years; in 1860, he moved to Mattoon, and, in 1861, was chosen Police Magistrate and served one year; he next engaged in buying and shipping hay, and, in 1865, began dealing in grain; in 1873, he retired from the grain trade and went to Southern Colorado, where he discovered the mines and laid out the town of Rosita; here he spent most of two years; in 1875, he returned to Mattoon, and, in connection with J. D. Herkimer, purchased the gas works, which he has since operated. He was married in 1859 to Cynthia A. Hendricks, a native of Illinois; she died Feb. 15, 1872; his second marriage to Jennie H. Crow, a native of Ohio, was celebrated Aug. 18, 1875; from first wedlock he has three sons—John Q., Frank P., Justin C.; from second, two children—Harline and an infant daughter. Owns two-thirds of the gas works and 240 acres in Coles Co.; he does a large business in the wholesale oil trade and is President of the Mattoon Gas-Light & Coke Co.

IRA B. JACKSON, insurance agent, Mattoon; was born in Madison, Jefferson Co., Ind., Oct. 31, 1851; in 1855, his father removed with his family to Illinois, and settled in Sangamon Co., near Springfield; his early life was that of a farmer's boy; he acquired a good common-school education; at the age of 18, he engaged in the business of photograph artist, which he followed two years; in 1872, he completed a business course in the Commercial College, at Terre Haute, Ind.; in 1874, he engaged in the grocery trade with Fallin Bros., under the firm name of Fallin Bros. & Jackson; in 1876, he retired from the firm and engaged in the fire insurance business; he at present represents one accident and sixteen leading fire insurance companies in Coles and Effingham Cos., aggregating in assets over \$30,000,000;

he also represents the Great Western Dispatch Co. He was married May 26, 1874, to Laura I. Carter, a native of Indiana; has one child—Georgia. He is at present serving his second term of office as City and also Township Clerk.

THEO. JONTE, dealer in harness and saddles, Mattoon; was born in Nashville, Tenn., April 4, 1839; his father was a wholesale confectioner; he received a good common-school education, and, at the age of 16 years, left home and came West, settling in Quincy, Ill., where he engaged in working at his trade; in the fall of 1861, he engaged in laboring for the U. S. Government in the making of cavalry equipments; the fall of 1862, he came to Paris, Edgar Co., and engaged in business with Wm. Legy; they operated a shop in Paris, and one in Grand View at the same time; Mr. Jonte had charge of the latter; in the fall of 1864, he removed to Mattoon, and opened up his present business; his is the only first-class establishment in the city. He was married in 1865 to Anna Stoneburner, a native of Grand View, Ill.; has one child—Alberta. Owns considerable real estate in the city. In 1876, he was chosen City Mayor; is at present Assistant Supervisor of Mattoon Tp.; also a member of the Board of Education, West Side.

P. A. KEMPER, M. D., physician and surgeon, Mattoon; was born in Culpeper Co., Va., Aug. 31, 1832; his early education was under the direct supervision of his mother, who was a well-qualified school-mistress; his father was an artisan by profession, of whom he was bereft at the early age of 8 years; when about 16 years of age, he left home and came to Paris, Edgar Co., Ill.; in the fall of 1855, he began the study of his profession with Dr. D. O. McCord, remaining in his office two and a half years; during the winter of 1857 and 1858, he attended Rush Medical College, and, at a later date, received his degree; He began the practice of his profession in Pleasant Grove Tp., Coles Co., March 3, 1858; here he remained until 1876, excepting an absence of two years in the army. In 1861, he raised a company for the 5th Regiment, and was chosen Captain of the same; his position he resigned for that of Assistant Surgeon of the regiment; when the final organization occurred, however, through the treachery of professed

friends, he failed in receiving the appointment; notwithstanding the unjust treatment to himself and Col. Updegraff, the commanding officer, he elected to remain with his boys, as a private in the ranks, rather than return home; in June, 1862, he was captured at Pocahontas, Ark., and remained a prisoner of war some three months; he was next sent on parole to St. Louis, and then exchanged and appointed to duty in the hospital with the rank and pay of Assistant Surgeon; in October, 1863, he was appointed and commissioned Surgeon of the 3d Regiment, which position he resigned after six months; in March, 1876, he located in Mattoon, his present residence. He was married in December, 1863, to Mary J. Glenn, a native of Illinois; has had five children—Joseph E., John M., George H., living; Benjamin G., Charles W., dead. At present holds the office of City Physician.

G. T. KILNER, druggist, Mattoon; was born in Manchester, Eng., Nov. 18, 1820; at the age of 15 years, he was left an orphan, and, in 1836, emigrated to America, and first settled in Waterbury, Conn.; here he engaged in the sale of drugs six years; he then moved to Newburgh, N. Y., where he engaged in the same business; in the spring of 1860, he came West and located in Mattoon, opened up his business here; his is the first drug store established in the city; he took a partial course in medicine and practiced some years in connection with the drug business. He was married in January, 1845, to Sarah Kilner, a native of England. Has four children—Albert, Walter, Eddie and Annie. Owns eighty acres adjoining the city corporation; has been a member of the City Council three terms.

KAHN BROS., dealers in clothing, Mattoon. Mark Kahn, senior member of the firm of Kahn Bros., was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Nov. 7, 1841; he emigrated to America in 1856, and first settled in Marshall Co., Ill., and engaged in peddling dry goods and clothing for eighteen months; during the summers of 1858, 1859 and 1860, he worked on a farm in Shelby Co., and during the winter season was employed in a store; in the fall of 1860, in connection with a Mr. Steiner and his brother Moses, he began the business of merchandising in

Mattoon, under the firm name of Steiner & Kahn; in 1863, Mr. Steiner retired from the firm, and his brother Lewis became a member; the firm name was then changed to Kahn Bros.; Lewis died in the fall of 1867; in 1871, his brother Felix became a partner; his brother Moses was lost in the ill-fated Schiller, May 7, 1875, on her passage from America to Germany. From 1863 to 1869, the firm also operated a clothing house in Charleston, Coles Co., and from 1869 to 1874, conducted the lumber trade in Mattoon in connection with the merchandising business. He was married in March, 1875, to Minnie Steiner, a native of Illinois; she died in February, 1876. Has one son—Lewis. In June, 1878, he was chosen President of the First National Bank of Mattoon, which position he now holds. Owns 1,140 acres of land, valued at \$40,000.

P. B. LINN, dealer in groceries, provisions and queensware, Mattoon. The subject of this sketch was born in Coles Co., Ill. Nov. 18, 1850; his father was one of the early pioneers of the county; his early life was spent upon the farm; in addition to his common-school education, he attended Lee's Academy two years; in 1871, he completed a business course in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College at Cincinnati; the same year, he entered the employ of J. B. Hill & Co., at Charleston, as clerk; in 1873, he began clerking for Frank Kern, in Effingham, and, in 1874, he came to Mattoon, where he served Hinkle & Buck in their dry goods establishment eighteen months; he next labored in the same capacity for Robert Mosley & Son for the same length of time. Nov. 28, 1877, he began business for himself. He was married May 8, 1878, to Lizzie R. Coddington, a native of Indiana. He lost his father at the age of 12 years, and since that time has paddled his own canoe along life's voyage.

ELISHA LINDER, farmer; P. O. Mattoon; was born in Hardin Co., Ky., Aug. 16, 1807; his early life was passed upon the farm, and his education was such as the schools of those days afforded; when less than seven years of age, he lost his father, and being the oldest of the family, he soon became the head; his father was a man of energy and thrift, and left the family well provided for; in 1829, young

Linder came West, to Illinois, and prospected the county; remaining two months, he returned to Kentucky, and in January, 1831, came again to Illinois; in October following, he moved his mother and family—a brother and two sisters—and located near where he now resides; on arriving at what was to be their future home, they possessed, in actual cash, \$2.50, just enough to purchase half a barrel of salt; he bought a few head of horses, cattle and a flock of sheep; he was first to introduce sheep into this section of country; his first purchase was forty acres, slightly improved; he has owned at one time 2,000 acres of land, and at present owns about 1,200 acres; in almost every undertaking, he has been very successful. He was married in April, 1839, to Rebecca Sawyer, a native of Kentucky; her father, John Sawyer, was one of the early pioneers of this section; from this union, fourteen children have been born—three sons and eleven daughters; of these, three sons and eight daughters are still living. Mr. Linder has held the office of Township Supervisor three or four terms.

TIFFIN P. LOGAN, land and loan agent, Mattoon; was born in Trimble Co., Ky., March 28, 1844; his father was a man of prominence, a cousin to President Harrison, and was honored by the Democratic party with a seat in the Kentucky Legislature during the sessions of 1844-45; in the spring of 1858, removed with his family to Illinois, and located in Windsor, Shelby Co.; here he occupied the office of Justice of the Peace eleven years in succession; here Tiffin P. began life for himself; he lived with his brother-in-law till he attained the age of 15 years; at this age he could neither read nor write; leaving his taskmaster, he determined to lend his energies to the acquiring of an education; by the performance of various commissions he paid his board, tuition, and other necessary expenses, and at the expiration of three years, had acquired a good elementary education, and had \$8 ahead; March 8, 1864, he located where Ottawa, Kan., now is, then occupied by eleven tribes of Indians; with these, he lived some six weeks, sole representative of the Caucasian race; here, with a capital of \$41, he began the manufacture of shingles, and in nine months accumulated \$1,200;

owing to ill health, he closed out his business, and engaged in clerking for Holt & Evans, the first white men operating a store in Ottawa; in March, 1865, he located in Kansas City, and operated a grocery store two years; during the winter of 1866-67, he took a business course in Spaulding's Commercial College, in Kansas City; he next went to Lyon Co., Kan., and engaged in the dairy business one year; in the spring of 1868, he went to Sedalia, Mo., and there engaged in the milk and dairy business six years; at this he cleared about \$2,000 per annum, but lost most of it in 1874, operating in cattle; in 1875, he returned to Illinois, and engaged in handling and shipping stock; in December, 1875, he engaged in the lumber and grain trade at Bethany, Ill.; this he followed till March, 1878, when he opened a land office in Mattoon, to which he has recently added the loan agency. He was married Oct. 17, 1876, to Sue M. Smutz, a native of Lima, Ohio; has one child—Edna P. Owns real estate in Bethany, Ill.; in honor of his early citizenship, Logan street, of Ottawa, Kan., was named for him.

COL. ROBERT H. McFADDEN, Pension Attorney and Police Magistrate, Mattoon; was born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1833; his father was a cabinet-maker by trade, and at the age of 13 years, he began the trade, working five years under instructions; at 18, he began life for himself, following his trade about fifteen years; in 1850, he came to Shelby Co., Ill., and remained three years; in 1853, he came to Coles Co., and located in the village of Paradise; in the summer of 1855, he came to Mattoon; he built the first dwelling in the city limits, on what is now known as Charleston avenue, between East First and Union streets. He was married Sept. 28, 1855, to Sarah A. Norvell, by Elder Isaac Hart; theirs was the first wedding that occurred in Mattoon; at the first election held in Mattoon Tp., in 1857, he was chosen a Justice of the Peace; April 19, 1861, he entered the United States service as Second Lieutenant, in the 7th Regt. I. V. I.; he served as First Lieutenant, Captain and Major in the 41st Regt., and Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel in the 53d; July 22, 1865, he was mustered out of the service, and, on his return, followed his

trade some three years; in 1871, he was elected Mayor of the city, having served one term as Alderman; in 1873, he was chosen Police Magistrate, and from re-election, has held the office since. Has four children—May I., John A., Eddie D. and Lizzie A.

H. W. MAGEE, attorney at law, Mattoon; was born in Coles Co., Ill., in October, 1847; his father came from Cynthiana, Ky., and settled in Coles Co., Ill., in 1832; here he engaged in farming; he relates that his father labored a whole year for Joseph VanDeren for \$96; when H. W., was 2 years of age, his father moved to the western portion of Missouri, and was there during the border troubles; in the fall of 1857, he returned with his family to Coles Co., and settled in what is known as the "Dead Man's Grove;" in 1872, he moved to Louisa Co., Iowa, where he at present resides; having obtained a good common-school education, at the age of 20 years, H. W. entered the office of the Circuit Clerk, at Charleston, as Deputy; here he remained about two and a half years; in the winter of 1869, he entered the law department of Michigan University, from which he graduated in the spring of 1872; at that date, he was admitted to practice in the courts of Michigan, and, the summer of 1872, was admitted to the courts of Illinois; he began the practice of his profession in Mattoon, his present residence. He was married in the spring of 1873 to Ellen J. Barnes, a native of Indianapolis; has one child—Gracie.

L. F. MORSE, M. D., physician and surgeon, Mattoon; was born in Canterbury, N. H., Feb. 5, 1839; his father was a farmer, and his early life was that of a farmer's son; at the age of 14, he went to live with an uncle; in the winter of 1860, he began the study of medicine, under the supervision of Dr. L. T. Weeks, of Canterbury; after an extended course of reading, he attended a course of lectures in the Burlington Medical College, at Burlington, Vt.; in June, 1862, he was engaged in the Government hospital at Washington, as Contract Surgeon; here he remained one year; in 1863, he attended a course of lectures in Dartmouth Medical College, from which he graduated in November, 1863; he then entered the U. S. Navy, as Assistant Surgeon, and

was stationed on the west coast of Florida; Dec. 7, 1865, he was discharged from the U. S. service; he next attended a course of lectures in the Homeopathic College of New York, from which he graduated in March, 1866; he first located in Biddeford, Me., and entered upon the practice of his profession; in September, 1867, he came West to see, and located in Pekin, Tazewell Co.; in May, 1868, he came to Mattoon, his present residence. He was married April 14, 1869, to Harriet F. Chamberlain, a native of Indiana; has three children—Helen L., Bertha L. and Clifford L. Mr. M. at present holds the office of School Director, and is Secretary of the Board.

J. W. MOORE, lumber merchant, Mattoon; was born in Kent Co., England, in June, 1832; when 10 years of age, he lost his father; in 1850, his mother, with her family, immigrated to America and settled in Chicago, where they remained about two and one-half years; they then removed to Cook Co., where himself and an older brother engaged in farming and operating a country store, his mother managing largely the interests of her family; in 1865, the subject of this sketch moved to Monee, Will Co., and, in company with a Mr. Dickson, under the firm name of Dickson & Moore, engaged in the sale of lumber and agricultural implements; in 1874, he came to Mattoon and opened up his present business. He was married in July, 1865, to Cordelia Sisson, a native of Illinois; they have three children—Ernest S., Charles H. and Augusta E. He is a member of the School Board on the West Side.

J. A. MULFORD, wholesale dealer in hides, leather, findings, furs, pelts and tallow, Mattoon; was born in Newark, N. J., May 16, 1839; he completed a course in the high school, but did not enter upon a college course; at the age of 17, he began the trade of a jeweler, and worked under instructions till his majority; he followed his trade about five years; subsequently he was employed as accountant, and had charge of the wholesale department of Davis & Elcox, in Maiden Lane, New York, for some length of time; in the spring of 1867, he came West to Illinois and located in Mattoon, and began operating in hides for the Chicago markets;

afterward, he operated for the Eastern markets; to-day, he operates over a territory extending west to St. Louis and east to Terre Haute; by an admirable system of book-keeping, peculiarly his own, he is enabled at any hour to know the exact status of his business. He was married Sept. 10, 1863, to Sarah E. Pruden, a native of New Jersey; they have three children—E. Ross, Jennie and Herbert. Mr. Mulford is recognized as a man of fine business qualifications, and well worthy the success that has crowned his efforts.

DANIEL MESSER, proprietor Essex House, Mattoon; was born in Piermont, Grafton Co., N. H., A. D. 1829; his father was a farmer, and his early life was that of a farmer's son; in addition to his common-school education, he attended for some time a seminary of a high grade, in Bradford, Vt.; at his majority he left home, and began life for himself; his first employment was that of overseeing a force of workmen on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad; he subsequently contracted on the Buffalo, Corning & New York Railroad; in 1853, he came West, and contracted on the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, and on the completion of the road, was appointed Roadmaster from Terre Haute to Pana, which position he held from 1855 to 1860 or 1861; on leaving the road, he next operated the Messer House, in Charleston, till 1867; from 1867 to 1869, he owned and operated a planing-mill, at Charleston; in 1869, he leased the Essex House, at Mattoon, and has operated it for the past ten years; with a house first-class in all its appointments, and himself possessed of all those necessary qualifications that go to make a successful landlord, he has met with deserved success, and is to-day regarded one of the financially solid men of the city; he is at present a Director in the First National Bank.

W. H. K. PILE, real estate, collecting and insurance agent, Mattoon; was born in Breckinridge Co., Ky., Feb. 17, 1819; he was reared on a farm, and learned his trade, that of a wagon-maker, during his minority; at the age of 20, he began life for himself, following his trade and that of a carpenter, till 25 years of age; he then engaged in farming for five years; in

1855, he came West to Illinois, and settled south of Charleston, Coles Co.; in 1856, he came to Mattoon, and engaged in operating a hotel; in 1857, he was elected Police Magistrate of the city; in 1858, he was chosen Associate Justice of Coles Co., with Judges Edwards and Leach; in 1859, he was elected School Commissioner of Coles Co., and served two years; in the winter of 1862, he removed to Charleston and operated a hotel, and, in 1863, located in Alton and engaged in the same business; in 1867, he returned to Mattoon, and engaged as traveling salesman for a firm in Louisville, Ky.; in 1869, he was again chosen Police Magistrate, and held the office four years; in 1873, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and remained in office four years; during the years of 1875, 1876 and 1877, he traveled for a firm, loaning money on real estate; for the past year he has devoted his time to the collection of claims, the transaction of real estate business, and has recently added the insurance agency. He was married in March, 1844, to Nancy J. Walkup, a native of Kentucky.

W. H. PAUGH, M. D., physician and surgeon, Mattoon; was born in Lawrence Co., Ind., March 13, 1838; his father was a physician and settled in Indiana as early as 1815; in addition to his common-school education, he attended the high school at Springville, Ind., and in subsequent years was Principal of the same. He naturally grew up into a physician, and to fix a period at which he began the study of his profession would be a difficult task; he practiced his profession many years before receiving a medical degree; he attended Rush Medical College one session; later, he attended the medical college at Keokuk, Iowa, from which he graduated in 1876; in January, 1877, he located in Mattoon. He was married Oct. 25th, 1868, to Lou E. Best, she died Oct. 26, 1878. Has three children—Gertie, Phreborn G. and Lolo. Owns 120 acres in Madison Co., Ill., and real estate in the city.

A. G. PICKETT, M. D., physician and surgeon, Mattoon; was born in Kenton Co., Ky., in 1826; his early life was spent for the most part in school; he completed a full course in Woodward College, Cincinnati, at which he graduated in 1844; he

then entered the Ohio Medical College, and completed the course in 1847; he began the practice of his profession in Ohio, where he remained one year; he then came West to Illinois, and located near Quincy, where he remained till 1861, when he entered the U. S. service as Surgeon of the 50th Regiment I. V. I.; he remained in the service till November, 1864; on his return from the army, he located in Moultrie Co., and followed his profession till 1874, when he removed to Mattoon. He was married in 1862 to Amanda S. Jenkins, a native of Kentucky; has four children—Alice S., Ada M., Willie A. and Lenore. Dr. Pickett very naturally grew up into a physician; his father and many of his ancestors had been practitioners of the "healing art," and the profession seemed to fall to him as a natural birth-right inheritance.

L. G. ROBERTS, dental surgeon, Mattoon; was born in Ripley Co., Ky., Jan. 18, 1846; his father, R. B. Roberts, was a dentist by profession, and a minister in the Christian Church; his father came with his family to Indiana when L. G. was but 3 or 4 years of age, and in the fall of 1864, he came to Illinois; his education was derived mostly from the common schools; at the age of 18, he entered the dental office of Dr. Allen, in Ft. Wayne, Ind.; in 1864, he worked under instructions with Dr. Moore, of La Fayette, Ind.; in the fall of the same year, he worked with Dr. Prevost, of Dayton, Ohio, perfecting himself for his profession under the direction of men of recognized ability; in 1865, he began the practice of his profession at El Paso, Woodford Co., Ill.; in 1873, he located in Mattoon, his present place of business. He was married Dec. 25, 1873, to Mary A. Winn, a native of Ohio; has had two children—Leonidas G., living, and Prescott W., deceased. He has a fine and growing practice, and ranks second to none in the city or county as regards proficiency and skill.

J. O. RUDY, real estate agent, Mattoon; was born near Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky., May 1, 1827; his parents moved to Illinois, and settled near Paris, Edgar Co., in 1830; his early life was spent upon the farm, and his early experiences were those of a farmer's son; his education was derived from the common schools;

in 1850, he crossed the plains to California, where for two years he applied himself to mining; near the close of 1852, he returned, having as his reward for toil, hardships and privations, about \$3,000 in gold; on his return, he engaged for one year in operating the old homestead; near the close of 1853, he engaged as a partner in the dry goods business, in the firm of Augustus & Rudy, at Paris; in the fall of 1858, the firm closed out business, and he moved to his land in Douglas Co., and opened up, and improved his farm; in 1862, he was appointed Post Trader to the Pawnee Nation, under the administration of President Lincoln; this position he held till the beginning of the administration of Andrew Johnson, returning in the fall of 1865; he next went to Trumbull Co., Ohio, and engaged in sinking wells, and in the manufacture of lubricating oil; this he followed one year; in the spring of 1867, he came to Mattoon, and in company with Richard Champion and S. D. Dole, began the business of banking, under the firm name of Champion, Rudy & Co.; in 1872, he sold out his interest, and continued operating a planing-mill which he had previously purchased; this was soon after destroyed by fire; since that time, he has devoted himself to the real estate business. He was married Sept. 29, 1856, to Persis J. Dole, daughter of Wm. P. Dole, a very early settler of Terre Haute, Ind.; her father held the position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs under President Lincoln. Has seven children living—Prof. Wm. D. O. Rudy (now Professor of Chemistry in Illinois Industrial University), Jennie F., Chas. E., Bessie D., Mary P., George H. and Hattie F.; has been a member of the Board of Education, West Side, for the past eight years; has also held the office of Alderman for a number of terms.

Z. ROBERTSON, farmer and mechanic, Mattoon; was born in Bourbon Co., Ky., Oct. 22, 1830; he obtained his education in the common schools of Paris, Ky.; his early life was passed upon the farm; at the age of 22 years, he left Kentucky and moved to Greenfield, Ind.; here he followed the trade of plastering for about six years; in the winter of 1858, he came to Illinois, and settled in Mattoon, where for a number of years he continued his trade,

and that of farming; in 1865, he purchased and improved a farm of eighty acres, near the city; this he sold in 1869, and again moved to the city and for some time, followed his trade; since coming to the State, he has improved three farms. He was married in 1855, to Rebecca J. Morrison, a native of Pennsylvania; has three children living—Oscar C., Mattie J. and Belle F. His little daughter Fannie, whose death occurred in 1863, was the first interment made in the now thickly populated cemetery near the city. As an evidence of his success in farming, he this year raised seventy-five bushels to the acre, while his neighbors harvested only from thirty to forty bushels per acre.

REV. J. W. RILEY, Pastor Missionary Baptist Church, Mattoon; was born in Clermont Co., Ohio, Nov. 9, 1823; his ancestral line, traced through five preceding generations have been ministers in the Baptist Church; his father's family furnished six ministers to the society, himself and five sons. From an historical record gathered from time to time, it was ascertained that the family of near relatives have furnished thirteen ministers of the Gospel; ten of these are Baptists, two Methodists and one Christian. His father, Rev. J. W. Riley, Sr., founded the first Missionary Baptist Church in all this section; this was at Bloomfield, Edgar Co., as early as 1835. Out of that grew the Bloomfield Baptist Association, which is to-day one of the largest in the State. His early life was spent upon the farm and in attendance upon school; at the age of 15 years, he became a member of the church, and soon after began to take part in its public exercises; he was ordained to the ministry April 26, 1845. He was married in 1843, to Olive J. Crouch, a native of Clermont Co., Ohio; she died April 4, 1855. His second marriage occurred Sept. 7, 1856, to Sarah A. Vance, of Licking Co., Ohio; she was educated at Granville College, Ohio. From first wedlock he reared five children—three sons and two daughters; from second, two sons. He came to Mattoon in November, 1864, and most of the time since has been Pastor of the Church. About the year 1866 or 1867, his health having become impaired, he went South and spent some time recruiting; on his return, he was engaged

most of the time for three years writing and compiling a work called U. S. A., the World's Empire Passing from Prophecy to History; this is a work of 413 pages, and is highly spoken of by eminent scholars and critics. His theological studies were prosecuted under Elders Jones and Cox, graduates of Granville College.

JOHN F. SCOTT, attorney at law, Mattoon; was born in Geauga Co., Ohio, A. D. 1844; his early life was spent upon the farm, and his experiences those common to a farmer's son; at the age of 16, he became a student in the Eclectic Institute (now Hiram College), at that time presided over by Gen. J. A. Garfield; here he remained one year; returning home, he engaged in farming one year, and subsequently engaged in teaching; in 1866, he entered the Commercial College in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., remaining eight months; he next engaged in the sale of territory for patent rights; in 1868, he again engaged in farming; in March, 1869, he came West to Illinois, located in Mattoon, and was engaged in life, fire and accident insurance till 1874; he then came into the office of H. S. Clark, and resumed his legal studies; in April, 1875, he entered the graduating class of the Ohio State and Union Law College, of Cleveland, from which he graduated in July, following; on his return, the legal firm of Clark & Scott was formed, and he has since devoted himself to his profession. He was married in 1868, to Sophia E. Clark, a native of Ohio; has two children—Earl C. and Montague W. In 1872, he was chosen Mayor of the city, and, by re-election, held the office three times in succession; in 1876, 1877 and 1878, he was chosen Supervisor of Mattoon Tp., and ex-officio Treasurer; he is at present Chairman of the Board.

J. L. SCOTT, dealer in groceries, queensware and glassware, Mattoon; was born in Henry Co., Ky., in 1836; his early life was passed upon the farm, and his education was derived from the common schools; in 1856, he moved to Franklin, Ind., where he engaged in mercantile pursuits; in 1863, he returned to Kentucky, located in Louisville, and was employed in the United States Government Pay Department, under Gen. Thurston, Paymaster of the Army of the Cumberland; in the spring of 1865, he removed

with his parents to Coles Co., Ill., and purchased a farm of 160 acres northeast of Mattoon; in 1871, having disposed of his farm, he came to Mattoon, purchased a stock of groceries, and has since resided here. He was married Dec. 10, 1861, to Catharine J. Runyon, a native of Vernon, Jennings Co., Ind; has four children—William H., Mary F., Gracie and Charlie. Has held the office of Supervisor of Humboldt Tp.; is at present Worshipful Master of Mattoon Lodge, No. 260, A., F. & A. M.

A. J. SANBORN, master mechanic, I. & St. L. Shops, Mattoon; was born in Acton, York Co., Me., in 1826; having lost his mother when but 11 years of age, he left home, and, making his way to Boston, went on board a vessel, and was absent two years on a voyage; after coming into port, he made known to his father and family his adventures for the two years past; he served seven years on the sea, sailing as second mate on board the ship *Vesta*, of Boston, and the brig *Yucatan*, in the South American trade; at the age of 21 years, he began his trade in the Lowell Machine-Shops, at Lowell, Mass; here he remained two years; he next went to Boston and worked in the locomotive-shops of Hinckley & Drury for eighteen months; thence to Lawrence, Mass., to the Essex shops, one year; in 1858, or 1859, he came west to East St. Louis, and took charge of the erecting department of the O. & M. R. R.; in 1867, he took charge of the machinery on the Vandalia R. R., and, in 1873, he took charge of the works for the I. & St. L. R. R. at Mattoon; Mr. Sanborn is truly a self-made man; his education has been derived in the school of experience, and, whatever he undertakes to perform, he executes with an experienced and skillful hand.

JOHN W. SOULES, proprietor meat market, Mattoon; was born in Terre Haute, Ind., Nov. 10, 1828; his father was a farmer, and his early life was spent upon the farm; his education was limited entirely to the common school; he remained at home till his majority; at the age of 21 years, he engaged in the packing house of Ferrington & Williams, of Terre Haute, where he remained five years; he was next engaged in the same business with Jacob D. Early three years; in 1860, he came to Mattoon and took charge of a

packing-house for Messrs. Miller & Johnson, and remained with them four years; in 1864, he took charge of a similar establishment for P. H. Flarity, remaining nine years; he next engaged in his present business. He was married Oct. 20, 1849, to Eveline Bailey, a native of Indiana; has had six children—Mary E., Laura L., William H., Emma, Charles L., living; Ocala, deceased. Owns city property. He superintended the construction of the reservoir designed to supply the city with water.

ADOLF SUMERLIN, editor and attorney at law, Mattoon; born in Keosauqua, Iowa, Aug. 24, 1851; moved with his parents, Rufus and I. A. Sumerlin, to a farm in Scotland Co., Mo., in 1859; his father having embarked in the newspaper business in Memphis in 1860, he commenced learning the printer's trade; in 1865, he moved to Shelbyville, Ill.; in 1869, he conducted the reportorial department of the *Shelby Leader*, which his father had purchased in 1865; in the same year, commenced reading law with Thornton & Wendling; moved with his parents to Springfield, Mo., in April, 1871, and after completing his law studies in Phelps & McAbel's office, was admitted to practice in the courts of Missouri in October, 1871; moved to Mattoon, Ill., in September, 1872, and with his father purchased the *Mattoon Commercial*; they continued to run the paper together until August, 1876, when the paper was purchased by the *Mattoon Commercial Printing Co.*, who appointed A. Sumerlin editor; at present, is editor of the *Commercial* and practicing law.

CAPT. T. E. WOODS, editor *Mattoon Journal*, Mattoon; was born June 2, 1837, near the present village of Stockton, Coles Co., Ill.; his education was secured in subscription and common schools, and for a short time he attended an academy; he usually walked or rode from two to five miles each morning to attend school; at the age of 17, he began teaching school, and followed that occupation till he reached his majority; he was Deputy Postmaster at Mattoon during 1855 and 1856; he then edited and published the *Mattoon Gazette* from 1857 to 1860; during the year 1861, he edited the *Charleston Courier*; in the summer of 1862, he enlisted

in Co. A, 123d I. Mounted Inf., was mustered in Co. F, and went to the field as Quartermaster Sergeant; he was made Sergeant Major at Maysville, Ala.; commissioned Captain Co. H, at Stevenson, Ala., early in 1864, and commanded it to the close of the war; since the war, he has conducted the *Mattoon Journal*, first as a weekly, next as a tri-weekly and at present as a daily. At present he resides in Washington, D. C., where he fills an appointment in the Post Office Department.

REV. J. W. WOODS, C. P. minister, Mattoon; was born in the Territory of Indiana, Feb. 5, 1815. He is the son of Wm. G. and Rachel (Lester) Woods; his father was a farmer and his early boyhood days were spent upon the farm; his education was obtained mainly at Pilot Knob Academy, under the instruction of Prof. D. R. Harris; when 10 years of age, he came with his parents to Clark Co., Ill.; his father settling about four miles east of the present town of Marshall, his house became the resort for most business transactions in that part of the county; it was the "preaching-place" for fifteen years, until the building of a church in the neighborhood. At the age of 17, young Woods became a member of the church, and in May, 1834, of the Presbytery; in June, 1837, he began his public ministry in Clark Co., Ill., and, for a number of years, labored in Coles, Douglas, Cumberland, Shelby and other counties in this section; in October, 1839, he was ordained to the full work of the ministry; in 1859, he moved to Mattoon for the purpose of building the church in the city; under his direction and superintendence, the church was built, and he was Pastor until September, 1861, when he entered the U. S. service as Chaplain of the 5th I. V. C., and remained in the service until Jan. 8, 1865; on his return from the army, he again labored for the church in Mattoon one year and four months; two years ago, he built the

church ten miles south of Mattoon, in Cumberland Co., called Woods' Chapel, and has since labored for the congregation at that point. He was married Nov. 4, 1841, to Eliza A. Funkhouser, a native of Wayne Co., Ill.; nine children have been born to them—Mary C. (wife of W. B. Dunlap), Elizabeth J., Cynthia A. (wife of J. R. Tobey), Celestina C. (wife of O. C. Hoddy), Eliza N. (wife of E. V. Burnett), William L'R., John P., Ida Belle, Alice L.; of these, Elizabeth J. and William L'R. are deceased. Has been a member of the City Council and East Side School Board. He has always been liberal in the use of his means toward the Church.

H. C. WATSON, time-keeper and clerk M. M. I. & St. L. shops, Mattoon; was born in New Madrid, New Madrid Co., Mo., July 27, 1827; his father was a Scotchman and was one of the early Western pioneers, having come West as early as 1805. Having obtained a good common school education, in 1844, he became a student in Prof. J. B. Anderson's high school, in New Albany, Ind.; this he attended one year; in 1845, he attended St. Vincent's College at Cape Girardeau; in 1848, he matriculated in Bethany College, Va., and remained one year; on his return home, he engaged in merchandising, and followed the business till 1863; by reason of the war, he lost most of his stock and trade; he moved with his family to Litchfield, Ill., and, in 1865, entered the office of the Master Mechanic of the St. L., A. & T. H. R. R., as clerk and time-keeper; in 1867, the I. & St. L. leased the road, and, in 1870, when the shops were removed from Litchfield to Mattoon, he came with them. He was married in November, 1852, to Sarah C. Post, a native of Alton, Ill.; has five children—William G., Harry W., Frank E., Jennie, Gertie. Has held the office of School Director, East Side.

EAST OAKLAND TOWNSHIP.

JACOB V. D. ANNIN, farmer, deceased; in the early part of the seventeenth century, there emigrated from their native land of Scotland, one John Annin, with his family, and settled in the beautiful State of New Jersey, where he erected a log house, in which he and his family lived for many years; and if it be asked, How came his lot to be cast in that fertile valley, far from the land of his birth? the answer is to be found in the terrible story of the religious persecutions that, in the latter part of the seventeenth, and the early part of the eighteenth century, desolated and depopulated the land of his birth; in the year 1766, William Annin (son of John Annin) who emigrated with his parents from Scotland, erected near the old log cabin, a stone house, the history of which occupies a dear place in the hearts of the descendants of its builder, who was a stern Whig patriot in the New Jersey Legislature for a period of thirty years, and who furnished all the aid and comfort in his power to the friends of free government, during the dark days of the Revolutionary struggle; in this house, he and his descendants lived for four generations; in this house was born John Annin, son of William Annin, the builder, and father of Jacob V. D. Annin, who was also born in the old stone house, June 4, 1796; here he passed the days of his youth; a description of the above house, is given in a work entitled "Centennial Celebration of the Annin Family at the Old Stone House, in Somerset Co., N. J., Aug. 15, 1866;" the description is given as follows: The scene of this celebration was an old stone house, some 50 feet front, by 40 in depth, with substantial walls, wide hall, and large open stairway; it stands embowered in trees in one of the prettiest little valleys of the State, through which flows a small stream, a branch of the headwaters of the Passaic; on the above date, the descendants of John Annin, met in this venerable mansion to thank God, for these, and all other blessings, which, during that century had attended them and theirs; they came, representatives of every period of life, from infancy to old age; they came in number 120, at the invitation of the

venerable owner and occupant, then in his 77th year; they visited the basement, where, during the Revolution, patriot soldiers had cooked their frugal rations, where, at other times, schools had been kept, and the Word of God had been preached to attentive audiences, convened from the neighborhood; here the subject of this sketch, Jacob V. D. Annin, passed the days of his youth; here he received his education, and labored upon the farm, and continued to live in Somerset Co., N. J., until 1850, when, seeking new fields of labor, he emigrated with his family West, and located first in Lee Co., Ill., where he lived until 1852, when he located in East Oakland Tp., Coles Co., Ill., where he engaged in farming until his decease. His marriage with Letty Winne, was celebrated Dec. 27, 1821; she was born in Bergen Co., N. J., April 4, 1803; she died in Coles Co., Ill., April 14, 1873, leaving four children now living—John, Martin W., Samuel A. and Jacob V. W. (the biographies of the last three will be found in this work); Mr. Annin was one of the most industrious, hard-working and successful farmers in the township in which he lived, and was held in high esteem and great respect in the community in which he lived; he died June 15, 1878, upon the place where he had lived since his first settlement in Coles Co.

MARTIN W. ANNIN, carpenter and builder, Oakland; the subject of this sketch is the son of J. V. D. Annin, whose biography appears in this work, and whose genealogy is given for four generations past; he was born in Somerset Co., N. J., Jan. 5, 1831, where he engaged in farming until 15 years of age, when he went to Brooklyn, N. Y., and learned and worked at the carpenter trade until 20 years of age, when he emigrated; with his parents, and located in Lee Co., Ill., in 1850, remaining here a short time, when he went to Peoria Co., and worked at his trade until January, 1852, when he removed to Oakland, Coles Co., Ill., and engaged in contracting and building, which business he has since successfully followed; he owns his residence in Oakland, which he erected in 1877;

also his shop, located at Lauson's lumber-yard, East Oakland Depot; his business card will be found in the business directory of Oakland, in another part of this work. He married Jan. 10, 1861, to Angeline T. Payne; she was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, July 27, 1833, and emigrated with her parents to this county in 1835; they have one child by this union—Ollie, born June 15, 1864.

SAMUEL A. ANNIN, farmer, S. 23; P. O. Oakland; born in Somerset Co., N. J., Nov. 8, 1836, where he attended school until 1850, when he emigrated with his parents to Illinois, and located in Wyoming Tp., Lee Co., where he assisted his father in farming until January, 1852, when he located in East Oakland Tp., and engaged in farming, which business he has since followed, living upon the old homestead where his father first located in 1852, during a period of nearly thirty years; he, with his younger brother, owns some 400 acres of land, which is well improved, and upon which, they each have good buildings. He married May 3, 1866, to Sarah M. Hall; she was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, Nov. 13, 1841; they have two children by this union, viz.: Winnie, born Aug. 7, 1867; George, Aug. 5, 1869. Mrs. Annin emigrated from Ohio and located in Illinois when 8 years of age; Mr. Annin is son of Jacob V. D. Annin, whose biography appears in the biographical sketches of this township.

J. V. W. ANNIN, farmer; P. O. Oakland; born in Somerset Co., N. J., July 29, 1841; he emigrated with his parents when he was 9 years of age, and located in Wyoming Tp., Lee Co., Ill., in 1850, living there until January, 1852, when he removed with his parents to East Oakland Tp., Coles Co., Ill., where he has since continued to live; he, with his brother Samuel, own 400 acres of land, among which, is the old homestead, upon which they settled when they first located here nearly thirty years ago; while they own the above property in company, each has a good set of buildings of his own. He married Feb. 24, 1871, Martha A. Boyle; she was born in New Jersey Aug. 1, 1846 (her parents were among the early settlers of Coles Co.); they have five children by this union, viz.: Cora A., Albert S., Edward M., Robert A. and Arthur C., Mr. Annin is the young-

gest son of Jacob V. D. Annin, who located here in 1852, and whose biography appears in this work, and in which appears the genealogy for the past four generations of the Annin family.

S. H. ASHMORE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Kansas; born in Butler Co., Ky., Jan. 29, 1822; he emigrated with his parents when quite young and located in Clark Co., Ill., about the year 1826, where he lived until about 1828, when he removed to Coles Co., and located before the organization of the township in what is now known as Ashmore Tp., where he lived until 1836, when he located in East Oakland Tp., where he has since lived. He lived with his parents until 23 years of age, at which time he married, and renting a farm, commenced farming for himself; his stock then consisted of a team of ponies and two cows; after renting two years he purchased eighty acres of land, for which he partly paid at the time, the balance was paid within two years; he has added since by purchase, until he now owns upward of 600 acres in Coles and Edgar Counties. He married June, 1845, to Matilda Boyer; she was born in Edgar Co., Oct. 4, 1827; she died Oct. 14, 1875, leaving five children, two of which are since deceased; the names of the living are William M., Nancy J. (now Mrs. James Buckler), and Emanda E. Mr. Ashmore held the office of School Director in his district for upward of twenty years.

J. H. BRANNON, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Oakland; born in Rockingham Co. Va., Sept. 1, 1836, where he engaged in farming until 19 years of age, when, in 1855, he emigrated to Missouri, where his father died soon after his arrival, when he returned to Virginia, remaining during the winter, and, in the spring of 1856, he returned to Illinois, and located in Oakland Tp., Coles Co., and engaged in farming, which business he has since successfully followed; he owns 200 acres of land, mostly under cultivation. His marriage with Sally A. Troxwell was celebrated Nov. 11, 1858; she was born in Coles Co., Ill., her parents being among the early pioneers of this county, settling here at an early day; they have eight children by this union—Winfield, Edward, Clara, Samantha H., John W., Hiram L., Franklin and Minnie L.

JOHN BUCKLER, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Oakland; born in Marion Co., Ky., June 22, 1838, where he was engaged farming until 16 years of age, when he removed to Illinois and located in Edgar Co., in 1854, where he was employed as farm laborer until 1862, at which time he rented and farmed until 1874, when he purchased eighty acres, which he worked four years; then sold out, and, after living in Douglas Co. eight months, purchased his present place of 160 acres, where he now lives, on Sec. 4, East Oakland Tp. He married April 7, 1862, to Harriet Davis; she was born in Clark Co., Ill.; they have five children by this union, viz., Rosannah, Richard T., Emma Jane, Lorenzo Dow, Nettie V.

JOHN BURWELL, retired farmer; P. O. Oakland; born in Morris Co., N. J., Feb. 1, 1813, where he engaged in the manufacture of wrought iron until 19 years of age, when he emigrated West and engaged at his trade in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio, until 1840, when he abandoned his trade and located upon his farm in Delaware Co., Ohio, where he lived until 1851, when, selling his farm, he emigrated West and located in Embarrass Tp., Edgar Co., Ill., purchasing a farm of 480 acres, which he worked until the spring of 1856, when he removed to Oakland, where he has since continued to live, with the exception of two years which he spent upon his farm; he owns 310 acres of prairie and timber land in Coles Co., Ill., and 320 acres in Henry Co., near Newton, Kan. He married Sept. 19, 1833, to Missouri Thorp; she was born in Franklin Co., Ohio; she died in 1853, leaving five children—Amos, Mary, Moses, John, Alice. His marriage with Lucy Ann Terhune was celebrated Sept. 19, 1853; she was born in Johnson Co., Ind.; she died in 1856, leaving one child, since deceased. He married April 18, 1857, for his third wife, Nannie McCrum; she was born in Huntingdon Co., Penn., Oct. 3, 1820; one child was the fruit of this union—Frank P., born Dec. 31, 1859. Mr. Burwell followed milling in Oakland from 1856 until 1875, when he rented his flour and feed mill and retired from active labor.

JOSIAH H. BUSBEY, book-keeper, Okaland; born in Coles Co., Ill., Jan. 6,

1847, where he engaged in farming and attended school until Feb. 24, 1864, when he enlisted in the 66th I. V. I., and went forward to battle for the Union; the 66th was composed of picked men from the various Northwestern States, elected for their skill and accuracy in handling the rifle, and in the army was known as the Western Sharpshooters; they always led the advance, and in important battles were detailed in squads to silence rebel batteries, which duty they often accomplished by their unerring aim, and many a Union soldier to-day owes his existence to the skill and bravery of the gallant 66th; he was with Sherman on his march to and at the siege and capture of Atlanta; at Lay's Ferry, being in the advance, they fought their way, step by step, for eight miles, losing heavily in killed and wounded; in the battles of Rome Cross Roads, Dallas and Kenesaw Mountain, they suffered severely; he was with Sherman on his march through Georgia to the sea, arriving in Savannah to spend the Christmas of 1864; he then marched with his regiment north through North and South Carolina, being engaged in many battles until reaching Morrisville Station, N. C., when the 66th again had their position in the advance of Sherman, not to deadly conflict as they had many times been before, but, to receive the surrender of Johnston and his army; he then marched to Richmond, Va., then to Washington, where, after the review of the army, he went to Louisville, Ky., where he was mustered out of the service July 7, 1865; in 1864, while coming North upon a furlough, he was made prisoner, but paroled, and at the expiration of his furlough, again joined his regiment, and remained until the close of the war. After being mustered out of service, he returned to Oakland, and worked at harness making for two years, when he went to Kansas, where he clerked eight months, returning to Illinois, he worked at his trade for six months, which he then abandoned on account of ill-health, and, in 1870, engaged as a book-keeper and head clerk in the dry goods house of L. S. & S. M. Cash, which position he has since held, with the exception of three years, which he spent in Virginia, on account of the ill-health of his wife. He married Nov. 18, 1869, Mary B. Cash, daughter of Cary J.

Cash, and niece of L. S. & S. M. Cash; she was born in Amherst Co., Va., July 15, 1851; one child was the fruit of the union—Ollie May, deceased.

W. D. BUSBEY, farmer and harness-maker, Oakland; one of the pioneers of Coles Co.; born in Clark Co., Ohio, Dec. 28, 1820, where he engaged in farming until 19 years of age, when he emigrated West in 1839, and located in Coles Co., Ill., where he engaged in farming for a period of fifteen years; in 1860, he located in Oakland, and engaged in the harness and saddlery trade, which business he has since followed, in connection with farming; he owns his shop and eighty acres of land, upon which his residence stands, which he erected in 1854; he held the office of Justice of the Peace for upward of sixteen years in the township in which he lives. He married in April, 1845, to Letitia Black; she was born in Indiana in 1824; she died May 1, 1855, leaving three children—Josiah, Milton and William. His marriage with Margaret A. Newman, was celebrated Feb. 23, 1860; she was born in Jefferson Co., Tenn., Dec. 18, 1826; they have one child now living by this union—Frankie. Her parents were pioneer settlers of Coles Co., locating here in 1834. Mr. Busbey has been a resident of Oakland since 1845, a period of upward of thirty-three years.

S. M. CASH, merchant, deceased; born in Nelson Co., Va., March 13, 1829, where he lived until 8 years of age, when he removed to Amherst Co., where he attended school and engaged in farming until 16 years of age, after which time he was engaged for eighteen months at Lexington learning the cabinet-maker's trade; then coming West he located in Paris, Edgar Co., Ill., in the fall of 1847, where he completed his trade, when he associated with his brother Henry, and located in Westfield, Clark Co., where they engaged in the furniture trade from 1849 until the spring of 1851, when he located at Oakland, where he engaged in the furniture business until 1856; at which time he associated with his brother, L. S. Cash, in the dry goods trade, which business he continued in connection with farming, stock-raising and shipping until his death, which occurred April 12, 1877; in the spring of 1869, their store with its contents

was destroyed by fire, by which they met with a loss of upward of \$8,000 above insurance; they at once erected a fine brick store, into which they moved, and the surviving partner still continues the business under the old firm name. His marriage with Adeline Crawford was celebrated April 18, 1850; she was born in Butler Co., Ohio, April 17, 1831; eight children were the fruit of this union, five of which are deceased, the names of the living are Alice M., now Mrs. J. R. Lauson, born Dec. 31, 1854; Wilson M., born Dec. 6, 1861, and Stanley C., born March 15, 1871. Mr. Cash was an active member of the I. O. O. F. and Oakland Lodge, No. 219, A., F. & A. M., Oakland Chapter No. 153, R. A. M., and a Knight Templar, being a member of the Palestine Commandery at Paris; he was a member of the Methodist Church for eighteen years previous to his death, and was held in high esteem and great respect in the community in which he lived.

REV. J. P. CAMPBELL, minister and editor of Oakland *Herald*, Oakland; born in Macoupin Co., Ill., June 9, 1842; when 2 years of age, he removed with his parents to Clinton Co., where, after living five years he removed to Kentucky, where he attended the common schools until 19 years old, when he entered the Beuleyville Academy, and, after attending several months, enlisted as private in the 3d Kentucky Cavalry, serving six months, when, on account of physical disability, he was discharged; after remaining at home three months, he re-enlisted for twelve months in the 52d Kentucky Mounted Infantry, serving eighteen months; he was mustered out, and enlisted in the 17th Kentucky Cavalry, and served during the war; he then finished his education at the academy and engaged in school-teaching and preaching until 1871, when he located in Coles Co., Ill., and after preaching in Ashmore, and other churches in the circuit until 1877, then located in Oakland, where he now lives; in the spring of 1878, he became editor of the Oakland *Herald*, which position he now holds; this is the only paper in the town of Oakland. He married April 5, 1867, to Lucy E. Johnson; she was born in Breckinridge Co., Ky., March 29, 1849; they have three children now

living by this union—Thomas J., Jethro P. and William H.

L. S. CASH, merchant, farmer and stock-raiser, Oakland; born in Nelson Co., Va., Jan. 12, 1827, where he attended school until 10 years of age, when, upon his father's decease, he removed to Amherst Co., where he attended school and engaged in farming until 1847, when he, with the family, emigrated West, and located in Paris, Ill., in October, of the same year; during the December following, he buried his mother and two older brothers within a period of ten days; he learned and worked at the plasterer's trade here for two years, when, in March, 1850, he started overland, with an ox-team, for California, taking the old Oregon route, via Fort Hall, and, on August 18, of the same year, he arrived at the Placerville diggings, where he remained a short time; then to Sumner River, then to North Greenwood Valley; during the winter and the spring following, he went twenty-five miles south of Placerville to Dry Creek, where, meeting with fair success, he remained until his return home, sailing upon June 1, 1853; coming via New York, he arrived in Paris, Ill., July 1, making the trip in thirty days; he then located in Oakland, where he worked at the plasterer's trade until 1856, when he engaged in the dry goods trade, with his brother, under the firm name of L. S. & S. M. Cash, which he still continues, since the death of his brother, which occurred April 12, 1877; he has had the entire management of the store, together with 800 acres of land, which they owned together at the above date; in 1869, their store, with its contents, was destroyed by fire, by which they met with a loss of \$8,000, above insurance; he erected his fine brick residence in 1874, where he has since lived. He married, May 2, 1860, Roena Sargent; she was born in Coles Co. May 19, 1839; she died March 18, 1869, leaving two children, now living—Ella W. and Lulu R.; his marriage with Susan Green was celebrated Dec. 30, 1873; she was born in Coles Co. Nov. 17, 1844; they have two children, now living, by this union—Logan S. and Alice.

MARION P. CASH, traveling salesman; P. O. Terre Haute, Ind.; born in Nelson Co., Va., April 14, 1833, he removed to Amherst Co., with the family; when 4

years of age, where he lived until 14 years of age, when he emigrated to Illinois and located in Paris, Edgar Co., in the fall of 1847; after farming one year, he learned and worked at the cabinet-maker's trade for three years, in Paris; he came to Oakland, Coles Co., and worked one year at his trade, when he engaged with his brother in the furniture trade for two years; he then sold out and engaged in the drug trade one year; in 1855, he was appointed Postmaster of Oakland, at which date he engaged in the grocery and confectionery trade, which he continued until 1857, when he sold out and again engaged in the furniture business until 1861, when he removed to Westfield, Clark Co., and managed the merchandise trade of H. H. Cash & Bro., until 1863; he then engaged as traveling salesman for a wholesale notion house at Terre Haute one year; he then went to Cincinnati and engaged in the same business until 1867, when he bought out a dry goods store at Kansas Station, which he ran until 1869, when, selling out, he again engaged as traveling salesman, which business he continued until 1877, for Terre Haute and Cincinnati wholesale houses; in 1877, he engaged in farming, and in September, 1878, he engaged as traveling salesman for the Terre Haute Woolen-Mills, which business he has since followed. He married, March 31, 1853, to Elizabeth J. Ashmore; she was born in East Oakland Tp., Coles Co., Ill., March 23, 1833; she was a daughter of James Ashmore, who emigrated from Tennessee, and located in Coles Co., at a very early period, where he lived until his decease; Mr. Cash has eight children now living—William A., Marcus L., Emery E., Sarah B., Rosa A., George B., Marion R. and Alvin B.; Mr. Cash is a brother of L. S. and S. M. Cash, whose biographies appear among the biographies of Oakland Tp.

R. B. CLARKE, merchant, Oakland; born in Madison Co., N. Y., Oct. 3, 1814, where he was engaged in farming until he attained his majority, when he emigrated to Ohio, where he engaged in the merchandise trade and distilling whisky for eighteen years; in 1852, he came to Illinois, and, in 1854, located in Oakland, and, with C. Clement, erected the first flour, feed and saw mill built in this town; he followed this business for upward of twelve

years, when he sold his mill; in 1868, he engaged in the grocery and hardware trade, which he has since successfully followed, being assisted in the same by his son, Orrin M. He married, Oct. 1, 1849, to Margaret D. Welch; she was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, Jan. 31, 1816; they have four children now living by this union, viz.: Orrin M., Clara B., Mary J. and Odd R., Orrin M. Clark, the oldest son, was born in Ohio May 15, 1850; he was married to Alice E. Adams July 15, 1874; she was born in Lawrence Co., Ind., Jan. 27, 1859; they are the parents of three children now living, viz., Clara B., Claude D. and Jessie C.; Mr. Clark is engaged with his father in the general management of his business.

T. S. COFFIN, merchant, Oakland; born in Cornville, Somerset Co., Me., Oct. 7, 1832, where he was engaged in farming and attending school in winter until 18 years of age, when, after finishing his academical studies, he engaged in school-teaching for two years, then as clerk in dry goods store four years; he then engaged in the dry goods business for two years, when, in 1858, he went to California, where he resided about nine years, mining and speculating in mines, making and losing several fortunes, but finally was successful, and in the fall of 1867, he spent the winter visiting the scenes of his childhood in Maine, and the following spring, located in the dry goods trade at Oakland, which business he has since successfully followed. His marriage with Susan J. Winkler was celebrated March 5, 1872; she is daughter of David Winkler, one of the pioneers of Coles Co. They have three children by this union, viz., Carrie E., Eda M. and Harry H.

RICHARD COLE, farmer; P. O. Oakland; born in Putnam Co., Ind., Dec. 8, 1835, where he attended school during winter and engaged in farming until 1871, when he emigrated to Illinois and located upon his present place, where he has since continued to live. Upon his arrival here, he purchased 160 acres of land, mostly prairie, where he has since successfully followed farming. He married Catharine A. Swinford April 13, 1858; they have three children now living by this union—James P., born Feb. 25,

1861; Mary E., born Jan. 23, 1863; Lucy A., born March 2, 1868. Mr. Cole has held the office of School Director in the district in which he lives. Mrs. Cole was born in Harrison Co., Ky., July 23, 1838; her parents removed to Indiana when she was an infant, where she lived until her marriage.

EDWARD CONAGHAN, merchant, Oakland; born in County Donegal, Ireland, Aug. 15, 1841, where he engaged in farming until 18 years of age, when he emigrated to America, landing in New York in the fall of 1859; coming directly to Charleston, he engaged with his brother peddling, taking his stock of goods upon his back and selling from house to house; after following this for nine months for his brother, he commenced peddling on his own account, taking his first stock of goods, which invoiced at \$20, in a pack upon his back, working in all kinds of weather, until 1863, when he associated with his brother and engaged in the hotel business at Peoria, Ill., which, proving unprofitable, they closed out, and, after paying all their indebtedness, he had barely enough means left to again start his portable dry goods and notion store, which consisted, as described above, of his pack, which he carried upon his back, buying his goods direct from first hands in New York, which enabled him to compete with the largest dealers in Coles Co.; he continued doing business in this manner until 1871, when he associated with David Jones, and located in Oakland in the grocery and queensware trade, which they continued until Jan. 3, 1876, when, purchasing his partner's interest, he added a stock of dry goods, clothing, etc., until he now carries a stock second to none in town, and his business is yearly increasing. Upon his arrival at Charleston, he was not only penniless, but was in debt for his fare to this country, and his first earnings were used to pay this indebtedness; he now has a good property which he has accumulated by his hard labor, perseverance and industry, and the above traits of character are well worthy of imitation.

JOHN G. CRAWFORD, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Oakland; born in Morgan Co., Ind., Aug. 10, 1837, where he attended school in winter and was engaged in farming in summer until he was 23 years of

age, when, in the spring of 1860, he removed to Illinois, locating in Douglas Co., where he engaged in farming until 1865, when he returned to his native home, remaining there two years; then coming West again, he continued farming nearly two years in Douglas Co., when in 1869, he removed to Oakland and erected a fine residence where he now lives: he also owns several farms, containing upward of 1000 acres, in this and adjoining counties, all under cultivation; he makes a specialty of stock-raising, usually feeding from 100 to 200 head of cattle. He married Jan. 10, 1866, to Virginia Valodin; she was born in New Madrid, Mo., November, 1838; three children were the fruits of this union—Dora and James, both deceased, John F., now living, born Aug. 9, 1874.

CHARLES CURTIS, farmer; P. O. Oakland; born in Oakland, Coles Co., Ill., Dec. 5, 1841; his father died when he was an infant, and he continued to live with his mother until her marriage with John Dollar, with whom he then lived until the spring of 1862, when he enlisted in the 63d I. V. L., and went forward to battle for the Union; he was in many severe battles, among which were the siege and capture of Vicksburg, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta, and was with Sherman's army through Georgia, spending the Christmas of 1864 in Savannah; then north through South and North Carolina, being in many engagements, until the surrender of Johnston and his army, when he continued his march via Richmond to Washington, where, after the grand review of the army, he with his regiment went to Louisville, Ky., where he was mustered out of service, after which, he went to Springfield, where he received his discharge in July, 1865, having served upward of three years in the Union army; he then returned to Coles Co., Ill., and, in the spring of 1866, removed upon his present place, where he has since lived. He married April, 1864, to Martha I. Hannah; she was born in North Carolina in 1844, and died January, 1873, leaving three children now living, viz., James W., Lucinda E. and Roddie Ellsworth; his marriage with Margaret M. Yeager was celebrated April 30, 1874; she was born in Ohio April 18, 1855; three children were the fruit of this union.

one of which is deceased; the living are Lula M., born Oct. 3, 1876, and John Sherman, March 14, 1878.

A. A. DUNSETH, Police Magistrate and Justice of the Peace, Oakland; born in Fleming Co., Ky., Oct. 12, 1821; he removed with his parents, when 6 years of age, to Ohio, where he learned and worked at the carpenter trade until 1843, when he came West and located at Peoria, Ill., working at his trade until 1852, when he removed to Georgetown, Ill., where he kept hotel two years, when he purchased a saw-mill, which he ran in connection with his trade until 1858, when he removed to Danville, and engaged in contracting and building until 1861, when he raised a company for the 4th Illinois Cavalry, but the regiment having obtained its full quota of companies, his company was not accepted, the members joining other companies to fill up the regiment; in 1862, he visited the Union Hospitals at Louisville, Ky., and finding a wide field for labor in the interest of the soldiers of Illinois, he decided to remain there and labor in behalf of the same; he immediately entered upon this noble duty, laboring for the relief of suffering patriots of his State without compensation and defraying his own expenses for three months, when the hospital was visited by Dr. W. E. Fithian, J. L. Tincher and Judge Terry, of Danville; they at once saw the amount of good being accomplished through the agency of Mr. Dunseth, when they immediately demanded of Gov. Yates that Illinois should have a State Agent to look after our suffering soldiers, and suggested Mr. Dunseth as a suitable person to fill the position. This was at once acted upon, and he received his commission as State Agent, dating from the time he first came to the hospitals. He had never made application for the above position, and when he received his commission, it was much of a surprise to him. The writer of this sketch has seen many letters to Mr. Dunseth from prominent men, both in civil and military life, expressing thanks and gratitude to him for the noble spirit he has shown in behalf of the soldiers of the Union army. At the close of the war, he returned to Danville and engaged in railroad bridging in Illinois and the Southern States until 1872, when he removed to Oakland, where he has since lived. He mar-

ried Oct. 17, 1844, to Mary Burnside, cousin of Gen. A. E. Burnside; she was born in Kentucky May 29, 1821; they are the parents of five children, now living, viz., Sarah E., David W., Charles A., Alice M. and James H. Mr. Dunseth has always labored in behalf of Christianity and temperance: was a charter member of Lodge No. 2, Sons of Temperance, at Peoria, Ill., and has been a brother Odd Fellow for the past thirty-four years.

THOMASH. DUNCAN; P.O. Oakland; born in Clark Co., Ill., April 29, 1844, where he attended school and engaged in farming until August 1, 1862, when he enlisted as private in Co. A (Capt. James B. Hill), of the 123d Regt. I. V. I., and went forward to battle for the Union; he first went to Louisville, Ky., thence marching South, was engaged in the battle of Prairieville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862, going then to Murfreesboro, Tenn., where he remained until May, 1863, when, on account of disability, he received his discharge, and, returning home, engaged in farming for a short time; then, after attending the Westfield College one term, he engaged as clerk in the dry goods store of J. M. Miller, at Charleston, Ill., which position he held for nearly two years, when, on account of ill-health, he returned home, where he remained until the fall of 1868, when he entered the college at Eureka, Ill., where, after attending one term, he worked as clerk in the stores of Kirkbride and Marcilleot, at Eureka, during the summer, and in the fall again entered the college, but on account of ill-health was unable to remain but a short time. In early life, he had formed a determination to obtain a collegiate education, and his lack of means only tended to stimulate his energies in that direction, and to obtain the means to defray his expenses while attending college, he employed all his time, Saturdays, mornings and evenings clerking; this labor, added to his hard study, so impaired health that he was obliged to give up his long cherished hope of graduating from college; he then returned home and remained during the winter, and the following spring was employed as clerk for Wilson Bros., Charleston, Ill., for six months, when he engaged dealing in pictures, chromos, etc., until the following January,

when he engaged in the sewing-machine business, which he followed until July 1, 1873, when he purchased a stock of goods and located in Oakland, where he has since continued to live; he was described to the writer as being the tallest man in Oakland, being six feet five and one-half inches in height, and while in the army was known as little Tommy Duncan. His marriage with Ione B. Decker was celebrated Nov. 28, 1872; she was born in Coles Co., Ill., March 17, 1851; they have two children by this union, viz., Gertrude Q. and Jacob L. Mrs. Duncan is the daughter of Jacob K. Decker, one of the early pioneers of Charleston, Coles Co., Ill.

JOHN DOLLAR, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Oakland; born in Perthshire, Scotland, July 1, 1807, where he engaged in farming until 33 years of age, when he emigrated to America, landing in New York in June, 1840, coming to Chicago via canal and lakes, where he hired a team to transport him to Coles Co., paying for the same the sum of \$40; arriving here in July, he located eighty acres of land on Section 2, in what is now known as East Oakland Tp., upon which he commenced to make improvements, employing his spare time for several years in ditching for other parties; he located upon his present place in 1849, which contains 263 acres, and upon which he has a complete set of buildings which he has erected since that date; he also owns 200 acres of land in other parts of the county, all of which he has secured by his own hard labor; in the fall of 1842, he made two trips to Chicago, taking up wheat which he sold at 64 cents per bushel, receiving his pay in leather, salt and groceries; the time consumed on each trip being eighteen days. Mr. Dollar, though in his 72d year, is in possession of all his faculties and daily attends to the feeding and care of his stock, of which he has 40 head of cattle, 7 horses, 100 hogs and 30 sheep. He married in Scotland in the spring of 1833, to Margaret Carmichael; she was born in Perthshire, Scotland, and died April 23, 1837, leaving one child, which died Aug. 28, of the same year; his marriage with Mrs. Sarah Curtis was celebrated April 8, 1847; she was the daughter of James D. Hunt, one of the early pioneers of Coles Co., and was born in Clark Co., Ohio,

Aug. 19, 1822; they have four children now living by this union, viz., Margaret J., Nancy Isabel, Sarah A. and Ralph D. Mr. Dollar has always taken a deep interest in the cause of religion and education, having been a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for upward of thirty years; he was a strong Unionist during the late war, and in January, 1865, his house was visited by a band of desperadoes in the night, and with the revolvers of five blackened villains presented to himself and family, they demanded his money, of which they obtained upward of \$600 and made away with their spoils; four of the five were afterward captured and lodged in the Jail at Charleston, but broke jail and all escaped the penalty of their crimes. Mr. Dollar lost his father by death in September, 1840; his mother died in 1846.

N. R. DUER, farmer and school-teacher; P. O. Oakland; born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, May 13, 1832, where he attended school and engaged in farming until he attained his majority, when he engaged in school-teaching one year; he then entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, located at Delaware, which he attended for upward of two years; he then engaged in farming and school-teaching in Ohio, until 1862, when he emigrated to Illinois and located in Clark Co., where he followed teaching and farming until 1864, when he located in Coles Co., and engaged in teaching in Oakland one year, and one year in East Oakland Tp.; he then returned to Clark Co., and for three years was employed in teaching in Clark and Cumberland Cos.; he then engaged in the drug-trade, at Farmington, Coles Co., which business he followed until the fall of 1875, when he engaged in drug trade at Oakland, with N. R. Moore, under the firm name of Duer & Moore, which business continued until March, 1878, when he sold his interest and again resumed farming and school-teaching. He married, Aug. 14, 1861, to Jane Elder: she was born in Ohio July 19, 1838; died Oct. 5, 1862, leaving no children; his marriage with Celia E. Ferguson was celebrated July 21, 1863; she was born in Clark Co. April 15, 1842; they have four children now living by this union, viz., Jane, Charles S., Alice May and Amelia G.

HUGH DAUGHERTY, farmer; P. O. Oakland; born in Coles Co., Ill., Jan. 25, 1830, in which county he has always lived; he is the son of John Daugherty, one of the earliest pioneers of Illinois, who emigrated from North Carolina and located in Illinois about the year 1828; he died about the year 1860, in East Oakland Tp., Coles Co.; the subject of this sketch, assisted his father farming until 17 years of age, when he was employed as farm laborer for two years, when he commenced farming, renting for a period of five years, when he purchased forty acres, since which time he has farmed his own land; he now owns eighty-seven acres on Sec. 29; when he first commenced farming, his capital consisted of one horse and two cows, and he was in debt about \$200; his first tax was 50 cents. He married, March 27, 1851, to Matilda Hite; she was born in Ohio Oct. 6, 1823; she died Jan. 2, 1872, leaving five children, now living—Sarah A., Andrew, John M., Mahalia and Ellen; his marriage with Martha E. Burton was celebrated Dec. 12, 1872; she was born in Fountain Co., Ind., March 20, 1847; they have three children now living—Hugh F., Samuel Wesley and James Calvin.

JAMES T. EDSON, Oakland, purchasing agent for Illinois of Wm. B. Dickson & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; born in Iredell Co., N. C., Jan. 15, 1841; his parents removed to Ohio when he was quite young, where he attended school during the winter, and worked upon the farm during the summer, until 1861, when he enlisted in the 14th Ohio V. I. for three months, after which he enlisted for three years in the 38th Ohio V. I., where he served nearly three years, when he re-enlisted in the 38th Ohio Veteran Regiment, in which he served during the war; he took part in nearly all the severe battles in which the 14th Army Corps was engaged, among which were Mill Springs, Stone River, Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and many others, and was with Sherman's army in his march to the sea; he was mustered out with his regiment in July, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., when he engaged in farming in Ohio several years, until 1871, when he located in Oakland, and engaged in buying and shipping lumber to Indianapolis, which busi-

ness he has since successfully followed. His marriage with Cordelia Hickox was celebrated Jan. 25, 1876; she was born in Oakland, Coles Co., May 29, 1850; her parents were among the early settlers of Illinois, locating in Edgar Co., in 1833.

GEO. GEYER, farmer; P. O. Kansas; born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, May 8, 1832, where he followed farming until 1857, when he removed to East Oakland Tp., Coles Co., Ill., and located upon the old Donica farm, where he commenced farming with a capital of \$25 cash and a team only partly paid for; he immediately went to work making improvements, which he continued until January, 1863, when he sold his improvements for \$500, and purchased his present place, where he has since lived; his first purchase upon his present place was for 111 acres, upon which he made a payment of \$500, leaving a balance of \$1,720, to be made in payments, which he met promptly; he has since added to the same until his home farm now contains 200 acres, upon which he has erected as fine farm-buildings as any in the township; he also owns about ten acres of timber. He married Jan. 5, 1854, to Mary E. Roberts; she was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, Jan. 19, 1833; she is the daughter of Thomas Roberts, now living in East Oakland Tp.; they have five children now living, having lost four by death. The names of the living are Maranda C., Emma R., Elizabeth I. A., Arletta A. and William F.

PETER GOBERT farmer, and stock-raiser, S. 19; P. O. Oakland; one of the pioneers of Coles Co.; born in France Oct. 17, 1821, where he attended school until 11 years of age, when he emigrated with his parents to America, landing in New York the spring of 1832; going to Buffalo, he assisted his father upon a farm until 16 years of age, when he emigrated West in the spring, coming by way of the lakes to Chicago, arriving there June 11, 1837; coming directly to Coles Co., they located in what is now known as East Oakland Tp., before the organization of the same; here he engaged with his father farming until 1860, when his father retired from active labor, and Mr. Gobert assumed the management of the farm; he owns his brick residence, with good stables and other buildings, and upward of 400 acres of land, all under

cultivation except twenty-five acres of timber. He married, June 8, 1843, Melinda R. Ashmore; she was born in Kentucky March 22, 1824; she died Feb. 21, 1861, leaving five children now living, viz., Samuel, Charles, Louis, La Fayette, Virginia. His marriage with Matilda A. Roberts was celebrated Oct. 17, 1861; she was born in Ohio, June 26, 1835; they have four children now living by this union, viz., Alice, Thomas, Napoleon, Frank. Mr. Gobert drove an ox-team from here to Chicago in 1842, taking up apples and bring back groceries. In 1844, he drove his team to St. Louis, Mo., loaded with chickens and turkeys—the chickens selling at 75 cents and the turkeys at \$3 per dozen.

SOLOMON HENDRIX, stock dealer; P. O. Oakland; born in Champaign Co., Ohio, May 13, 1820, where he attended school during his youth until large enough to labor upon a farm, when he followed farming for his father until he attained his majority, when, in 1842, he located upon a farm of eighty-six acres, all heavy timber, where he lived seven years and succeeded in clearing and placing under cultivation upward of sixty acres, the first year by hard labor he raised eight acres of corn and potatoes enough for his family use during the winter. In the summer of 1850, he came to Illinois, but not finding a location to suit, he returned to Ohio, and purchased a farm of 160 acres, which he worked for three years, clearing off upward of seventy acres of timber, when he sold his farm and purchased the old homestead, living there until 1857, when he emigrated West and located in Edgar Co., purchasing 320 acres of land six miles north of Paris, where he lived until the spring of 1861, when, selling his farm, he engaged in stock raising and feeding and selling, confining his business mostly to sheep, which business he followed until 1866; at the above date he located in East Oakland Tp., and engaged in farming and dealing in stock, which business he followed for a period of eleven years, when he removed with his family to Oakland, where he has since continued to live. He owns his residence, and is interested in about 200 acres of well-improved and timber land. He married June 19, 1842, to Nancy G. Wilson; she was born in Pennsylvania in

1823; died March 5, 1866, leaving seven children, viz., William T., Mary E., Lucy E., Charles, John E., Joseph and Alice M. His marriage with Melvina Berry was celebrated Dec. 11, 1866; she was born in Clark Co., Ill., May 14, 1834; they have one child by this union—Raymond Hendrix. Mrs. Hendrix's father and mother are among the early settlers of Clark Co., locating there at a very early date, about 1829 or 1830; she has one child by her previous husband—Amelia Berry.

WILLIAM HUNT, farmer and Justice of the Peace, Oakland; born in Coles Co., Ill., Feb. 11, 1845, upon the place where he has since continued to live; he is the son of James D. Hunt, who located in Coles Co., previous to 1838, where he died July 3, 1856; the subject of this sketch continued upon the old homestead, and attended school and assisted in farming, until the decease of his mother, which occurred July 3, 1865; after which he purchased the interest of a portion of the other heirs, and continued farming upon the old place upon his own account, which business he has since successfully followed; he owns 110 acres upon his home farm, upon which he has erected good farm-buildings. He was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace in the spring of 1877, for a term of four years, which office he now holds. He married March 3, 1864, to Susan E. Handley; she was born in Clark Co., Ill., Aug. 22, 1848; her parents were among the early pioneers of Illinois; they have five children now living by this union—Justin H., born Feb. 11, 1867, Ruth T., born Sept. 24, 1872, Luvice E., born July 2, 1874, Sherman W., born June 10, 1876; Alvira L., born Oct. 2, 1877.

MERRILL F. HACKETT, retired farmer; P. O. Oakland; born in Lexington, Fayette Co., Ky., Sept. 10, 1821; he removed with his parents, when 8 years of age, and located in Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ill., where he learned and worked at the trade of brickmason until 1841, at which time he removed to Charleston, Coles Co., and engaged at his trade and farming and stock-raising until 1856; he then removed to the northern part of Coles Co., where he followed farming and stock-raising until 1875, when he purchased his present place of about thirty acres, upon which he

has a fine residence, and removed to Oakland, where he has since continued to live; he also owns 613 acres of land in Douglas Co., which he has rented. He married Jan. 22, 1867, Elizabeth J. Sargent; she was born in Coles Co., Ill., March 22, 1839; her parents were among the early pioneers of Coles Co., locating in 1830; they have four children by this union—Snowden S., Gennella C., Lora E. and Florence M.

WILLIAM HOLLIS, retired farmer; P. O. Oakland; born in Essex Co., Del., Jan. 18, 1800, where he engaged in farming until 25 years of age, when he emigrated West, and located in Pickaway Co., Ohio, and engaged in farming until 1845, when he came to Illinois and located in Edgar Co., where he followed farming for a period of thirty years; in 1875, he purchased his present residence in Oakland, where he has since lived, with the exception of a short time, which he lived upon his farm; he also owns a farm of 160 acres, upon which are good buildings, the same being now managed by his son George. His marriage with Elizabeth Lane was celebrated April 28, 1825; she was born in Essex Co., Del., Aug. 28, 1800; they have five children now living, having lost the same number by death; the names of the living are George, Catharine, Henry, Erastus and Mary Ann. Mr. and Mrs. Hollis are the oldest couple now living in Oakland, Mr. H. being 79 years of age and Mrs. H. lacking but a few months of the same age; their marriage was celebrated fifty-four years ago.

GEORGE F. HACKETT, farmer, S. 18; P. O. Oakland; born in Scott Co., Ky., Aug. 27, 1827; he emigrated with his parents, in the fall of 1834, to Illinois, and located in Coles Co., where he attended school during the winter, and assisted his father farming during the summer, until 18 years of age, when he worked by the month during the summer driving cattle from Coles Co. to Wisconsin, and attending school during the winter for four years; in 1850, he drove an ox-team, overland, to California, going via the old Oregon route, by Fort Hall, arriving in Wearville, Aug. 26, of the same year, being on the road six months and twelve days, leaving St. Joe, Mo., May 14; he traveled 2,200 miles

without seeing a house or habitation, save three forts, which were occupied by United States soldiers; he then went directly to the mines, where he followed mining, meeting with fair success, for two and a half years; when he came home, by steamer, via New York, arriving at Oakland, April 16, 1853, having been gone for upward of three years; he then engaged in farming five miles from Oakland, which he followed until 1858, when he purchased his present place, where he has since lived for a period of upward of twenty years. He married March 9, 1854, to Edna Pemberton; she was born in Virginia Feb. 8, 1826; they have four children now living—Fred S., Anzonett M., William E. and George W. Mrs. Hackett is the youngest daughter of Stanton Pemberton, one of the pioneers of Coles Co., locating here in 1831.

L. M. HUDSON, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Oakland; born in Carter Co., Tenn., Sept. 5, 1809, where he engaged in farming until 24 years of age, when he removed to Jessamine Co., Ky., where he engaged in farming until 1851, when he removed to East Oakland Tp., Coles Co., Ill., and purchased 200 acres, upon which he has since continued to live, during a period of twenty-eight years; he has since added by purchase until he now owns 320 acres, upon which he has good buildings erected by himself; at the time of his locating here, corn was worth but six cents per bushel and pork \$2 per hundred. He was married Oct. 23, 1833, to Sophia Rader; she was born in Virginia July 22, 1808; she died Feb. 13, 1866, leaving five children now living—Lemuel, Minervia, Jesse, John and Mary Jane. His marriage with Delilah J. Rutherford was celebrated Sept. 15, 1866; she was born in Dubois Co., Ind., Dec. 6, 1836; they have no children by this union. Mr. Hudson has filled the office of School Director four years in his district, and Road Commissioner the same length of time.

WM. HENDERSON, blacksmith, Oakland; born in Gurnsey Co., Ohio, Sept 25, 1831, where he learned and worked at the blacksmith trade until the fall of 1858, when he emigrated West and located in Lawrence Co., Ill., where he followed his trade until 1862, when he enlisted as a private in the 60th I. V. I., and went forward to battle for the Union; he served

with his regiment one year, when he was detailed as blacksmith in the Quartermaster's Department at Chattanooga, Tenn., where he remained until the fall of 1865, when he returned and worked at his trade at Marion, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind., until August, 1866, when he located in Charleston and worked at his trade until June, 1872, when he removed to Oakland, where he has since lived. He is President of the National Christian Temperance Union, and is held in high esteem for the noble stand he has taken in the cause of temperance; he was elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Oakland at the last municipal election, which office he now holds. His marriage with Ellen Eaglan was celebrated March 27, 1871; she was born in Virginia June 2, 1835; they have four children now living by this union, viz., Francis, John, Edward and William.

LEWIS KEES, merchant, Oakland; born in Preble Co., Ohio, April 10, 1843, where he attended school until 16 years of age, when he emigrated West and located in Embarrass Tp., Edgar Co., Ill., where he engaged in farming until July, 1862, when he enlisted in the 70th I. V. I. for three months; he was sent to Camp Butler, Springfield, where he remained two months guarding prisoners, then to Alton for two months performing the same duty; he was in the service four months and was mustered out with his regiment in November, 1862. He then returned to his farm, which he worked until 1874, when he engaged in the grocery trade at Isabel one year, when his store and stock being consumed by fire, he met with a loss of nearly \$2,000, upon which he had no insurance; he then purchased a farm of 160 acres, which he worked until May 1, 1878, when he exchanged a portion of the same for a stock of goods at Oakland, since which time he has added largely to the same, until he now has a full and complete stock of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, notions, etc.; his business card will be found in the business directory of Oakland, in another part of this work. He married Aug. 29, 1863, Mary Ann Housel; she was born in Edgar Co. Sept. 20, 1845; her parents were among the early pioneers of Edgar Co.; she died Jan. 28, 1868, leaving one child, —Sarah J., born July 4, 1865.

R. F. LARIMER, merchant, Oakland; born in Scioto Co., Ohio, Oct. 27, 1838, where he engaged in farming until 16 years of age, when, coming West, he located in Embarrass Tp., Edgar Co., Ill., and engaged in farming until 1856, when he went to Kansas for six months; returning to Edgar Co., he purchased one-half interest in a saw and flour mill, which he ran until Sept. 10, 1861, when he enlisted as private for three years in the 66th I. V. I.; this regiment was composed of picked men from the various Northwestern States, for their skill and accuracy in handling the rifle; while this regiment was credited to Illinois, it was known in the army as the Western Sharpshooters; in the marches they always led the advance, and when engaged in battle, were detailed in squads to pick off rebel gunners, and many a rebel battery has been silenced by the unerring aim of this regiment; he was in many severe battles, among which was Mt. Zion, Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Resaca, Lay's Ferry, where the regiment, being in the advance, fought its way for eight miles, the regiment suffering severely in killed and wounded; he was next engaged at Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, at which place among the killed was a younger brother; he was with the army during the siege and capture of Atlanta, after which, having served one month above his term of enlistment, he was mustered out of service; he then returned to Edgar Co., Ill., where he bought a saw and flour mill, which he ran until 1868, when, selling his mill, he purchased one-half interest in a saw-mill near Charleston, which he ran until 1872, when he sold out and located at Oakland in the drug trade, which he followed until 1876; in 1877, he engaged in his present business, which he has since successfully followed. While looking after the wounded at the battle of Corinth, he was made prisoner by a squad of six rebels, and, while they were taking him to their camp, a squad of union cavalry came upon them and captured his captors, taking them back to the Union camp.

JOHN R. LAWSON, lumber and building materials, Oakland; born in Portsmouth, Scioto Co., Ohio, June 3, 1847, where he attended school constantly until 21 years of age, the last five years at the Portsmouth Normal School; at the above age,

he engaged in book-keeping for the Portsmouth Foundry Co., which position he filled for two years; then, in 1871, he came West and engaged in book-keeping for Lawson & Burt, at Tuscola, Douglas Co., for two years, at the expiration of which time, he came to Oakland, Coles Co., and engaged in the lumber trade, dealing in lumber of all kinds, paints, coal, lime, cement, plaster, sash, doors and blinds, etc., etc. His marriage with Alice M. Cash was celebrated April 16, 1874; she was born in Oakland Dec. 31, 1854; she was the daughter of S. M. Cash, one of the pioneer merchants of Oakland, Coles Co., Ill. Mr. Lawson holds the office of Town Trustee.

WM. LAND, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Oakland; born in Cumberland Co., Ill., Jan. 19, 1839; at 7 years of age, his parents both died, their death occurring within a period of four days; at their decease, he came to Coles Co., Ill., and, until 15 years of age, worked at different places for his living; when he worked for three years by the month; then rented land, and engaged in farming for himself for about four years, in Ashmore Tp., and in 1862, enlisted in the 123d regiment, I. V. I., in which he served his country until he received his discharge in May, 1865, a large part of which time he was detailed to do post duty, the last two years being at Nashville, Tenn.; after his discharge, he went to Missouri, where he remained one winter, when he returned to Coles Co., Ill., and, again renting land, continued farming until 1876, when he purchased his present place of eighty acres, upon which he removed, and where he has since lived. He married in September, 1859, to Emily Sublette; she died December, 1865, leaving two children, viz. —Peter B. and Lucinda. His marriage with Lucinda Milner was celebrated Sept. 22, 1868; she was born in Vermilion Co., Ill., Dec. 17, 1843; they have three children now living by this union, viz., Rebecca A., born Dec. 5, 1869; Malinda M., Dec. 19, 1870; Charles W., June 23, 1878, and one deceased.

THOMAS J. MOCK, farmer and Constable, Sec. 25; P. O. Oakland; born in Hocking Co., Ohio, March 22, 1845, where he lived until 1854, when he removed with his parents to Coles Co., Ill.,

where he lived until Aug. 1, 1862, when he enlisted at the age of 17 years in Co. A. 123d I. V. I., and at once went into camp at Mattoon, where they remained until Sept. 6, when they were mustered in and at once sent to the front, going to Louisville, they joined the army of Gen. Buell, which had been defeated and driven to that point by the army under the rebel Gen. Bragg; marching South, he was engaged in the battle of Perryville Oct. 8; then to Mumfordsville, where, being prostrated by sickness, he was sent to the hospital at Louisville, remaining four weeks, at which time, Morgan having got in the rear of the Union army, he volunteered in a convalescent regiment, and went out guarding bridges, etc.; returning to Louisville, he was forwarded to his regiment at Murfreesboro, Tenn., where he arrived January, 1863, and performed scout duty until spring, being in many severe engagements; they were then formed into a cavalry regiment, armed with Spencer seven-shooter rifles, and attached to Wilder's Brigade, which was afterward noted for the good fighting qualities, daring and courage of its officers and men, being nearly always in advance upon any important engagements of the Army of the Tennessee; in the spring, they led the advance in the two-days fight at Hoover's Gap, where, after getting the rebels fairly engaged, made their way to the rear of the rebel army, and, after cutting off their supplies and communications and destroying their railroad depots and cars and tearing up the railroad, etc., returned to help the Union army to win the battle; they then went across the mountains to Chattanooga, where they were engaged for nineteen days skirmishing with the rebels, previous to the arrival of the balance of the Union army, and upon its arrival, the above place was captured without a battle; following this, was the battle of Chickamauga, in which the brigade suffered severely in killed, wounded and prisoners, and, after the defeat, covered the retreat of the Union army to Chattanooga; Mr. Mock expressed himself to the writer as its being the first time he had even unconsciously been whipped; they were then placed on duty guarding fords, etc.; while performing this duty, the rebel Gen. Wheeler crossed above them to destroy

their communications, when they followed them for two weeks, fighting continually, and, upon reaching Farmington, had a severe fight, in which his regiment suffered severely in killed and wounded, among the former being their Colonel; after this, he went to Maysville, Ala., where his regiment was detailed in squads as scouts, which duty he performed until the close of the war; he expressed himself as being pleased with this arduous and dangerous duty, preferring it to the monotony of camp life; after being engaged in the siege and capture of Atlanta, their horses were turned over to Kilpatrick, and they went to Louisville, drew fresh horses, and, early in the winter of 1864, went to Gravelly Springs, Ala., where they were organized in a corps of cavalry under Gen. Wilson; going South, skirmishing daily, until reaching Selma, at which place, after the 4th United States Regulars had made a charge and been driven back, this brigade were dismounted and made the charge, when, after severe fighting, they captured the fortifications, in which they suffered severely, some of their men being killed upon the breastworks; they continued south until reaching Macon, which place they captured; when hearing of the surrender of Johnson and his army, he was detailed in command of a force and sent out to capture Jeff Davis, traveling day and night for four days; he heard of the capture of the rebel chief when within less than thirty miles of his camp; he then returned to Macon, where he was again detailed with one other to learn the location of a band of rebels, who were collecting horses, mules, wagons and other articles to take further south; he made their camp, took supper with them, and, after satisfying them he was no spy by his papers as paroled prisoner of a rebel guerrilla force, he made his way back to camp, and at daylight the whole force was captured; he was mustered out of service at Nashville, Tenn., and received his discharge at Springfield, Ill., July 10, 1865, having been in the Union army nearly three years; returning home, when he followed farming until 1867, when he again engaged in the United States service, going with the army through some of the Western Territories as far as Ft. Union, New Mexico, having charge of Government stores. He re-

moved upon his present place in 1871, where he has since continued to live, with the exception of a few months' prospecting in Nebraska during the year of 1873. He married Dec. 1, 1868, Nancy J. Dollar; she was born in Coles Co., Ill., March 31, 1850; they have three children now living by this union—John T., Sarah R. and Ralph; Mrs. Mock is a daughter of John Dollar, whose biography appears in this work, is one of the settlers of Coles Co.

NALLIE R. MOORE, druggist, Oakland; born in Morgan Co., Ind., Aug. 4, 1854, where he attended school until 11 years of age, when he removed to Mattoon, Coles Co., Ill., where he attended school until 20 years of age, the last three years devoting his time to the study of geometry, physiology, and the other higher branches of education; having devoted his spare time when out of school for the last eight years in his father's drug store, he now engaged in the same, where he was employed, compounding drugs, preparing prescriptions, etc., until May, 1876, when he associated with N. R. Duer, and engaged in the drug business at Oakland, under the firm name of Duer & Moore, continuing the same until March, 1878, when he bought his partner's interest and associated with his father, which business he has since continued under the firm name of C. Moore & Son; having been thoroughly educated in the drug trade, parties having prescriptions to be filled, may feel assured that the same, when prepared by Mr. Moore, will be put up by a competent and careful druggist. A card of his business will be found in the business directory of Oakland in another part of this work.

GIDEON MINOR, farmer; P. O. Oakland; born in Brown Co., Ohio, Aug. 16, 1818; he emigrated with his parents to Kentucky at 4 years of age, where he attended school and engaged in farming until 14 years of age, when he emigrated to East Oakland Tp., Coles Co., in May, 1832; his father purchased 120 acres of land in the timber, and after clearing the timber during the summer, died in the following fall; the duty of managing the farm then fell upon the subject of this sketch, who worked it until 1844, when his mother disposed of the above and purchased eighty acres of prairie, and the following

year her decease occurred; Mr. Minor purchased his present place in the spring of 1864, which contains 160 acres, and where he has since lived. His marriage with Nancy Powers was celebrated Nov. 25, 1847; she was born in Butler Co., Ohio, Aug. 30, 1830; she was the daughter of D. B. Powers, one of the early settlers of this county, and whose biography appears in this work; they have one child by this union—George A. Minor, born April 3, 1849. Mr. Minor has held various township offices, and at present holds the office of Township Collector.

W. J. PEAK, physician, surgeon and druggist, Oakland; born in Warsaw, Gallatin Co., Ky., April 3, 1836, where he devoted his whole attention to his studies until he attained his majority, the last four years exclusively to the study of medicine, graduating from the St. Louis Medical College in the winter of 1860; he immediately commenced the practice of medicine at Warsaw, Ky., for a short time, when, in the spring of 1861, he located in Johnson Co., Mo.; during the summer, and in the fall of the same year, he went to Texas, where he was placed, from force of circumstances, in charge of the rebel hospitals at Ozark and St. Francisville, Ark., where he remained until the spring of 1862, when he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Union hospitals at Fayetteville, Ark., where he remained one year, when he received the appointment of Surgeon of the 14th Regiment, Kansas Cavalry, which position he held until the close of the war, being mustered out of the service at Lawrence, Kan., in the summer of 1865; he then returned to Johnson Co., Mo., where he remained a short time, when he removed to Coles Co., Ill., and located in Morgan Tp. in the winter of 1866, where he followed his profession until 1876, when he removed to Oakland, and engaged in the drug trade, still giving his whole time and attention to his very extensive practice which he has built up in this and adjoining counties, his drug store being in charge of a very careful druggist. His marriage with Mary Burr was celebrated Dec. 2, 1869; she was born in Mokence, Kankakee Co., Ill., Aug. 6, 1852; they have one child by this union—Maud, born Nov. 19, 1871. Mr. Peake has taken a deep interest in the cause of educa-

tion, having filled the office of School Director for several terms; contributes liberally to the churches, and is a member of the Wabash Valley Esculapian Society.

WILLIAM PARKER, deceased farmer; born in Staffordshire, England, 1802, where he engaged in farming until 1835, when he emigrated to America with his wife, landing in New York Feb. 2, of the same year, coming directly West; they located upon a farm four miles from Cincinnati, Ohio, where they followed farming until 1846, at which date they removed to Edgar Co., Ill., where they engaged in farming until 1855, when, on account of ill-health, Mr. Parker retired from active labor, and, selling his farm, removed to Oakland, Ill., where he lived until his death, which occurred in the fall of 1862. Their marriage was celebrated Nov. 17, 1834; Mrs. Parker's maiden name was Hannah Huslow; she was born in Staffordshire, England, May 1, 1814; she still lives in the brick house built by her husband, and occupied by them during his life. Mrs. Parker was quite well acquainted with President Harrison, he having dined with them upon several occasions previous to his election to the highest office of the nation.

WILLIAM R. PARKER, deceased farmer; born in Anderson Co., Ky., March 27, 1823; he emigrated with his parents to Illinois, and located in Edgar Co., in 1828, where he lived until 18 years of age, when he went to St. Clair, Co., Ill., and engaged in farming two years, then to Minnesota, where he followed logging, rafting and milling for three years; returning to Illinois, he, with his brother, worked at blacksmithing one year, when, in 1848, he engaged in farming in Edgar Co., which business he followed until 1854, when he removed to Coles Co., and rented land, which he worked until he purchased the old homestead, where he located in 1865, and lived until his decease, which occurred Feb. 14, 1873, at which time he owned 165 acres, upon which he had good buildings, and which he had accumulated by his own hard labor, in which he was nobly assisted by his wife, who survives him, and who continues to live upon the old farm with the most of the family; they have since added to the farm, until it now contains about two hundred and forty acres of prairie and timber land.

He married July 15, 1848, to Rebecca Clark; she was born in Kentucky Sept. 3, 1822; she emigrated with her parents and located in Coles Co. in 1828; they have seven children now living by this union—Francis M., Harvey B., John F., George W., Narcissa R., Charles J. and Mollie L. Mrs. Parker remembers vividly when coming to Illinois; upon arriving at Grand View, the joy of the settlers at that point, was so great at the arrival of Mr. Parker and family, that they turned out and escorted them to where they first located, upon the farm which is now occupied by Mr. Thomas Roberts.

J. J. PEMBERTON, retired merchant, Oakland; one of the early pioneers of Coles Co.; born in Washington Co., Va., Dec. 5, 1814, where he attended school in winter, and assisted his father farming in summer, until 17 years of age, when he emigrated West and located in East Oakland Tp., Coles Co., Ill., in 1831, in which township he has since lived, for a period of nearly half a century; from 1831 to 1838, he was engaged in farming, when he removed to Oakland and engaged in hotel-keeping four years, at the expiration of which time he engaged in the general merchandise trade, at Oakland, which business he followed until 1875, when he retired from the above business, at which time he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he now holds. He held the office of Postmaster at Oakland for several years; he was appointed assistant revenue officer for this district under the administration of President Lincoln, the position at the time being attended with much danger, from the feeling manifested in some localities to resist the execution of the law taxing incomes; his friends, who were numerous, often cautioned and tried to dissuade him from attempting to execute the law in localities where the worst element prevailed, but he knew no fear where duty called him, and performed the same fearlessly until the expiration of his term. He owns his residence, office and six acres of land in Oakland, with a large store, which is rented, also 500 acres of land under fence, and nearly all of which is under a high state of cultivation. His marriage with Clarinda Davis was celebrated April 8, 1838; she was born near Norfolk, Va., Jan. 9, 1816.

H. A. PEMBERTON, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Oakland; one of the pioneers of Coles' County; born in Washington Co., Va., Aug. 22, 1822; he emigrated with his parents when quite young, and located in Coles Co., Ill., in November 1831, upon the place where he has since lived during the a period of nearly half a century; he is the youngest son of Stanton and Sarah Pemberton; his father died in 1838; seven years after his settlement here, and his mother died in 1850; after the death of his father, he and an older brother managed the place until 1860; at which time his brother died without family, and Mr. P. became possessor of the old homestead where he now lives. He owns 240 acres of land mostly under a good state of cultivation, which he has assisted to reclaim from its wild prairie condition. He married Nov. 14, 1850, to Elizabeth Hicks; she was born in Indiana June 21, 1830. They have three children by this union—Sally S., Jackson J., Stanton C.; Mr. Pemberton has been School Director for upward of thirty years, and has held the office of Road Commissioner for the last three years in the Township in which he lives.

JAMES H. PIERSON, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Oakland; born in Warren Co., Ohio, April 6, 1847, where he engaged in farming until Feb. 15, 1863, when, at the age of 15 years, he enlisted as private in Co. A, 12th Ohio V. I., and went forward to battle for the Union; he was in many hard-fought battles, among which were South Mountain, Antietam, 2d Bull Run, Winchester, Cedar Creek, Lynchburg and was with the 16th Army Corps under Gen. Hunter in front of Richmond; at the battle of Winchester, he was wounded and sent to the hospital for two months; at the battle of South Mountain a ball passed through his blouse; at the battle of Lynchburg, a shot struck and carried away his canteen; while scaling a stone wall upon the retreat of the Union army at the battle of Winchester, a solid shot struck the wall beneath him, which demolished the wall, broke the stock of his gun into atoms, and stunned and bruised him badly by the falling stones; a companion seeing this incident and supposing him killed, so reported to his folks, under which impression they labored until his return at the close of the war: he was mustered out of service

with his regiment in August, 1865, at Cleveland, Ohio. After remaining in Ohio a short time he emigrated to Edgar Co., Ill., where he arrived with a capital of 75 cents; he immediately commenced work in a saw-mill at \$1.25 per day, which business he followed for several years; he removed upon his present place in 1870, where he owns 160 acres of land under cultivation; 116 head of cattle, upward of 100 hogs, 120 head of sheep, and 18 head of horses and mules, which he has accumulated by hard labor, energy and industry, being nobly assisted by the aid of his wife, to whom he was married May 18, 1870; her maiden name was Susan S. Brodie; she was born in Arena, Wis., Jan. 6, 1848; they have four children now living by this union, viz., Ollie M., Flora B., Jackson and William S.; at the time of his marriage, he had neither money to procure the license nor defray the expense of the ceremony, the same being advanced by his employer, Mr. R. F. Larimer, a prominent merchant of Oakland, who has nobly rendered him assistance at different times, and of whom he speaks in terms of the highest praise.

DANIEL B. POWERS, retired farmer; P. O. Oakland; one of the early pioneers of Coles Co.; born in Butler Co., Ohio, July 1, 1807, where he engaged in farming until 1836, when he emigrated West and located in Crawfordsville, Ind., where he engaged in the mercantile trade for about eighteen months, when he sold his interest in the store and removed to East Oakland Township in March, 1838, where he purchased 180 acres of land, where he has since lived during a period of forty years; he has upon his old farm upon which he lives, a fine brick residence, which he erected in 1846, making the brick himself upon his own farm. He married September, 1828, to Maria Runnels; she was born in Butler Co., Ohio; she died April 17, 1861, leaving four children—Jonathan W., Nancy, John and Levi; his marriage with Phoebe Bates was celebrated Aug. 29, 1861; she was born in Ohio July 25, 1817; Mr. Powers has held the office of Justice of the Peace four years, and Town Collector two years in the Township in which he lives.

S. A. REEL, physician and surgeon, farmer, stock-raiser and dealer in stock,

Oakland; born in Gibson Co., Ind., May 3, 1829, where he attended school and engaged in farming until 18 years of age, when he taught school and studied medicine for two years in Missouri and Arkansas, when he cut a raft of lumber, which he took down the Mississippi River to New Orleans, and, after disposing of the same, he returned to Indiana, then to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he attended the Eclectic Medical School one term; in the fall of 1852, he located in Pleasant Grove Tp., Coles Co., Ill., where he remained until 1855, being engaged in mercantile trade and studying medicine; he then engaged for two and a half years farming in Hickory and Okaw Tps.; when selling out, he removed to Iowa, living there six months, when he returned to Cumberland Co., Ill., where he engaged in the merchandise trade and milling for six months, then to Indiana, where he remained until August, 1861, when he enlisted as private in the 58th Ind. V. I., serving as private two months, when he was detailed as Steward in the Union hospitals until the following year, when, on account of ill-health, he received his discharge. He then located in Douglas Co., Ill., in 1863, and has since successfully followed the practice of medicine; he erected his fine residence in Oakland in 1868; he also owns 240 acres of land, a part of which lies within the corporation limits. He has taken a deep interest in political matters, first as an Old-Line Whig, supporting the Republican party from its organization until 1876, when he espoused the cause of the Greenback party, and, in 1878, received the nomination from the above party as representative to the State Legislature for the Thirty-second Illinois District and made the canvass, but was defeated. He married May 19, 1853, Eliza Adams; she was born in Coles Co., Ill., April 22, 1836, her parents being among the early settlers, locating in 1830; they have five children by this union—John F., Kate Iowa, Lida, Lena Maud and William E.

JOHN RUTHERFORD, Cashier of the Oakland National Bank, Oakland; born in Oakland, Coles Co., Ill., June 21, 1844, where he engaged in farming and attending school until February, 1867, when he engaged in the dry goods trade

with J. J. Pemberton, which business he followed until 1872; he was then employed as book-keeper for the banking firm of L. D. Carter & Co., which position he held until Aug. 1, 1874, at which time the National Bank of Oakland was formed and he was chosen Cashier, which position he has since held; he was made a member of the Oakland Lodge, No. 219, A., F. & A. M., in 1869; was made a R. A. M. of Kansas Chapter, No. 125, in 1870; in 1871, he was made a Knight Templar and joined the Palestine Commandery, No. 27, at Paris; he was the 1st Chancellor Commander of the Orion Lodge, No. 74, K. P., which was organized in 1874, and of which he was a charter member.

D. A. RICE, station agent, telegraph operator and grain-dealer, Oakland; born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., April 4, 1847, where he lived until 9 years of age, when he removed with his parents to Pickaway Co., Ohio, where he commenced the study of telegraphy, living there three years; then to New Lexington, where he lived two years, the last year, having charge of the telegraph office at that place; he lived in Ohio and engaged in telegraphing until 1870, when he removed to Illinois and located at Effingham, where he was engaged at telegraphing for a short time, when he changed to another station and was employed by that line for three years; he then removed to Ohio, where he was engaged in telegraphing until 1876, when he came to Oakland and took charge of this office, which he has since operated. He was married July 12, 1868, to Alice J. Hughes; she was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, Jan. 6, 1852; they have two children now living by this union—Eva, born Dec. 9, 1870, and Wilber, born Jan. 6, 1872.

THOMAS ROBERTS, farmer; P. O. Oakland; was born in Loudoun Co., Va., Oct. 12, 1802, where he lived and engaged in farming until 1830, when he emigrated to Muskingum Co., Ohio, and engaged in farming until 1860, at which date he removed to Illinois and located upon his present place in East Oakland Tp., Coles Co., where he has since lived and followed farming. He married Feb. 7, 1828, to Alice Mock; she was born in Virginia Nov. 8, 1808; they have nine children now living, having lost three by

death; the names of the living are Mary E. (now Mrs. George Geyer), Matilda (now Mrs. Peter Gobert), William H., Caroline (now Mrs. James W. Titus), Castaria (now Mrs. Frank Taylor), Isaac N., Jane (now Mrs. F. M. Parker), John D. and Sherman W.; the names of the deceased are Jacob, and two which died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have taken a deep interest in the cause of religion, having been active members of the M. E. Church since 1833, for a period of forty-six years. Their married life extends over a period of half a century.

W. H. ROBERTS, farmer, Sec. 9, T. 13, R. 14 W.; P. O. Kansas; born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, Oct. 17, 1840, where he followed farming until 20 years of age, when he emigrated to Illinois with his parents, and located in East Oakland Tp., Coles Co., on Sec. 6, where his father, Thomas Roberts, now lives; here he assisted his father farming until Aug. 8, 1862, when he enlisted in the 79th I. V. I., and went forward to battle for the Union; going to Louisville, Ky., he joined the army of Gen. Buell, who had been driven back by the rebel army under Gen. Bragg; moving south, his first severe engagement was at Stone River, where the regiment suffered severely in killed, wounded and prisoners, he being wounded and taken prisoner, but was paroled on the field and placed in the Union hospital for two months, then to the Louisville hospital seven weeks, when he was sent to his regiment, at Murfreesboro, Tenn.; from there to St. Louis, and, upon being exchanged, he joined his regiment at Chattanooga; he was afterward engaged in the following severe battles: Buzzard Roost, Resaca and Allatoona; he was with Sherman's army until after the capture of Atlanta, Ga., when he was sent to Tennessee, where, at the battle of Franklin, the rebels being defeated, he was sent to Decatur, Ala., guarding the river for several weeks, then to East Tennessee, via Chattanooga, where, after scouting several weeks, they were sent to Nashville and mustered out of service, then to Springfield, Ill., where he received his discharge June 23, 1865, having been in service three years, lacking six weeks. He then returned to Coles Co., Ill., and assisted his father farming until the following spring, when he rented a farm, which

he worked one year, when he moved upon his present place, which he rented until 1870, when he purchased ninety-seven acres, and has since farmed his own land. He married April 24, 1866, to Mary Reeds; she was born in Edgar Co. Feb. 20, 1844; she is the daughter of J. W. Reeds, who located in Illinois in 1831; they have two children now living by this union, viz., Arminta A., born Dec. 28, 1868, and James B., born July 6, 1875.

SHERMAN W. ROBERTS, farmer; P. O. Oakland; born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, Jan. 11, 1852; he attended school here until 9 years of age, when he emigrated with his parents to Illinois, and located in East Oakland Tp., Coles Co., in September, 1860 (his father at that time purchasing upward of two hundred acres upon Sec. 6, where he still resides); he attended school here during the winter and assisted his father farming in the summer, until he attained his majority; he then engaged in farming a part of his father's farm on shares for three years, when he bought 100 acres where he now lives, and located upon his present place in 1876; he also owns ten acres of timber, his home farm being all under fence and cultivation. He married March 26, 1874, to Sarah A. Dollar, daughter of John and Sarah Dollar, who are among the early pioneers of Coles Co., and whose biography appears in this work; she was born in Coles Co., Ill., Nov. 1, 1852; they have two children by this union—Sarah N., born Nov. 5, 1875, and Lillie A., born Nov. 22, 1877.

HIRAM RUTHERFORD, retired physician and surgeon, Oakland; one of the early settlers of Coles Co.; was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Dec. 27, 1815; his great-grandfather emigrated from Ireland in 1729, and settled in Lancaster Co., Penn., upon a branch of the Susquehanna, where, with his wife, he lived until 1755, when he removed to Great Limestone Springs, two miles east of where the city of Harrisburg now stands, and near which place a large portion of his descendants now live; this grand old patriarch died 100 years ago, and lies buried in the Paxton Church-yard, the oldest burial-place in that country. The subject of this sketch was the eighth member of his father's family: he was raised to heavy farm labor,

and at the age of 18, he commenced the study of medicine with an older brother, an eminent physician of Harrisburg, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in the spring of 1838; with \$10, a horse, saddle and bridle, he set out to seek his fortune; his first location was at Millersburg, Penn.; in the latter days of 1840, he emigrated to Illinois, and located at Oakland, Coles Co., where he has since resided; the practice of medicine in a new country is a work of great labor, when the calls are numerous and the extent of territory covered, as in this case, embraced half a degree of latitude and longitude; the roads at that time, in this "Ambraw" country were mere deer-paths, and the streams were allowed to flow on their winding to the sea, unvexed by bridges or ferries, except such of the latter as a dug-out canoe afforded; canoe ferriage, now one of the lost arts, was then a distinguished occupation in high-water times; the traveler led his stripped horse in the water on the upper side of the canoe, taking for himself and saddle a position mid-way between the bow and stern; the ferryman, seated on the stern, paddle in hand, sent the unsteady craft across the stream, carefully keeping pace with the swimming horse; the small streams had to be forded, in which case a high horse was a valuable help, but not unfrequently a glorious ducking was the result of such necessary adventures. The Doctor has been married twice, and has eight children living—two girls and six boys. He has now, from advancing years, retired from the practice of medicine, and enjoys, perhaps, as well as any other man, the fruits of a well spent and prosperous life. Of petty local public honors, he has had his full share; village, town and school trusts have been his in plenty, seldom holding less than two offices at a time; as School Treasurer, he has held and successfully managed the funds of Township 14, R. 10, for twenty-seven years; as Supervisor, he has represented East Oakland on the County Board many years; further, with a conscience void of offense, he trusts, with God's help as a heritage to his children, to at last go down to the dark valley like unto his fathers before him, without a blot or stain; neither a great nor remarkable man, but one whom his cotem-

poraries will probably admit was not a failure and did not live in vain.

S. C. SWINFORD, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 7; P. O. Oakland; born in Harrison Co., Ky., Oct. 4, 1825, where he attended school until 13 years of age, when he emigrated with his parents to Putnam Co., Ind., where he engaged upon his father's farm until 1844, at which time he engaged for two years farming on shares, and early in the winter of 1847, employed a team to transport himself, family and such goods as he was possessed of to Illinois, where he arrived upon the 17th of February, 1847, having paid out his last dollar to defray expenses on the trip, his only capital then being an old blind horse and two colts; with this capital he commenced farming, renting of Robert Graham what land he could work with one team, in what is now known as Ashmore Tp.; in the spring, he walked back to Indiana, and obtained of his father the loan of a wild horse, which he worked to get in his crop, when he returned the same well broke, and for four years was obliged to splice teams to put in his crop; the second year, he rented a farm in what is now known as Oakland Tp., near where he now lives, and in this neighborhood rented land until 1855, since which time he has had all the land of his own he could work; in 1852, he purchased thirty acres of prairie land, upon which he then removed, and where he has since continued to live during a period of twenty-seven years; he has added to the same by purchase as he has been able, until his home farm now contains 200 acres, upon which he has erected good buildings; he also owns upward of 600 acres in other parts of the county; upon commencing housekeeping, he had neither table, chairs nor bedstead; his household goods consisted of a feather bed and some dishes; his first bedstead, for which he paid twenty-five cents, being carried home, a distance of one mile, upon his back. He married Dec. 2, 1844, to Mary A. Rush; she was born in Tennessee Oct. 31, 1824; they have eight children now living, having lost three by death; the names of the living are Coleman T., Francis M., Henry, James M., John W., George R., Sarah E. and Thomas J. Mr. Swinford was first Assessor of East Oakland Tp., which office he has

filled for several terms, as well as the office of School Director and Trustee.

W. H. SWINFORD, farmer; P. O. Oakland; born in Putnam Co., Ind., Aug. 20, 1844, where he followed farming until 1871, when he removed to Illinois and located in Hickory Tp., Coles Co., where he engaged in farming until 1875, when he purchased sixty acres of prairie land in East Oakland Tp., upon which he settled, and where he has since lived; he also owns forty acres in Hickory Tp., upon which he has erected good, comfortable farm buildings. He married Nov. 10, 1867, to Mary A. Cole; she was born in Putnam Co., Ind., Jan. 12, 1846; she is a sister of Richard Cole, whose biography appears in this work; they have three children now living by this union, viz., Arthur D., James Matthew and William Theodore.

N. P. SMITH, dealer in books, stationery, etc., Oakland; born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Jan. 6, 1847, where he attended school until 16 years of age, when he removed to Pickaway Co., where he attended school one year; he then attended at Delaware City, where he entered the Wesleyan University, where he remained eighteen months; in 1866, he located in Shelby Co., Ill., and for five years engaged from four to six months during the fall and winter in teaching school, and the balance of the season farming and dealing in farm implements and machinery; he then engaged in the book and stationery trade at Shelbyville with T. E. Lapham for a short time, when, in 1873, he located at Oakland in the above business, under the firm name of Lapham & Smith, continuing the same for six months, when he purchased the interest of his partner, since which time he has continued the business alone; his business card will be found in the business directory of Oakland, in another part of this work. His marriage with Minerva Gollogher was celebrated Sept. 30, 1869; she was born in Shelby Co., Ill., Sept. 9, 1847; they have four children now living by this union, viz., Orrin L., Jennie, Edith and Lucy.

W. O. SMITH, farmer and stock-raiser, also proprietor and superintendent of Smith's flour, feed and saw mills; P. O. Oakland; born in Champaign Co., Ohio, Oct. 8, 1824, where he followed farming

until 25 years of age, when in 1849 he removed West, and located in Coles Co., Ill., purchasing 140 acres of land, where he lived until 1869, when he removed to Oakland and purchased the steam flour and saw mill, which business he has since followed; he owns his mill and four houses and lots in Oakland, besides upward of 700 acres of land in Coles and Douglas Counties, mostly under cultivation. He married Aug. 3, 1843, Kezia Chance; she was born Oct. 19, 1821; she died July 9, 1872, at Oakland, leaving four children now living—John P., Benjamin F., Mary E., Theresa; his marriage with Mrs. Mary E. Ashmore was celebrated Jan. 6, 1876; she was the widow of George W. Ashmore, one of the early pioneers of Coles Co.; she has one son by her former husband, Charles C.; Mrs. Smith was born in Ohio, March 30, 1830. Mr. Smith has filled the office of School Director for fourteen years in succession.

L. C. THORNTON, farm implements, Postmaster, Oakland; one of the pioneers of Edgar Co., Ill.; born in Washington Co., Ind., Dec. 15, 1825; he removed with his parents in 1829, being then 4 years of age, and located in Edgar Co., Ill., where he attended school, and engaged in farming until Sept. 10, 1861, when he enlisted as private in Co. E, 66th I. V. I.; this regiment was composed of picked men from the various Northwestern States, selected for their skill and accuracy in handling the rifle; the 66th was known in the army as the Western Sharpshooters, and was generally thrown out in the advance upon any important engagement, and was often detailed in squads to pick off the rebel gunners; Mr. T. served as private for twenty-three months, when he was promoted to Second Lieutenant, then to First Lieutenant, then to Captain, which commission he held at the close of the war; he was with Sherman's army in his march to Atlanta, as well as the siege and capture of the same; he then made the march through Georgia to the sea, spending the Christmas of 1864 at Savannah, Georgia; he then made the march north through South and North Carolina, during which they had many severe battles, until they reached Morrisville Station, N. C., when his regiment was selected as the advance guard of Gen. Sherman when he went out

to receive the surrender of Gen. Johnston; he then continued his march through to Washington, when, after the review of the army, he went to Louisville, Ky., then to Springfield, Ill., where the regiment was mustered out of service; Capt. Thornton was in the Union army three years and ten months, and while he escaped unhurt he had many narrow escapes, both of his life as well as being taken prisoner; in one engagement the regiment lost thirteen commissioned officers; at the left of Atlanta, he received seven bullets through his blouse, two through his pants, one through his underclothing, and two struck the scabbard of his sword, one of which broke the same; at the battle of Fort Donelson, his regiment was detailed in squads to pick off the rebel gunners; while performing this duty, a shell burst between him and another commissioned officer, which knocked him down and nearly buried him with sand; he was once sent out with ten men and returned alone, the others being taken prisoners; he owes his escape at this time to his presence of mind; as the rebels advanced upon him he made a stand behind a fence and commenced firing to alarm the Union camp, which so alarmed the rebels that they retreated with their other prisoners, and he made his way back to the camp of the Union army. After receiving his discharge, he located at Ashmore, Coles Co., Ill., in the lumber business, where he remained until 1871, when he removed to Oakland and engaged in the above business, which he has since followed; he received his appointment as Postmaster in December, 1871, which office he has since held. His marriage with Annie M. Cox was celebrated Feb. 29, 1872; she was born in Ashmore, her parents locating there in 1832; they have three children now living by this union, Mary A., Annie L., and an infant.

W. J. TEMPLES, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Oakland; born in Monroe Co., Ind., March 6, 1841, where he engaged in farming and attending school until he attained his majority, when he continued farming in Indiana until the latter part of the year of 1863, when he removed to Illinois, and located upon his present place on Jan. 1, 1864, where he has near 200 acres of land all under fence and cultivation. Mr. Temple arrived in this township without means, and during

the winter cut upward of 20,000 rails under contract, and the following spring commenced farming on shares for one season, and the following spring removed upon his present place, where he had previously bought forty acres, and to which he has since added by the fruits of his hard labor, in which his wife has nobly assisted him, until he now owns nearly 200 acres, upon which he has good buildings. He married March 15, 1866, to Susan Jones; she was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, March 16, 1847; they have three children living by this union—Andrew J., John H. and William A. Mrs. Temples lost three brothers, fighting for the preservation of the Union; George W. Jones, killed at Pittsburg Landing, the others, William A. and Robert Jones, both died in hospital from disease contracted in the army, all of the above belonging to Illinois regiments.

JEREMIAH TITUS, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Oakland; born in Loudoun Co., Va., Sept. 13, 1810, where he remained with his father, Tunis Titus, and engaged in farming until he attained his majority, and, for the first few years, worked at \$5 per month, after which he hired by the year for \$100 per year, which was the highest wages he received until 30 years of age, at which time he rented land and engaged in farming until 1855, when he removed to Muskingum Co., Ohio, and rented land until 1860, when he came to Coles Co., Ill., by team in company with Thomas Roberts, and located upon his present place, where he has since continued to live. He owns 106 acres upon his home farm, which he has made by his own hard labor energy and industry, in which he has been nobly assisted by his wife; Mr. Titus is now in his 60th year and, although exposed to all the hardships and privations of frontier life, is now in possession of all his faculties, and continues in good health; in 1872, he suffered the amputation of his right arm, since which time he has not been able to attend to all the duties of his farm; is yet able to saw the wood and attend to most of the light labor. He married, Oct. 2, 1837, to Susan Goodheart; she was born in Loudoun Co., Va., Jan. 6, 1817; they have four children now living, having lost two by death; the names of the living are James W. (born

Feb. 22, 1839), Joshua Jonas (born March 21, 1845), John A. J. (Sept. 14, 1846), Eliza Jane (April 6, 1854); the deceased are Jacob J. and Mary Virginia; Joshua Jonas Titus, the second son now living, married Louisa E. Blevins April 2, 1868; she was born in Edgar Co., March 30, 1850; three children were the fruit of this union, one of which is deceased; the names of the living are Martha E. (born June 18, 1870), John (born Feb. 3, 1875); the deceased was Sarah Jane; Mr. Titus now manages the farm of his father, which duty he has performed for the past four years.

WM. TINSLEY, farmer, deceased; born in Anderson Co., Ky., March 10, 1807, where he learned the cooper's trade, which business he followed until 1831, when he came to Illinois and located in Edgar Co., where, after farming several years, he removed to East Oakland Tp., Coles Co., and located upon Sec. 4, where he lived until his death, and where his widow and two children still continue to reside; his first land he purchased for \$3 per acre, to which, during his life, he added, as he was able, until at the time of his decease, he owned upward of 200 acres. He married, May 26, 1831, to Sarah H. Reeds; she was born in Kentucky, Nov. 30, 1806; she died Aug. 16, 1852, leaving two children now living, viz., Maria E. and Lucy K.; his marriage with Mrs. Susannah C. Handley was celebrated June 11, 1853; she was born in Virginia Jan. 1, 1826; she has three children by her previous husband, Michael Handley, viz., Justin H., Malinda J. and Susan E.; by her last union, she has four children now living, viz., Mary L., Martha M., Thomas W., George W. Mr. Tinsley died Nov. 24, 1869; he was held in high esteem by all who knew him.

M. B. VALODIN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Oakland; born in Portsmouth, Scioto Co., Ohio, March 28, 1828; at 8 years of age, he removed with his parents to New Madrid, Mo., living there until 1838, at which time his father died, when he removed with his mother and sister to Edgar Co., Ill., where he engaged in farming until 1844, with the exception of one year in which he attended school in Paris; he then went to Wisconsin, where he was engaged at work in the shot tower

at Helena, six months, and followed mining the same length of time, when he enlisted for the Mexican war, at which time the Government having trouble with the Indians, he, with his regiment, was employed in Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota in removing the Indians to their reservation, until 1848; he then returned to Edgar Co., Ill., and followed farming until 1849, when he removed to Coles Co., and engaged in farming and raising and dealing in stock until 1864, at which date he located in Oakland, and to the above business engaged in the dry goods trade until 1866, when he sold his store and was appointed agent of the Illinois Midland Railroad, at Oakland, which position he held one year, and at the same time continued his farming and stock business, also dealing in lumber for one year; he removed upon his present place in the spring of 1878; his home farm contains 455 acres, upon which he has good buildings; he also owns twenty acres of timber and one block and seven lots in Oakland, upon which he has several buildings. He married, Dec. 30, 1849, to Sarah A. Redden; she was a daughter of Wm. Redden, one of the early settlers of Coles Co.; she died April 12, 1865, leaving seven children now living, viz., Mary F., Sarah A., Clara, John F., William A., Charles M. and Alice; his marriage with Mrs. Nancy J. Carter was celebrated Sept. 13, 1865; she was the daughter of Asa Amos, born in Ohio, April 24, 1833; three children were the fruit of this union, one of which is deceased; the living are Covington B. and Loring.

JOSEPH H. WINKLER, firm of Clark & Winkler, lawyers, Oakland; born in Coles Co., Ill., March 14, 1851, where he attended school during the winter and learned and worked at the blacksmith trade during the summer until 17 years of age, when he entered the State Military College at Champaign, Ill., where he attended nearly two years, during which time he worked at his trade Saturdays and mornings and evenings, from which he obtained the means to meet all of his bills contracted while attending the above College; he then, in the fall of 1873, entered the Law School at Albany, N. Y., which he attended nearly one year, graduating and receiving his diploma May 5,

1874; was admitted to practice at the bar of the State of New York May 8, of the same year; coming West again, he was admitted to the bar of this State on Sept. 14, 1874; the following winter he taught school two miles south of Oakland, boarding at home and walking to and from his school night and morning; the spring following he went to Mattoon and engaged in the law office of Horace S. Clark for several months, where he obtained more practical knowledge of law than in any term of law school which he had attended. He then associated with Mr. Clark in the law business and located in Oakland, his library at that time consisted of three law-books, his office furniture, one rickety table and two old chairs; he now has his office in rear of the Oakland Bank, and has a fine law library; has built up a very extensive practice. His marriage with Emma S. Crawford was celebrated Dec. 23, 1876; she was born in Crawfordsville, Ind., June 29, 1854; her parents removed West and located in Illinois when she was 6 years of age. They have one child by this union—Frank C.

H. D. WILLIAMS, firm of Williams & Carter, merchants, Oakland; born in New York City Feb. 10, 1846; he emigrated West with his parents when 9 years of age and located in Edgar Co., Ill., where he attended school and engaged in farming until August, 1862, when he enlisted as private in the 66th I. V. I., and was immediately sent to the front; he was first engaged in the battle of Corinth, Miss., where his regiment suffered severely, losing fully one-third of its men in killed and wounded; he then went to Danville, Miss., where he remained nearly one year, during which time they built a fine stockade; he then went to Pulaski, Tenn., where he was placed in the hospital on account of sickness, and was detailed as hospital druggist for two months, when he returned to his regiment and was in the Atlanta campaign, which was a series of battles from the beginning until the siege and capture of the above-named place; among the more important battles, the first was at Snake Creek Gap, May 9, 1864, when the 66th, being in the advance, fought their way for upward of eight miles; afterward were the battle of Lay's Ferry, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas,

Kenesaw Mountain and many others, arriving before Atlanta in July, where he remained during the siege, which lasted until September following; his next move was with Sherman in his march to the sea, where he arrived and spent the Christmas following in Savannah, Ga.; from there he marched north with the army, through South and North Carolina, fighting a large part of the way until reaching Morrisville Station, N. C., when Johnston surrendered, and his regiment, the 66th I. V. I., was the advance guard of Gen. Sherman when he went to receive the surrender of Johnston; he continued his march through to Washington, and after the review of the army, was mustered out June 28, 1865; he then returned to Oakland, where he has since lived the most of the time, either being in business for himself or as clerk for other firms; he engaged in his present business in 1876, which he has since successfully followed. He married, March 22, 1872, to Flora Troxell; she was born in Coles Co., Ill., Nov. 19, 1854; they have one child by this union—Charles E., born July 4, 1874.

W. B. ZIMMERMAN, farmer; P. O. Oakland; one of the early settlers of Coles Co., Ill.; born in Augusta Co., Va., Feb. 4, 1826, where he lived until eleven years of age, when he emigrated with his parents to Illinois, and located in Edgar Co., in 1837; in the fall of 1838, they located in what is now known as East Oakland Tp., near where Mr. Zimmerman has since lived; he being the oldest son of Martin Zimmerman who emigrated from Virginia at the above date with a family of nine children; and the year following their arrival the whole family was prostrated by malarial disease with the exception of the subject of this sketch, who had the labor of managing the forty acres which his father had purchased, and the following spring found the family largely in debt; he remained with his father until 20 years of age, when he worked out five months at \$9 per month, giving his father half of his earnings and being himself soon after prostrated by sickness, which consumed his own earnings for doctor bills and medicine; the following year he worked out by the month at \$10 per month, and having saved about \$75, and owning a two year colt, he hired a horse to

put in his crops, and commenced farming on his own account; in 1848, he purchased his present place of eighty acres upon time payments, to which he has added by purchase as he has been able, until he now owns about 800 acres of land, upon which he has good buildings; he is also a stockholder of the Oakland National Bank to the amount of \$5,000; all of the above being accumulated by his own hard labor. He married, March 1, 1848, Louisa J. Black; she was born in Clark Co., Ill., March 13, 1827; her parents located in Illinois about 1826; they have two children now living by this union, viz., Sarah L., born April 16, 1854, and Florence I., born Feb. 18, 1859; he has held the office of School Director several terms, and is one of the Directors of the Oakland National Bank, of which he is a large stockholder; in 1842 he took by team to Chicago a load of oats which he sold at 12½ cts. per bushel, receiving his pay in salt, leather and groceries, the trip consuming about eighteen days; his father died in the fall of 1852, in East Oakland Tp.

JOHN H. ZARLEY, miller, Oakland; born in Washington Co., Penn., April 25, 1819, where he attended school and engaged in farming until March 1837, when he located in Morgan Co., Ohio, and followed farming until 1848, at which date

he located in Blackford Co., Ind., and engaged in farming until 1851, when he removed to Moultrie Co., Ill., and engaged in farming until 1853, at which time he returned to Ohio and farmed for eleven years; he then returned to Moultrie Co., Ill., for two years, and, in 1866, he engaged in the milling business in Lovington, for one year; in 1867 he erected a mill in Macon Co., which he ran two years, and, in 1869, he located upon a farm for one year in Macon Co.; in 1871, he again located in Moultrie Co. for one year in the lumber business, when he engaged in milling in Oakland, which he has since successfully followed; his business card appears in the business directory of Oakland in this work. He married May 9, 1841, Euphemia Coddington; she was born in Perry Co., Ohio, Dec. 14, 1822; they have three children now living, viz., Samuel, Abram W., and Robert H. Mr. Zarley has invented a corn-planter, receiving his patent Oct. 29, 1878, which supersedes any planter the writer of this article has yet seen; he has a full-sized one on hand for inspection; it is the only planter in the market that cultivates the soil and drops the corn at the same time; he will sell State rights or allow them manufactured by paying him a royalty.

PLEASANT GROVE TOWNSHIP.

JOHN JEFFERSON ADAMS, farmer, deceased, Sec. 17; P. O. Campbell; owns 1,240 acres; Mr. Adams was one of the early pioneers of Coles Co.; he spent nearly half a century in Coles Co., Ill., and was one of the men who helped to change it from a wilderness waste to a land of fruitful fields, of bursting barns, bending orchards and happy homes, and, therefore, deserves more than a passing notice; he was born Sept. 30, 1806, in Williamson Co., Tenn. Was married to Martha Gammil in 1829. On the 26th of October, 1830, he, with his wife and first-born child (W. E. Adams, who was then 11 days old), emigrated to what was then Clark Co., and after twenty four days' march, pitched his tent near the spot where

he died; Mrs. Adams died in 1844, leaving six children—William E., of Charleston; the next lived to be a soldier, who died in a hospital during the late rebellion; Mrs. Brown, of Hillsboro; Mrs. Dr. Reel, of Oakland; Mrs. West, of Texas, and Mrs. J. S. Grimes, now of Kansas. Mr. Adams was then married to Nancy Caroline Dryden Jan. 29, 1845; she was born Jan. 23, 1821; died Sept. 2, 1854; he was then married to Sarah E. Dryden Feb. 27, 1855; Sarah E. Dryden was born Jan. 14, 1827; the fruit of this marriage was eleven children, six living, five dead; the names of the living are William E., Elizabeth A., Eliza, Martha J., Margaret M. and David; the names of the deceased are Mary J., James H., Mary D., Unity E.

and John W. David Adams was born in Coles Co., Ill., June 26, 1849. Was married to Hannah J. Harris May 6, 1873; she was born in Coles Co., Ill., Oct. 10, 1853; the fruit of this marriage is two children, one living and one dead; the name of the living is Grace.

ANDREW H. ALLISON, farmer, deceased, Sec. 8; P. O. Campbell; owned 300 acres of land, which was left to the heirs; was born in Mecklenburg Co., N. C., Sept. 20, 1823; came from Tennessee to this county when 13 years of age, where he resided until his death, which occurred Nov. 15, 1864. He was married to Eveline Dryden Dec. 30, 1845; she was born in Bedford Co., Tenn., June 7, 1822; they have had eight children—Mary Ann, Emily Frances, Thomas L., William D., Nancy C., John N., Henry C. and Andrew B. Mr. Allison was School Director three years, and Justice of the Peace when he died. His father was in the war of 1812.

JAMES ANDERSON, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Mattoon; owns 133 acres; was born in Monroe Co., Md., Dec. 25, 1825, and lived with his parents on the farm in Maryland until 7 years of age; then went with them to Ohio, where he resided until the year 1846, when he went to the Mexican war, and returned in 1855. He was married to Lucinda Knight Dec. 29, 1847; she was born in Licking Co., Ohio, June 12, 1826; they have had eight children, seven of whom are living, viz., Mary Ann, Columbia, William H., Sarah P., Emma, Martha, Charles W. and one infant. Mr. Anderson enlisted in 1846, and went with his regiment to Mexico; he was in the service thirteen months, and was in the skirmish at Ounsford. Mr. Anderson's father is a native of Maryland, and his mother of Pennsylvania; the parents of Mrs. Anderson are natives of Maine.

JAMES M. ANDERSON, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Charleston; owns 140 acres; was born in Lewis Co., Va., Jan. 27, 1835; engaged in farming until 22 years of age. He was married to Dorothy A. Leitch Dec. 27, 1860; she was born in Coles Co., Ill., April 16, 1842; Mr. Anderson has five children living and one dead; the living are named Sumner, Victoria, Wesley, Emma J. and Fannie B.; deceased, infant. Mr. Anderson has held the office of school

Director eight years, and Road Commissioner two years. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson's parents are natives of Virginia.

JOSEPH ARMSTRONG, farmer and stockdealer, Sec. 9; P. O. Charleston; was born in Pendleton Co., Va., Aug. 11, 1823; he lived with his parents, assisting his father on the farm until 23 years of age, when he married Elizabeth Leitch, Sept. 2, 1844; Mrs. Armstrong was born in Pendleton Co., Va., May 23, 1815; they have had four children, three living and one dead; their names are Charles E., Abel T. T., Margaret J., and Arametha L., who died. Mr. Armstrong has held the office of Township Collector one term, Road Commissioner one term, and School Director five years. He was in the late war; enlisted in the year 1862 in Co. I, 123d I. V. I.; was in the battles of Perryville, Farmington and Chickamauga; served three years and was mustered out by general order. Mr. Armstrong's father was in the war of 1812. Mr. Armstrong owns 320 acres of very fine river-bottom land.

JOHN W. BAKER, farmer; P. O. Campbell; owns 135 acres in Sec. 19; was born in Morgan Co., Ill., Feb. 17, 1840; lived with his parents until the age of 6, when they died, leaving him to shift for himself; he emigrated to this State in 1861, settling in Coles Co. Was married to Susan D. Rodgers April 5, 1866; she was born in Coles Co., Ill., Feb. 9, 1851; the fruit of this marriage is three children—Effie M., Mary A. and Isaac W. Mr. B. has held the office of School Director six years, and Commissioner of Highways three years. Was in the late rebellion; enlisted in 1861, Co. B, 7th I. V. I.; served three months; re-enlisted Sept. 25, 1861, in Co. E, 5th I. V. C., and served four months in that regiment; was in the battle of Vicksburg, and several other battles and skirmishes. Mrs. Baker's grandfather on her mother's side was in the Black Hawk war.

JOHN L. BALCH, deceased, farmer and author; P. O. Charleston; the subject of this sketch owned 120 acres of land, on Sec. 14; willed to the four sisters who now live on the same; he was born in Logan Co., Ky., Dec. 27, 1800, and died October 3, 1870. He lived with his parents on the farm until married, Nov. 10, 1829, to Melinda N. White; she was born in Sulli-

van Co., Ind., May 4, 1808, died Jan. 5, 1865. Mr. Balch came to this county in 1830, and settled on the farm where the four sisters now reside, and remained until his death; he was the father of eight children, six of whom are living, viz., Alfred B., Albina, Mary M., William, Martha and Angeline E.; deceased, Alexander H. and James. Mr. Balch was a school-teacher in this township in an early day, and was an author of considerable note; some of his writings were published on the slavery question. He was a Republican.

JESSE BEALS, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Mattoon; owns 250 acres; was born in Crawford Co., Ind., April 26, 1826; lived with his father until 1836, and then lived with his mother until he married, Dec. 12, 1844, to Mary Ann Horton, who was born in Bedford Co., Penn., Dec. 4, 1818; they have had five children, four of whom are now living, viz., Amand M., Emma H., Nevada and Frank W.; deceased—Cary. Mr. Beals was School Director five years, Township Supervisor of this township one term, in 1866, and was elected Justice of the Peace, in 1877, which office he now holds. Mr. Beals is a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and has had charge of the Good Hope Church, in this township, for a number of years; he has had several discussions on questions of theology, and has had one debate with the Rev. Rolly Martin, of Danville, Vermilion Co., Ill., one with Rev. Clark Braden, President of Carbondale University, and several other ministers of considerable note; Mr. Beals' parents are natives of Pennsylvania.

GEO. B. BALCH, farmer, Postmaster and agent G. & M. R. R., Larna; born in Bedford Co., Tenn., Nov. 1, 1828; his father, Alfred M. Balch, was born in Logan Co., Ky., Jan. 23, 1798. He was married to Elizabeth Gammil July 1, 1819; she was born Jan. 1, 1800; they left Tennessee late in October, 1830, and settled in Pleasant Grove Tp.; their journey and settlement are fully noted in the history of that township; they remained here during their lives; Mrs. Balch died Dec. 29, 1855; Mr. Balch Dec. 2, 1856; the subject of this sketch, Geo. B., grew to maturity here, receiving only a moder-

ate education. He was married March 19, 1851, to Margaret S. Walker, who was born in Tennessee, Oct. 1, 1832; they became the parents of eleven children, all of whom are now living; Mrs. Balch died Nov. 4, 1875, leaving her daughters to fill her place; the names and births of the children are as follows: Samuel W. (born Jan. 28, 1852; married Nov. 25, 1875), Elizabeth J. (born Sept. 18, 1853; married April 21, 1875), Ann Minerva (born Aug. 10, 1855), Thomas W. and Nancy M. (born Oct. 8, 1858), Esther R. (born June 20, 1861), Ellen D. (born Jan. 31, 1863), Minnie B. (born March 30, 1865), Eliza J. (born June 25, 1868), Robert E. (March 26, 1871), Margaret L. (July 3, 1873). Mr. Balch has just established the post office and station of Larna, both of which offices he fills; it is the intention to erect necessary buildings, open a store and shop or two here, and start a town; it is a good point.

GOTTLIEB F. BIDLE, farmer and blacksmith, Sec. 16; P. O. Campbell; owns 230 acres; was born in Essling Co., Germany, Jan. 21, 1835; his parents died when he was quite young; he came to this country when 17 years of age, and located in Coles Co., Ill., June 18, 1855, and was married to Sophrona Walker Oct. 30, 1856, who was born in Coles Co., Ill., Sept. 13, 1839; they have had ten children, nine of whom are living, viz., Albert F., James H., Mary E., David, George, Louisa C., Joseph, Julia and Richard; deceased—John C. Mr. Bidle has been School Director nine years, Pathmaster one term, and is Justice of the Peace at the present time. He was in the late war as blacksmith for the 123d I. V. I. (afterward mounted).

JAMES GRAY BOVELL, farmer; P. O. Larna; owns 260 acres; was born in Washington Co., Tenn., June 1, 1825, and came to Edgar Co. with his parents when only 4 years old; he stayed there five years; then came to Coles Co., where he has since resided. He was married May 6, 1846, to Eliza Dryden, who was born in Bedford Co., Tenn., July 24, 1825, and has had four children, viz., Mary E. D., Nancy C., John W. and one infant; Mary E. D. is the only one living. Mr. and Mrs. Bovell's parents were natives of Tennessee.

JAMES R. P. CASSADAY, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Campbell; was born in Edgar Co., Ill., Aug. 22, 1845; lived with his parents until 14 years of age, when they died, leaving him to shift for himself. He was married to Catharine Edmond Oct. 17, 1867; she was born in Virginia Feb. 8, 1844; died Aug. 13, 1877; they had six children—four dead, two living; the names of the living are Mary E., William H.; the names of the deceased are Jemima, Joanna, Sarah E. and one infant. Mr. C. was then married to Mary M. Neal July 20, 1878; she was born in Cumberland Co., Ill., Sept. 7, 1841. Mr. Cassaday has held office of Pathmaster one term, School Director several years. He was in the late war; enlisted in 1863 in 11th Ind. V. C., Co. D; served two years, and was in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and was also on the plains fighting the Indians six months. Mr. Cassaday's grandfather on his father's side was in the Black Hawk war. Mr. Cassaday owns 77½ acres of excellent land.

HENRY CECIL, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Charleston; owns 215 acres worth \$40 per acre; he was born in Mercer Co., Ky., Feb. 15, 1826; lived on the farm, engaged with his father in farming until 21 years of age. Was then married to Hannah E. Robinson Oct. 7, 1847; she was born in Shelby Co., Ky., July 23, 1827; they have had seven children—Keziah F., Margaret J., Henry H., Mary R. E., Adda, Daniel E., and John I., who is dead. Mr. Cecil held the office of School Director six years, and Constable three years; Mrs. Cecil's parents were one of the first families of Virginia; Mr. Cecil is one the best farmers in the township.

SAMUEL CHOWNING, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Campbell; owns 109 acres; was born in Fayette Co., Ky., June 4, 1827; came with his parents to the county when only 4 years old, and lived with his parents until 18 years of age. He was married to Polly Ann McCann, in February, 1849; she was born in Logan Co., Ky., July 25, 1824, and has had nine children, viz: Nancy L., Rebecca D., Laura A., Mary L., Robert P., Rachel C., deceased, John B., Charles P., and one infant; Mr. Chowning's father was in the Black Hawk war, and Mrs. Chowning's father in the war of 1812.

JAMES W. CRUME, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Mattoon; owns eighty acres; was born in Marion Co., Ky., March 17, 1830, and lived with his parents on the farm until 21 years of age. He was married to Emily J. Maine, Dec. 29, 1856, who was born in Dubois Co., Ind., Aug. 25, 1834, and died Sept. 21, 1862. He then married Mary E. Reynolds Dec. 31, 1864, who was born in Coles Co., Ill., March 29, 1834, and has had eight children, four of whom are living, viz., William R., Benjamin R., James H. and Emily O.; the deceased are L. D., F. C., E. O. and one infant. Mr. Crume was Commissioner of Highways three years, School Director ten years, Township Trustee three years and was elected Justice of the Peace in the year 1870, which office he held for seven years, and is Township Treasurer at the present time.

GEORGE DIEHL, farmer and stock-dealer, Sec. 7; P. O. Mattoon; owns 278 acres; was born in Bedford Co., Penn., Oct. 12, 1811, and lived with his parents on the farm in that State until the year 1837, when he came to Coles Co. He was married Feb. 23, 1842, to Mary E. Jeffries, who was born in Grayson Co., Ky., Feb. 23, 1824; died Nov. 27, 1849. Mr. Diehl was then married April 20, 1854, to Catharine Fuller, who was born in Virginia about the year 1821; died July 16, 1871. Mr. Diehl was then married Dec. 12, 1873, to Sally Matthews, who was born in Grayson Co., Ky., Aug. 2, 1816. Mr. Diehl has had six children, viz., Margaret, Thomas, Daniel, Mary E., John H. and Jennie. Mr. Diehl's parents were natives of Pennsylvania and Mrs. Diehl's of Kentucky.

THOMAS JEFFRIES DIEHL, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Mattoon; owns eighty acres; was born in Coles Co., Ill., Jan. 17, 1846, and lived with his parents on the farm in this township until 22 years of age. He was then married, Feb. 26, 1868, to Kittie Brunk Hankley, who was born in Grayson Co., Ky., June 2, 1847, and who has six children, viz., Anna Lee, Charles Redmond, Mary Alta, George Edmond, William Angus and Ernie. Mr. Diehl was School Director eight years, and Overseer of the Road one year. Mr. Diehl's parents were natives of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Diehl's of Kentucky.

DANIEL DIEHL, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Johnstown; owns eighty acres; was born in Coles Co., Ill., Jan. 1., 1848, and lived with his parents until 21 years of age. He was married to Martha M. Odell Dec. 21, 1868; she was born in Coles Co., Ill., Sept. 9, 1849, and has had five children, three of whom are living, viz., Frank E., Albert L. and Mary E.; deceased, two infants. Mr. Diehl's parents are natives of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Diehl's, of Tennessee.

JACOB EDMON, farmer; P. O. Charleston; was born in Highland Co., Va., June 17, 1851, and lived with his father; engaged in farming. He was married to Alwilda Armstrong Dec. 26, 1877; she was born in Highland Co., Va., Nov. 9, 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Edmon's parents were natives of Virginia; Mr. Edmon's father was one of the early settlers in this county, coming here in an early day with but very little property. He now owns 168 acres of very fine farm land on Sec. 14 in this township.

JAMES THOMAS EWING, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Mattoon; owns 247 acres; was born in Coles Co., Ill., Nov. 13, 1835; lived with his parents until 22 years of age. Was married Sept. 10, 1862, to Rebecca Jane Walker, who was born in Coles Co., Ill., Feb. 11, 1842; moved on this farm in the fall of 1862, and has had six children, four of whom are living, viz., Nancy J., Samuel W., Gertrude and Charles M.; the deceased are Mary L. and an infant. Mr. Ewing was Township Collector of La Fayette Tp. in 1859 and 1860, and Assessor in this township four years; he was in the late war, and went out in July, 1861, as a private in Co. C, 1st I. V. C.; elected Corporal; then went out in 1864 in the 135th I. V. I.; was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, and served four months, until discharged; he was captured at the battle of Lexington, and eventually mustered out. Mr. Ewing's parents were natives of Kentucky, and Mrs. Ewing's of Tennessee.

NELSON S. FREEMAN, M. D., practicing physician in Farmington; P. O. Campbell; was born in Orange Co., Ind., Feb. 17, 1833, and lived with his parents until 19 years of age. He was married to Mary F. Carman Sept. 29, 1851; she was born in Tioga Co., Penn., April 2,

1832; they have had six children—Caroline M., Charles E., Lizzie A., William F., Frank F. and Matthew S.; deceased. Dr. Freeman has been practicing medicine twenty-three years; his practice has been quite extensive and attended with good success. Dr. Freeman was Assistant Surgeon in the 63d I. V. I. for four months, and was a second time appointed Assistant Surgeon in the army; he was Captain of a company of colored troops, has been Postmaster in Farmington ten years, was Township Trustee eight years and Township Treasurer two years, which office he still holds. The Doctor's parents are natives of Virginia, and Mrs. Freeman's father a native of Pennsylvania, her mother of Connecticut. The Doctor owns a house and lot in Farmington.

JAMES FARIS, farmer and nurseryman, Sec. 1; P. O. Mattoon; was born in Bourbon Co., Ky., Feb. 22, 1808; engaged with his father in farming and nursery business until 30 years of age. He was then married to Rachel E. McGahan Aug. 17, 1843; she was born in Orange Co., Ind., Jan. 4, 1826; they have had ten children, four living and six dead; the names of the living are Thomas C., John D., Mary E. and Charles H.; the names of the dead are William E., Sarah I., William W., George W. and Martha A. and one infant. Mr. Faris commenced the nursery business in the year 1840, and has carried it on ever since; he has a good variety of trees on hand at present; he has also farmed quite extensively and dealt considerably in cattle; he owns 588 acres of fine farm land, and has accumulated nearly all this property in a few years by industry, economy and perseverance.

JOHN D. FARRIS, farmer and nurseryman, Sec. 2; P. O. Charleston; owns 900 acres; was born in Edgar Co., Ill., Sept. 30, 1827, and was engaged with his father in farming and nursery business until 29 years of age. Was married to Eliza J. Manfort Jan. 28, 1852; she was born in Henry Co., Ky., March 16, 1833; the fruit of this marriage is eight children, viz., Caleb, Mattie M., John N., Olive, Israel J. (deceased), William, Anna and one infant. Mr. Farris' father started the first mill to grind wheat and corn in this township; people came a great distance to mill, this being the only one for miles

around; Mr. Farris has carried on farming and nursery business very extensively, and has still a great variety of trees yet on hand; he has put in over 4,000 rods of tiling on his own land in the last few years; raised at one time 162 bushels of grain on one acre of land.

BENJAMIN G. GLENN, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Mattoon; owns sixty acres; was born in Lawrence Co., Ill., June 10, 1832, and lived with his parents until 23 years of age. He was married to Elizabeth Jeffries March 22, 1855; she was born in Coles Co., Ill., in 1834; died Feb. 19, 1862. He was then married to Elizabeth Wheatstone March 19, 1869; she was born in Coles Co., Ill., and has had six children, viz., Margaret E., Ethel L., Joseph J.; three infants (deceased). Mr. Glenn was Justice of the Peace two years, Supervisor one term, and School Director six years. He was in the late war eighteen months, his regiment being the 5th I. V. C.; he went out as private and was promoted to Sergeant Major and Captain; his parents are natives of Kentucky.

SAMES TILFORD GORDON, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Larna; owns seventy acres; was born in Coles Co., Ill., Oct. 14, 1832, and lived with his parents until 21 years of age. He was married to Sarah Jane Rogers June 5, 1855; she was born in Coles Co., Ill., July 7, 1838; they have had nine children, viz., Mary M., Luella, Willie A., Sylvester, Lizzie, Laura M., Bundy and Maddora; deceased—H. A. Mr. Gordon has been School Director eight years, and Commissioner of Highways three years; his father is a native of Virginia and his mother of North Carolina; Mrs. Gordon's parents were natives of Alabama.

ELI PERRY GORDON, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Campbell; owns eighty acres; was born in Coles Co., Ill., March 30, 1839, and lived with his parents on the farm until married to Louisa Hays Nov. 28, 1859; she was born in Coles Co., Ill., April 26, 1841, and has had seven children, six of whom are living, viz., Charles W., Elme D., Byron R., Mary A., Clara B. and H. Clay; deceased—Cora E. Mr. Gordon was Collector in this township two terms, Pathmaster two terms and School Director six years. He was in Co. E, 5th I. V. I., and served nineteen months in the late war,

when he was mustered out by general order.

JAMES C. GRAY, farmer, deceased, Larna; was born in Washington Co., Tenn., Nov. 18, 1818; lived with his parents on the farm until 30 years of age, engaging with his father in farming until he married Mary A. Mitchell Nov. 9, 1848; she was born in Marshall County, Tenn., May 30, 1828; they have had nine children—Robert M., David L., Mary, Alexander D., William N., John H., Lizzie J., Naomi R., and Charles. Mr. Gray held the office of Road Commissioner two terms, was Constable two years and Town Clerk one term. Mr. Robert Gray is County Attorney, and held the office of City Attorney. Mr. A. Gray is Collector in this township at present.

GEORGE HALBROOKS, M. D., physician, Sec. 23, Larna; owns 160 acres; was born in Gibson Co., Ind., Feb. 14, 1814, and lived with his parents on the farm until 24 years of age; was then married to Eliza Ann Beels Feb. 22, 1838; she was born in Gibson Co., Ind., Aug. 18, 1817, and has had nine children, viz., Sylvester, William H., Nancy E., Thomas, Samuel and George A.; deceased, Columbus, Catharine and George L. Dr. Halbrooks was Surgeon for six months in the late war; he commenced the study of medicine in 1842, and has been practicing ever since; he has been practicing in this county twenty-seven years, and has a very extensive practice, and been very successful.

JAMES L. HACKLEY, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Mattoon; owns seventy-four acres; was born in Grayson Co., Ky., Nov. 25, 1842, and lived with his parents on the farm until 1855, when he came with parents to this county in 1856, where he has since resided. He was married Feb. 14, 1867, to Martha Jeffries; she was born in Coles Co., Ill., Jan. 28, 1847, and has five children—Katie, Emma, Olga, Harden, Oren; Mr. Hackley has been School Director six years, and Overseer of roads two years in this township; Mr. Hackley's parents were natives of Kentucky; Mrs. Hackley's father was a native of Kentucky, and her mother of Virginia.

J. W. HILL, farmer and stock-dealer, deceased; deceased owned 342 acres; was born in Washington Co., Va., May 7, 1814; died March 13, 1875; he

lived with his parents on the farm until 20 years of age. He was married to Elizabeth Fudge Feb. 28, 1833; she was born in Washington Co., Va., Jan. 15, 1814; they had twelve children—Barbara A., Samuel H., Benjamin R., Noah W., Elizabeth, Zachariah T., Emma, Jonah, Napoleon and three infants, deceased; Jonah Hill was born in Coles Co., Ill., April 22, 1853, and lived with his father until 21 years of age. He then married Mattie A. Barr Oct. 17, 1878; she was born in Coles Co., Ill., Jan. 6, 1864. Mr. J. W. Hill commenced business on the farm where he died, in this township, with only \$2.50, and in a few years of industry and economy, he accumulated and left at his death a large amount of property.

WILLIAM F. HORTON, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Mattoon; owns 231½ acres; was born in Bedford Co., Penn., Jan. 31, 1824; moved to this county with his parents in 1837; went to Cumberland Co., in 1838, and returned to Coles Co. in November, 1861, where he has since resided. He was married to Emeline Dryden Feb. 1, 1849; she was born in Tennessee Sept. 15, 1821, and has had seven children, two of whom are living, viz., Mary E. and William D.; deceased are R. H., Alice, Amarantha and two infants not named. Mr. Horton has been School Director and Pathmaster several years, and was one of the first and most extensive manufacturers of sorghum molasses in this county, and has been in the business for twenty years. Mr. Horton's parents are natives of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Horton's, of Tennessee.

JAMES JEFFRIS, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Mattoon; owns 240 acres; was born in Grayson Co., Ky., March 17, 1821; moved to this county with his parents when 10 years of age, and lived with them until married to Matilda Jane Johnston, Oct. 6, 1842; she was born in Russell Co., Va., Nov. 28, 1822, and has had eleven children, six of whom are living, viz., Mary E., Martha, Johnston, Stephen D., Joanna and Kitty C.; deceased—G. D., Leah, S. M. and two infants. Mr. Jeffris was Constable four years, School Director five years and School Trustee twenty years; his father is a native of Virginia and his mother of Tennessee; Mrs. Jeffris' parents are natives of Virginia.

JOHN JEFFRIS, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Mattoon; owns 340 acres; was born in Coles Co., Ill., Jan. 26, 1831, and lived with his parents on the farm in this township until 21 years of age; then went to California, returned and was married to Mary Vandierer, March 22, 1859; she was born in Indiana March 1, 1836. They have five children, viz., Ralph, Bell, Hershel, Isaac and Abba. Mr. Jeffries was School Director for nine years. His parents were natives of Virginia and Mrs. Jeffries' parents natives of Kentucky.

JOHN GAUNT JEFFRIS, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Johnstown; owns ninety-three acres; was born in Coles Co., Ill., March 10, 1836, and lived with his parents on the farm until 30 years of age. He was married Aug. 12, 1866, to Rachel Ellen Miller, who was born in Coles Co., Ill., Oct. 18, 1849. They have had seven children, viz., Margaret E., Mary B., Anna L., Robert W., Henry S., Oscar M. and Mattie B. Mr. Jeffris has been School Director one term. Mr. and Mrs. Jeffris' parents are natives of Kentucky.

AZARIAH JEFFRIS, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Mattoon; owns 660 acres; was born in Coles Co., Ill., April 29, 1836, and lived with his parents on the farm in this county until 24 years of age. Was married March 10, 1860, to Ann M. Hackley, who was born in Grayson Co., Ky., March 2, 1841, and moved on the farm where he now resides. Mr. Jeffries has three children, viz., Zaraba, Shelton and Laura. Has been Commissioner of Highways three years in this township, School Trustee three years, School Director nine years, Representative of Coles Co., Ill., one term, Supervisor of this township two terms in 1875, 1876, 1878 and 1879, and was Foreman of the grand jury two sessions. His father was a native of Virginia and his mother of Tennessee. Mrs. Jeffris' parents were natives of Kentucky.

LARB KELLY, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Charleston; owns 300 acres. Mr. Kelly lived with his parents, engaging with his father in farming until 20 years of age. Mr. Kelly was married to Mary L. Sullivan about the year 1848; she was born in Coles Co., Ill., in 1830; died in 1858. The fruit of this marriage was two children—Lura A. and Sarah E., deceased. He was

then married to Sarah F. Sullivan, in 1860; she was born in Coles Co., Ill. The fruit of this marriage was six children—Susan, Elso J. and Larbia; deceased, Mary M., Samuel V. and one infant. Mr. Kelly has held the office of School Director three years. Mr. J. Kelly, his father, was in the Black Hawk war. Mr. Kelly's parents are natives of Kentucky, and Mrs. Kelly's natives of Tennessee. Mr. Kelly is regarded as a public benefactor by all who know him. His farm is in excellent condition, well cultivated, with good buildings on same.

CHARLES E. LEITCH, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Charleston; owns 117 acres; was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, April 16, 1836; resided with his parents on the farm until 22 years of age. He was married to Mahalia Baker March 18, 1858; she was born in Highland Co., Va., Dec. 19, 1837. Mr. Leitch has seven children living and two dead; the names of the living are Lizzie, Grant, John, Charles E., Jacob, Samuel and Allen; the deceased were two infants. Mr. Leitch has held the office of School Director ten years; he now holds the offices of School Trustee and Road Commissioner. Mr. Leitch's father was Captain of a company of State militia in this county in an early day.

SAMUEL L. MORRIS, farmer and stock-dealer, Sec. 8; P. O. Mattoon; owns eighty acres; was born in Logan Co., Ohio, April 3, 1855, and lived with his parents on the farm until he married Phoebe C. Lucas, Feb. 12, 1875; she was born in Logan Co., Ill., Oct. 16, 1857; they have one child—Rosetta. His parents are natives of Ohio; Mrs. Morris's father is a native of Ohio.

WILY MATTHEWS, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Johnstown; owns forty acres; was born in Morgan Co., Ind., June 27, 1842, and lived with his parents on the farm until the year 1859, when he came to this county and has resided here since. He was married Oct. 27, 1863, to Margaret Jackson; she was born in Owens Co., Ind., Oct. 17, 1844, died Jan. 1, 1871. He then married Eliza T. Balch Aug. 13, 1871; she was born in Madison Co., Miss., Jan. 15, 1857, and has had seven children, six of whom are living, viz., Oscar M., Lizzie, Cary, Esther M., Gertrude and Mary A. Mr. Matthews has been As-

essor in this township two terms. He was in the late war three years, and subsequently in the hundred-day service.

J. L. F. MILLER, farmer and stock-dealer, Sec. 9; P. O. Mattoon; owns 337 acres; was born in Trimble Co., Ky., Jan. 9, 1829, and engaged with his father in farming until 23 years of age. He was married to Rachel P. Gray Nov. 27, 1857; she was born in Tennessee April 19, 1829, died May 2, 1860; the fruit of this marriage was two children—George L. and Rachel E. Mr. Miller then married Mary J. Romine Feb. 25, 1866; she was born in Vigo Co., Ind., July 3, 1841; the fruit of this marriage is eight children—Lola, Mattie, Clara, Mary T., Bertha, Katie and Clinton, and one infant deceased. Mr. Miller commenced with but little property and by his honesty, industry and economy has accumulated considerable property.

CEPHAS MILLER, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Mattoon; was born in Coles Co., Ill., Nov. 6, 1852; engaged with his father in farming, until he married Alice Denman, Feb. 19, 1873; she was born in Jasper Co., Ill., Dec. 19, 1852; they have had three children, viz.: Santa Clara, she was born Jan. 7, 1874; Denman, was born July 16, 1875, died Nov. 20, 1877; Katie, born Dec. 3, 1877. Mrs. Miller's father was in the late war; enlisted in the 97th I. V. C.; served three months. Mr. Miller's father, J. W. Miller, is one of the largest landholders in the township. Mrs. Miller's father, J. B. Denman, was killed in the city of Charleston by a horse running away.

JOHN W. MILLER, farmer and stock-dealer, Sec. 1; P. O. Charleston; owns 800 acres, worth \$40 per acre; he was born in Trimble Co., Ky., March 13, 1825; he lived in Kentucky until 12 years of age; then emigrated to Coles Co., Ill., where he lived with his father on the farm; engaged in farming until he married Rebecca A. Tremble, June 26, 1851; she was born in Harrison Co., Ind., July 15, 1828; the fruit of this marriage was eight children, five living and three dead; the names of the living are Cephas, Horana, Armartha, John and James; the names of the deceased are George, Elizabeth and Quitman. Mr. Miller went to California in 1849, returning in 1851; he also went

to Pike's Peak; he is highly respected in his neighborhood.

PATRICK NICHOLSON, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Charleston; owns 380 acres was born in Jefferson Co., Tenn., Nov. 6, 1809; resided with parents on farm, helping his father until 21 years of age; came to this State in November, 1830, to what is now Douglas Co.; Mr. N. made several thousand rails for \$1 per hundred; worked six months for \$8 per month; had nothing but one saddle-mare; sold mare and saddle and bridle for \$8. Was married to Elizabeth Ashmore, May 17, 1832; she was born in Jefferson Co., Tenn., March 4, 1814; they are the parents of eleven children, seven living; Patrena A. (now widow of James Balch, deceased), William A., Dorothea (now Mrs. F. A. Endsley, of Greenup), Harriet N., Albert B., Margaret M. (now wife of Thomas Newman, of Hickory Tp.), Ella E.; deceased—Joseph B., born May 30, 1833, died May 24, 1873; James M., born March 26, 1841, died March 28, 1847; Mary P. C., born Mar. 6, 1839, died June 4, 1864; Amos E., born May 8, 1845, died while in 5th Illinois Cavalry, in the fall of 1863. Mr. N. has held office of Supervisor of Township one term; he was one of the early settlers of this county, and bore his part in the hardships of those days. He commenced in this township with almost nothing; has by hard labor, economy and industry accumulated several thousand dollars worth of property. For benevolent purposes his gifts have averaged about \$100 a year for forty years, for church and missionary objects; he is a man much respected in the community where he resides.

ALBERT H. ODELL, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Mattoon; owns eighty acres; was born in Coles Co., Ill., Aug. 5, 1844, and lived with his parents on the farm in this county until married Sept. 9, 1874, to Louisa E. Miller, who was born in Coles Co., Ill., Oct. 8, 1849; they have three children—Lola A., Milla M. and Gertrude. Mr. Odell was Township Collector two terms. He was also in the late war four months. Mr. Odell's father was in the Black Hawk war, and also in the late war four months. Mr. Odell's eldest brother was the first child born in the city of Charleston, Coles Co., Ill. Mr. Odell's parents were natives of Tennessee, and Mrs. Odell's of Kentucky.

FRANCIS POPHAM, farmer and stock-dealer, Sec. 10; P. O. Campbell; was born in Knox Co., Ohio, June 2, 1838; lived with his parents on the farm; engaged in farming until married to Sarah E. Babbs, Dec. 11, 1862; she was born in Knox Co., Ohio, Dec. 8, 1844; the fruit of their marriage has been four children—William C., Fred D., Minnie A. and Clarence E. Mr. P. owns 100 acres of excellent river-bottom land, which he farms; he also deals largely in horses; he is a very liberal-hearted man, and respected by all who know him.

CARSON PORTER REED RODGERS, merchant, Farmington; P. O. Campbell; the subject of this sketch was born in Coles Co., Ill., Nov. 1, 1840, and lived with his parents until 26 years of age. He then married Catharine Winford Richey Oct. 30, 1866, who was born in Gallatin Co., Ky., Oct. 30, 1847, and died April 14, 1869; he afterward married Martha Jane Veatch March 8, 1874, who was born in Washington Co., Ill., Oct. 26, 1837, and has had three children, two of whom are living, viz., Isaac Walter, Kate Winford; deceased—Martha H. Mr. Rodgers was Assessor one term, Township Collector three terms, Supervisor one term and School Treasurer ten years. He is now in the mercantile business in Farmington and owns 100 acres in Cumberland Co., Ill.

JOHN WHITE RODGERS, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Campbell; owns seventy acres; was born in Morgan Co., Ill., Feb. 10, 1831, and lived with his parents on the farm until 23 years of age. He was married to Margaret Elizabeth Gillinater April 5, 1854; she was born in Effingham Co., Ill., Jan. 18, 1836; they have had six children, five of whom are living, viz., James F., Mary L., William B., Hiram M. and Henry G.; deceased—Isaac E. Mr. Rodgers was Overseer of the Road one term and was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he now holds. His parents were natives of Kentucky; hers, of Tennessee; Mrs. Rodgers' father was in the Mexican war thirteen months.

GEORGE THOMAS RODGERS, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Campbell; owns 114 acres; was born in Coles Co., Ill., Sept. 13, 1849, and lived on the farm with his parents until married to Mary Ella Brunk

Wright Nov. 25, 1876; she was born in Coles Co., Ill., Sept. 11, 1856; they have one child—Mary Blanche. Mr. Rodgers' father is a native of Tennessee, and his mother of Indiana. Mrs. Rodgers' father is a native of New York, and her mother of Tennessee. Mr. Rodgers' father made the first brick ever laid in the city of Charleston, Coles Co., Ill.

JULIUS E. SMITH, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Etna; owns the undivided fourth of eighty acres; was born in Coles Co., Ill., Jan. 10, 1852, and lived with his parents on the farm until 20 years of age, when he married Louisa Woolery Oct. 2, 1872; she was born in Putnam Co., Ind., July 19, 1856; they have three children—Mina L., Edna O. and George M. Mr. Smith has been School Director two years. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Smith's of Indiana.

ISAAC TAYLOR, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Campbell; was born in Rutherford Co., Tenn., March 16, 1829, and lived with his father on the farm, engaged with his parents in farming until married to Eliza J. Erwin April 12, 1860; she was born in Coles Co., Ill., Oct. 5, 1841; they have eight children, viz., Marian W., Willie E., Oscar E., Margaret E., Perry S., Isaac V., Balas B. and Cary A. Mr. Taylor was School Director fifteen years and has held the office of Assessor one term. He is a Primitive Baptist. Mr. Taylor is liked by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance, and is a minister of considerable ability, living up to what he preaches.

JONATHAN WILSON WALKER, farmer and stock-dealer, Sec. 21; P. O. Mattoon; owns 400 acres; was born in Bedford Co., Tenn., July 26, 1828; lived with his parents on the farm until 27 years of age. Married April 3, 1857, to Mary Sell; she was born in Preble Co., Ohio, March 8, 1831, and has had six children, five of whom are living—Joseph W., James A., Emma O., Mary I. and Sarah E. Mr. Walker has been School Director ten years and School Trustee five years. His father is a native of North Carolina and his mother of Virginia; Mrs. Walker's father is a native of Pennsylvania, and her mother of Ohio.

AMZI ALEXANDER WALKER, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Larna; owns 240 acres; he was born in Bedford Co., Tenn.,

May 2, 1830, and lived with his mother on the farm until 23 years of age. He married Elizabeth Johnston April 21, 1853, who was born in Coles Co., Ill., Sept. 29, 1823, and moved on to the farm where he now resides; they have had five children, three of whom are living, viz., Nancy M., William I. and Mail E.; deceased—I. C. and one infant. Mr. Walker was elected Justice of the Peace one term, when he resigned and was School Director six years. He has in his possession a letter written by his grandfather (Josiah Walker) to James Walker, bearing date 1802, and written in North Carolina.

JOHN CRAIG WHITE, farmer and blacksmith, Sec. 15; P. O. Campbell; owns 120 acres; was born in Scott Co., Ky., Dec. 5, 1830, and lived with his parents on the farm until 19 years of age. He was married to Louisa Beckum Feb. 25, 1855; she was born in Coles Co., Ill., Feb. 25, 1836; died Aug. 10, 1859; he then married Sarah Elizabeth Kemper May 8, 1862; she was born in Fayette Co., Ky., Jan. 10, 1833, and has had eight children, viz., John I., Katie, Edward and Coleman; deceased—Ida F., Charles, George O., Sarah A. Mr. and Mrs. White's parents are natives of Kentucky.

ISAAC WHITE, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Mattoon; owns 120 acres; was born in Clark Co., Ohio, Nov. 12, 1819; lived with his parents on the farm until 23 years of age. He married Mary Laybourn Nov. 5, 1843; she was born in Clark Co., Ohio, Feb. 10, 1825; they have had eight children, seven of whom are living, viz., Sarah E., William B., Frances F., Charles H., James P., Alice I. and Flora O., and Amos H., deceased. Mr. White was Township Trustee seven years, and School Director four years. His parents are natives of Ohio; Mrs. White's father was English and her mother a native of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. White are both Cumberland Presbyterians.

MONROE WHITE, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Charleston; owns 238 acres; was born in Coles Co., Ill., Aug. 9, 1844, and lived with his parents on the farm; engaged with his father in farming until 21 years of age. He was married to Mary E. Hall, Nov. 16, 1865; she was born in Coles Co., Ill., Aug. 28, 1848; they have

four children—Sarah F., Hannah A., Millie E. and Lucy E. Mr. White has held the office of School Director five years. Mr. White's parents are natives of Ohio, and Mrs. White's, natives of Kentucky.

DAVID BEELS WILLIAMS, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Johnstown; owns fifty-five acres; was born in Coles Co., Ill., March 25, 1836, and lived with his parents on the farm until 21 years of age. He was married to Phoebe Landrus Nov. 13, 1856, who was born in Crawford Co., Ind., Feb. 14, 1837, who has had eight children, six of whom are living, viz., Lewis W., Christopher C., Flora E., Henry S., Emma F. and Edmond C.; deceased, L. W. and L. M. Mr. Williams was Overseer of the Road two terms, elected Constable two terms, Justice of the Peace one term, and School Director two terms. He was a volunteer in Company H, 123d I. V. I., who were in the late war in 1862 (afterward mounted);

served six months and was discharged in consequence of disability; re-enlisted March, 1864, and served eighteen months, and was mustered out by general order.

GEORGE A. WHITNEY, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Mattoon; owns thirty-six acres; was born in the State of Wisconsin Sept. 4, 1854; lived with his parents on the farm until 20 years of age. Was then married to Emma D. Hill, May 10, 1874; she was born in Coles Co., Ill., June 7, 1852. Mr. Whitney's parents are natives of York State, and Mrs. Whitney's, natives of Virginia. Mr. Whitney's father was one of the early settlers of this county, and one of the men who helped to change this country from a wilderness to its present condition of prosperity. Mrs. Whitney's father (Mr. Jas. W. Hill) was also one of the early settlers of this township, coming to this township with only \$2.50, and leaving at his death about \$20,000 worth of property.

ASHMORE TOWNSHIP.

HEZEKIAH J. ASHMORE, deceased, late of Ashmore, and for whom the township and village was named, was born in Kentucky Sept. 30, 1802; he was a son of Samuel and Letitia (Guthrie) Ashmore; his parents removed to Murray Co., Tenn., when he was a child, and when he was about 12 years old to Illinois, settling on the Wabash River, about twelve miles south of Terre Haute. He was married May 24, 1825, to Miss Elizabeth Black, a daughter of John Black; she was born in Muhlenburg Co., Ky., Dec. 10, 1807, and came at the age of 4 years to the then Territory of Illinois. About the year 1828 he removed to Vermilion Co., where he remained till February 1831, when he removed to Coles Co. His mother had died several years before in the Wabash country, and his father having married Miss Ruth Cowan, had removed in 1829 to Coles Co. and settled in what is now East Oakland Tp., where he died in 1836, and his wife some four years afterward. Mr. Ashmore also located in the same township, and putting up a log cabin as he had done twice before, he began to open a

farm; after a residence there of about five years, he sold his farm, and removing to a point about two and a half miles northwest of the present village of Ashmore; he purchased a large tract of land, and became the largest land-owner in the township, owning at one time some 1,600 acres; he engaged largely in stock-raising, and continued that during his residence on the farm; he laid off a part of the village of Ashmore in 1855; in 1866, he retired from the farm and removing to the village, there resided till his death, Dec. 9, 1872, at the age of 70 years; he left a family of ten children, viz.: Samuel C., of Ashmore; James M., of Charleston; Martha J., wife of Rodney A. Phelps, of Kansas; Hezekiah M., of Charleston; Sarah C., wife of Jacob Zimmerman, of Ashmore; Elizabeth S., wife of I. N. Van Dyke, of Charleston; Rebecca, wife of William P. Ferriss, of Decatur, Ill.; Orlando F., of Ashmore; Mary M., wife of Jacob Collom, of Paris, Ill.; and Harvey B., of Ashmore. Mr. Ashmore held several offices of public trust, among which may be mentioned that of Justice of the

Peace, for several years, Constable and County Commissioner. He was a man of enterprise and unusual business ability, and a liberal supporter of churches, schools, and whatever pertained to the public welfare.

ORLANDO F. ASHMORE, son of Hezekiah and Elizabeth Ashmore, was born about two and a half miles northwest of the village of Ashmore, June 10, 1845. He was raised on the farm until he was of age, and then engaged in the grocery business in Ashmore, and has been engaged alternately in the grocery and dry goods business until a short time ago. He was married Oct. 12, 1865, to Miss Margaret J. Barnett, a daughter of James Barnett of Lincoln Co., Ky. She was born near Stanford, in that county, Nov. 27, 1842. They have had five children, three of whom are living, Ores L., Iva E. and Emma B.

HARVEY B. ASHMORE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Ashmore; was born in this township Nov. 1, 1849, being a son of Hezekiah J. and Elizabeth Ashmore. When about 15 years old, he engaged in mercantile business in Ashmore, in which he continued about two years. He then engaged in dealing in stock, which he has followed ever since. In 1871, he settled on his present farm adjoining the village of Ashmore, containing 510 acres of land, with fine improvements. He also owns another farm of 80 acres two and a half miles northwest of the village. Mr. Ashmore is largely engaged in stock raising, feeding not less than 500 hogs, and from 100 to 200 cattle annually. He makes a specialty of Poland-China hogs of which he ships a large number every year. He was married Nov. 16, 1870, to Miss Emma J. Carter, a daughter of John L. Carter, of Oakland. She is a native of Gallia Co., Ohio. They have five children—Herbert K., Leon B., Leftridge L. and Lloyd C. The youngest, a daughter, is not named at the present writing.

WILLIAM F. AUSTIN, of the firm of Austin, Brown & Kimball, dealers in hardware, lumber, agricultural implements, furniture, etc.; P. O. Ashmore; is a native of Coles Co., being a son of John and Susan (Carter) Austin; his father was born near Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 9, 1809, and came with his father's family to the county in about 1828;

his father, William Austin, took up a farm, comprising the site of the present village of Ashmore. Mr. Austin was married Oct. 15, 1835, to Miss Susan Carter, a daughter of John and Mary Carter, both natives of East Tennessee; she was born in East Tennessee Sept. 24, 1815; removed with her parents to Kentucky in early childhood, and came to Coles Co., in 1830, landing in Ashmore April 10, where her father took up a farm east of and adjoining the present village, and where Mrs. Austin still resides; Mrs. Austin's father, John Carter, was born in 1790, and died July 19, 1841; her mother, Mary Carter, was born Dec. 24, 1792, and died Nov. 11, 1857; Mr. Austin remained a substantial and highly-respected citizen till his death, Sept. 9, 1845; he left five children—James M., born March 13, 1837, and died July 23, 1866; Mary C., now Mrs. Thomas White, of Ashmore, born Aug. 13, 1838; William F., born Nov. 12, 1840; Edith, born Sept. 22, 1842, married F. M. Waters, of Ashmore, and died Jan. 4, 1862; Thomas, born Oct. 10, 1844. William F. Austin remained on the homestead until the age of 22, and then engaged in the manufacture of wagons and carriages, in company with A. J. Waters; this he continued two years, after which he followed carpentering until he entered upon his present business in 1872. Mr. Austin has been a member of the village Council for the past five or six years. He was married Nov. 10, 1864, to Miss Mary A. Souseley, who was born in Ashmore Tp. Aug. 5, 1843; she is a daughter of David and Lucinda (Groves) Souseley, who were among the early settlers of the county; her father was born Sept. 1, 1816, came to Coles Co. with his parents in about the year 1832 and died Nov. 26, 1847. Mr. Austin has two sons—Alcephus L. and Thomas E.

REV. STEPHEN J. BOVELL, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Ashmore; was born in Washington Co., East Tenn., May 27, 1827. His father, Rev. J. V. Bovell, was a native of Virginia; removed to Tennessee at an early age; graduated at Washington College at the age of 20 years, and, when 26 years old, became President of that institution, and occupied the position three years. In June, 1829, he received a call to the Pres-

byterian Church, in Paris, Ill., and removed to that place, where he died but a few months afterward, leaving a wife and four children; Mr. Bovell's mother, Christiana Gray Bovell, was a native of Tennessee, and now resides with her son; in 1835, the mother, with her family, removed to Coles Co., near Charleston; Mr. Bovell remained on the farm until the age of 20, then, in 1847, returned to Paris, where he spent two years as a student in the Edgar Academy, then under the control of Rev. H. R. Venable. In 1849, he entered Hanover College, where he graduated in 1852; he then went to Mississippi and engaged in teaching, but at the end of one year, he received an attack of paralysis, which disabled him from work for a year and a half; in the fall of 1854, he entered the New Albany Theological Seminary, where he spent one year, when, owing to a relapse of his former paralysis, he was obliged to discontinue his studies; recovering partially in the spring of 1856, he engaged, by the advice of his physician, in farming, which he continued two years; he then went to Palestine, Ill., where he taught for eight years, pursuing his theological studies in the mean time; he was licensed to preach in April, 1861, and ordained in April, 1865; he came to Ashmore the same year, and, in 1869, was elected Superintendent of Schools of Coles Co., holding that office four years. He was married March 6, 1856, to Miss Martha J. Howe, of Flemingsburg, Ky., and has two children living—Henry P. and Luella.

JOBE W. BROWN, retired, Ashmore; this gentleman was born in Chatham, Middlesex Co., Conn., July 15, 1809; his father was Jonathan W. Brown, and his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Aiken, the former being a native of Connecticut, and the latter of the island of Nantucket; when he was but a child, his parents removed to Oneida Co., N. Y., thence to Milton, Ky., and in 1822 to Lawrence Co., Ill.; in January, 1825, they removed to Walnut Grove in Edgar Co., then on the very outskirts of civilization; at that time there was not a single white inhabitant in the present limits of Coles Co.; his father resided there until his death June 17, 1867, at the age of 79 years. In 1840, Mr. Brown removed to

Ashmore Tp., where he had entered eighty acres of land, borrowing for that purpose \$100; to illustrate the struggles of those early days, we may mention that Mr. Brown was thirteen years in taking up this first note; he has hauled wheat to Chicago, taking his provisions and horse feed along with him, and sleeping in his wagon at night; the journey occupied sixteen days, and on arriving there, has sold his wheat at 50 cents a bushel. In 1838, he, with his father and brother, took a contract to build two sections of the old Terre Haute & Alton R. R., which they completed in 1840. Mr. Brown added to his farm until he owned at one time 400 acres, a part of which he still retains; in January, 1877, he removed to the village of Ashmore, where he now lives in the quiet enjoyment of the fruits of his years of toil. He was married Jan. 1, 1833, to Miss Martha R. Archer, who was born in Bourbon Co., Ky., March 4, 1808, and was raised in Bloomington, Ind.; of twelve children, eleven grew to adult age, viz.—Warren E., Mary E., wife of Nelson Green; Eliza J., now Mrs. Wm. P. Green; George A., Jerome A., Lucy A., now deceased; Sarah R., wife of James Wiley; Caroline A., wife of A. J. Waters; Melissa E., wife of Robert Mayfield; Henrietta M., wife of Richard Waters; Susan M., now Mrs. Thomas Sublet; of the ten now living, all are residents of Coles Co., except Warren E., who is a physician in Andrew Co., Mo. Mr. Brown has served seven years as Justice of the Peace, and one year as Supervisor; he was an officer of the Coles County Agricultural Society for several years.

GEORGE A. BROWN, dealer in hardware, lumber, furniture, etc. (firm of Austin, Brown & Kimball), Ashmore; was born at the Walnut Grove, in Edgar Co., Ill. Oct. 17, 1837; he came with his parents, Job W. and Martha R. Brown, to Coles Co. in 1840; he remained on the farm until the age of 23 years, receiving his education in the little log schoolhouse in the neighborhood; after arriving at age, he taught school one winter; at 23, he engaged in contracting and building in Ashmore, building most of the village, including the Methodist Church and many of the business houses and private dwellings; also helped to build the Presbyterian

Church. Among the business houses may be mentioned those of Austin, Brown & Kimball, F. M. Waters, Thomas O'Brien, Dr. Robertson, Joshua Ricketts, A. J. & R. Waters & Co., etc.; in 1872, he engaged in the lumber business, Mr. W. F. Austin afterward becoming a partner; they added hardware, undertaking, furniture, etc.; in 1875, Mr. W. C. Kimball became a member of the firm. Mr. Brown has been a member and President of the Board of Trustees and the Board of Education a number of years; he is at present Treasurer of the Board of Trustees. He was married Jan. 25, 1861, to Miss Arden O'Brien, a daughter of the late John O'Brien, of Ashmore; they have three children—Walter M., Owen E. and Job W.

WM. H. BROWN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Ashmore; was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., March 23, 1813, being a son of Jonathan W. and Elizabeth (Aiken) Brown, and accompanied his parents in their removal to Milton, Ky., to Lawrence Co., Ill., and to the Walnut Grove, Edgar Co., in January, 1825. He remained at home until he was nearly 21, when he began working on a farm; he worked at various employments in different places until he was married, Nov. 4, 1835, to Miss Elizabeth McGhan, of Clark Co.; he then settled on a farm in Clark Co. During the summer of 1838, he was associated with his father and brother in grading a portion of the old Terre Haute & Alton Railroad. His wife died Sept. 14, 1838, leaving one son, William W., who, in the late war was Orderly Sergeant of Co. H, 10th I. V. C., and was killed at the capture of Little Rock, Ark. In the spring of 1839, Mr. Brown came to Coles Co., and on the 13th of June, 1839, married Mrs. Emily Buck, a daughter of John T. Gimsted, an old pioneer of Edgar Co., settling in Grand View about 1828, and afterward came to Coles Co. Of nine children of this marriage, six are now living—John O. (now a resident of Charleston, Harriet, wife of James Bull, of Edgar Co.), Frederick, James H., Edwin W. and Francis A.; their eldest daughter, Mary Elizabeth, died April 19, 1849, at the age of 7½ years; Emma A. died Nov. 18, 1870, at nearly 20 years of age; George W. died March 15, 1862, at 16 years of age. Mr. Brown settled on his present

farm in January, 1842, where he owns 336 acres of land well improved; he began life a poor man, and by his industry, economy and good management has acquired a comfortable fortune, and is considered one of the most substantial citizens of Coles Co.

WILLIAM S. CHILDRESS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Ashmore; was born in Knox Co., East Tenn., April 11, 1827; he is a son of Richard and Rebecca Childress. In 1831, his father removed to Edgar Co., and settled just on the line between Illinois and Indiana. In 1848, Mr. Childress came to Coles Co., being the first of the family to settle here, his father following in the spring of 1849; his father died about 1862; his mother still survives, and now resides in Farmington, in Coles Co., at the age of 78 years. Mr. C. was married April 30, 1848, to Miss Temple A. Barnes, a daughter of Enos Barnes, one of the pioneers of the county; she died Sept. 17, 1874, leaving nine children—Elizabeth J. (wife of Washington Moody, of Ashmore Tp.); Lucinda E. (wife of H. Ph. Goodnight, of Ashmore Tp.), Richard M., Rebecca A., Florence A., (wife of George Honn, of East Oakland Tp.), John F., William A., Melinda and Viola. A stranger, viewing Mr. Childress' farm, comprising over 1,000 acres, his large and beautiful residence, his herds of over a hundred cattle, fifteen to twenty horses, a hundred and fifty sheep, and a hundred and twenty-five hogs, would find it difficult to realize the hardships through which he has passed in accumulating them. When he came to the county his total possessions would not amount to \$200; he has chopped cordwood at 30 cents a cord, and made rails at 50 cents a hundred; he made about 7,000 rails the first winter he spent in the county. To illustrate the gradual manner in which he has acquired his land, we give the following, showing the amount purchased at different times, and the price per acre. His first purchase was 110 acres, at \$1.25 per acre; next 80 acres, of Government at \$1.25 per acre; then at intervals as follows; 40 acres at \$15 per acre; 50 acres, at \$22 per acre; 40 acres at \$17.50 per acre; 80 acres, at \$30 per acre; 120 acres, at \$25 per acre; 20 acres, at \$40 per acre; 20 acres, at \$27.50 per acre; 40 acres, at \$18.75 per acre; 40 acres, at \$40

per acre; 40 acres at \$8.75 per acre; 43½ acres, at \$10 per acre; 240 acres, at \$20 per acre; 30 acres, for \$50 in all, and 20 acres at \$10 per acre. He has made it a practice to buy but never sell, consequently all of his original purchases are still in his possession, and what is, perhaps, more remarkable, there never has been a mortgage on an acre of it. Mr. Childress was married a second time, Dec. 1, 1874, to Mrs. Nannie Shoemaker, a native of Kentucky.

W. R. COMSTOCK, dealer in groceries, drugs, medicines, etc., Ashmore; was born in Clark Co., Ill., Feb. 1, 1850; he is a son of Levi and Lucy Comstock; his father was born in Indiana, and his mother in Kentucky; they both came to Illinois in childhood with their parents, who were among the early pioneers of the State; when the subject of this sketch was about 4 years of age, his father removed with his family to Coles County, and settled about three miles northeast of Ashmore village, where he still resides. Mr. Comstock remained on the farm until 1872, after which he read medicine and attended one course of lectures in Rush Medical College, Chicago; in 1874, he engaged in his present business in Ashmore. He was married Nov. 2, 1876, to Miss Ella Hogue, a daughter of Thomas W. Hogue, of Ashmore.

ELI DUDLEY, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Ashmore; was born in Coles Co. Jan. 17, 1840, being a son of Guilford and Mary (Wiley) Dudley; to trace the genealogy of the Dudley family from its origin, it would be necessary to begin with the Earl of Dudley, of Dudley Castle, in Staffordshire, England, in the fourteenth century, and follow down through a long line of earls, barons, etc.; this is not our purpose, but we can say that the genealogy is complete and authentic from that point to the subject of the present sketch; the first of the family to come to America was Thomas Dudley, Governor of the province of Massachusetts Bay; many of his descendants held prominent positions in the early history of the country; assisted in the struggle for independence, and are now leading citizens in various parts of the country; the first to come to Coles Co. were three brothers—Moses, James and Guilford; Guilford Dudley was

born in Raymond, N. H., Dec. 7, 1795; the day he was 21, he left home, and, going to Ohio, worked on a farm for a year; then went to New Orleans, from which place he came to Coles Co., as early as 1825 or 1826; he worked at first on his brother's farm, and afterward entered eighty acres of land. He was married in 1829 to Miss Mary Wiley, who was born in Lexington, Ky., April 22, 1812, and came to Coles Co. in 1828; putting up a log cabin on his farm, Mr. Dudley lived there till the fall of 1839, when he erected the frame house now occupied by his youngest son—J. Elbridge Dudley. He held the office of Justice of the Peace a number of years, and also Township Treasurer several terms; he was a quiet man, never seeking notoriety; he followed farming till his health failed, when he opened a store on his farm, which he continued until the starting of Ashmore; he was a successful man, acquiring a handsome property and about 900 acres of land. He died in February, 1864, leaving nine children—Florence (wife of James Routledge, of Douglas Co.), Hannah (married Jarrot Phelps, and died in 1866), John (now of Charleston), Eli, Elizabeth, Nancy J. (wife of S. H. Reed, of Douglas Co.), Philena S. (wife of Thomas Walton, of Ashmore), Moses G. (who died in June, 1868), and J. Elbridge (of Ashmore Tp.). Eli Dudley was married Dec. 11, 1866, to Miss Margaret N. Brown, a daughter of Wm. E. Brown; she was born in Madison, Jefferson Co., Ind., July 5, 1842; they have three children—Gleason A., Mary O. and Gerry B. Mr. Dudley owns 400 acres of land, with a beautiful residence, and is quite largely engaged in stock-raising.

MRS. THURZA EPPERSON; P. O. Westfield; among the pioneers of Coles Co., who came in the year 1834, was Green Epperson, who was born in Madison Co., Ky., about the year 1800. He was married Dec. 22, 1829, to Miss Thirza Woods, a daughter of Adam and Mary Woods; she was also a native of Madison Co., Ky., born Dec. 6, 1807. After their marriage, they removed to Estill Co., Ky., thence to Clark Co., and from there to Coles Co., Ill., in 1834, where they settled on the farm still in the hands of the family, and which contains 200 acres in the home place, besides 80 acres in Clark Co.

Mr. Epperson was a man of integrity of character, industrious and economical in his habits, and possessed of the requisite qualifications of success, and, had he lived, would undoubtedly have become one of the wealthiest citizens of the county; he died Jan. 29, 1850, leaving a wife, who still resides on the old homestead. Of a family of eleven children, nine are living, as follows: Brutus C., was born Oct. 27, 1830, in Estill Co., Ky., and is now a farmer in Bear Valley, Cal., to which State he removed in 1852; Cassius C., was born in Clark Co., Ky., June 24, 1834, and also removed to California in 1852, and is now a farmer in Sutter Co.; Sidney K., was born in Coles Co., Ill., Jan. 28, 1836, served in the late war, enlisting in Co. H, 59th I. V. I., was promoted to Quartermaster, and is now a Government Inspector at Omaha, Neb.; Rhodes was born April 4, 1838, was a member of Co. "A," 123d I. V. I., was wounded in the battle of Selma, Ala, and is now a farmer in Edgar Co., Ill.; Green was born May 2, 1840, removed to California in 1877, and is now engaged in farming in Bear Valley; Mattie was born Jan. 25, 1842, and is now wife of J. F. Lawson, of Mattoon, Ill.; Joseph was born Oct. 8, 1844, married Sept. 2, 1869, to Miss Mattie Morris, a daughter of William Morris, of Edgar Co.; she was born in Kentucky Dec. 26, 1851, and died Dec. 3, 1875, leaving three children—John F., Thurza I. and Alvy G.; Mr. Epperson resides on the homestead; Kate was born April 6, 1848, and resides at home; John C. was born in 1849, studied medicine, and went to California in 1875, graduated from the National Surgical Institute, in San Francisco, and is now a practicing physician in Weston, Oregon.

B. J. FARRIS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Westfield; was born in Edgar Co., Ill., March 24, 1831, being a son of James and Nancy Farris, who were among the earliest pioneers of that county. His father was born in Virginia, in the year 1785; received a liberal education, being designed for the Presbyterian ministry, and leaving home at the age of 18, he went to Warren Co., Ohio, where he married Miss Nancy Downs, a native of South Carolina, born in 1799, and lived there till he came to Edgar Co. He

was a soldier of the war of 1812; fought at Lundy's Lane and Chippewa, and was a witness of Perry's victory on Lake Erie. Arriving in Illinois he took up 640 acres of land in Edgar, Coles and Clark Counties. He was a man of the strictest integrity, and dealt honestly with every man. He had a powerful constitution and was a hard worker. Although the son of a wealthy Virginia family, he never owned slaves; was a Whig in politics and joined the Republican party on its organization. He was a staunch Union man during our late war, and the defeat of the Union army at the battle of Bull Run, which occurred during his last illness, greatly affected him. He died Sept. 27, 1861, leaving eight children; his widow died Dec. 9, 1877. The subject of this sketch continued to reside in Edgar Co. until he was married, Aug. 12, 1852, to Miss Mary J. Bishop, a daughter of John W. Bishop; she was born in Rush Co., Ind., Sept. 18, 1832, and first came to Clark Co., Ill., when 5 years of age. They have eight children: James, Sarah A., John W., Florence, George Grant, Albert, Benjamin F. and Ida. The year of his marriage, Mr. Farris removed to Coles Co., where he lived till March, 1876, and then removed to Nebraska. At the end of three months, however, he returned to Coles Co., and in 1877, purchased the farm of 120 acres where he now resides.

ISAAC FLENNER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Kansas; was born in Butler Co., Ohio, Feb. 25, 1825; his father, Daniel Flenner, was among the pioneers of that State, coming from Maryland in 1809. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was a prominent citizen, holding many offices of trust in his county. His mother, Hannah (Andrews) Flenner, was a native of Ohio, and a descendant of an old Pennsylvania family. Mr. Flenner removed to Coles Co., in 1856; his father removing to Clark Co., Ill., at the same time; he purchased 200 acres of land and engaged in farming and stock-raising, and during the past five years has devoted his attention to fine stock, having, at present writing, thirty-nine head of thorough-bred short-horn cattle. He also makes a specialty of the breeding of Berkshire hogs, of which he has seventy-five now on hand. He is one of the most thorough and suc-

cessful farmers in the township. From the railroad, which passes a short distance in front of his residence, the view is most beautiful. His fine buildings, with the large yard set to evergreens and shrubbery, the orchards of fruit of all kinds, the rolling prairie "*Stretching in billowy undulations far away*," present a sight not surpassed in this part of the country. Mr. Flenner was married Sept. 30, 1847, to Miss Rachel A. Hughes, who was a native of Maryland, but removed in early childhood to Butler Co., Ohio. She died in 1852, leaving two children, one of whom is living—Albert W. Flenner. Mr. Flenner was married a second time Jan. 12, 1858, to Miss Hopy A. Hollingsworth, a daughter of Jacob Hollingsworth. Her father came to Illinois in 1830 and resided in Coles Co. till his death in 1875. They have one son living—Martin Flenner.

ALBERT W. FLENNER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Kansas; was born in Butler Co., Ohio, March 17, 1850, being a son of Isaac and Rachel A. (Hughes) Flenner; in 1856, he came with his father's family to Coles Co., his mother having died in 1852. He was raised on the farm, and on arriving at his majority, he purchased the farm of his uncle, M. B. Flenner, adjoining his father's place, and containing 160 acres of land, and he still resides there. He was married Jan. 17, 1871, to Miss O'Kalla Breeding, the fifth daughter of Hutchinson and Elizabeth M. Breeding; she was born in Edgar Co., Ill., March 16, 1850; her parents came to Edgar Co. about thirty-six years ago; her father died there in 1866, and after his death her mother removed with her family to Ashmore, and there lived till 1876, when she returned to Edgar Co. where she now resides. They have two children—Rachel Annie and Isaac B. Mr. Flenner has been a member and Clerk of the Board of School Directors for the past three years.

J. H. GREEN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Ashmore; was born in Miami Co., Ohio, Oct. 27, 1826; he is a son of James and Elizabeth (Heminway) Green, both of whom were natives of King and Queen Co., Va.; both removed to Kentucky when young, married and moved to Ohio; in 1840, his parents removed to Coles Co.,

but returned in a few years to Ohio; Mr. Green removed permanently to the county in the fall of 1855, and settled on his present farm; he purchased 120 acres of land, paying therefor \$18 an acre; he owed on this place, \$1,500; he now owns 513 acres of land, well improved, and is out of debt; he keeps usually about 100 head of cattle; he owes his success in life to the fact that he has always been a temperance man, never drinking a glass of whisky or beer; has always kept his agreements; and when he promised to pay a man money, has paid it on the very day agreed upon. He was married on the 12th of October, 1851, to Miss Mary F. Pottenger, a daughter of Dennis R. Pottenger, of Preble Co., Ohio; she was born there Aug. 1, 1834; they have had twelve children, eleven of whom are living—Alice E. (wife of Lafayette Bates, of Hutton Tp.), William S., Granville D., Commodore D., Hester S., Seymour, Sherman, May, Norman, Ettie and Ernest. Mr. Green has served several terms as School Director.

W. P. GREEN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Ashmore; was born in Miami Co., Ohio, Sept. 8, 1827, being a son of James and Elizabeth (Heminway) Green; when he was about 10 years old, his parents removed to Randolph Co., Ind., and, in 1840, to Coles Co., returning a few years later to Ohio, and lived awhile in Darke Co., from which county they removed again to Randolph Co., Ind., and thence to Grant Co.; his father opened no less than seven farms in Ohio and Indiana: the year the family returned to Ohio, Mr. Green made four trips between the two States; on becoming of age, he went to Preble Co., Ohio. He was married Nov. 2, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth Wilkinson, a daughter of Charles Wilkinson, of Preble Co., Ohio; she died Feb. 20, 1862, leaving three children, two of whom are living—Charles E. and James O. In the spring of 1863, Mr. Green came again to Coles Co., making seven trips during the summer. He was married Aug. 20, 1863, to Miss Eliza J. Brown, a daughter of J. W. and Martha R. Brown, of Ashmore; she was born at the Walnut Grove, in Edgar Co., Sept. 20, 1836; they have six children—Leona, Clarence E., Miner E., Jennie, Thomas L. and Nora. Mr.

Green owns a farm of 160 acres, on which he settled in 1864.

NELSON R. GREEN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. ———; was born in Miami Co., Ohio, Dec. 25, 1830; he is a son of James and Elizabeth (Heminway) Green, and accompanied his parents in their various removals given above, and in 1850, came permanently to Coles Co.; he worked at various employments until 1854, when he was married on the 19th of January, to Miss Mary E. Brown, the eldest daughter of Jobe W. and Martha R. Brown, of Ashmore; she was born at the Walnut Grove, in Edgar Co., Sept. 7, 1834; they have nine children—Jonathan W., George A., Letitia M., Willie A., Leonard W., Caroline A., Claude O., Charlie and Eugene D. Mr. Green settled on his present farm in 1865, where he owns 163 acres of land.

ELDER PETER K. HONN, retired; P. O. Ashmore; was born in Nicholas Co., Ky., July 22, 1814; he is a son of Daniel and Anna Honn; he passed his early years upon a farm, and at the age of 18 years, began the trade of a blacksmith; in 1835, he decided to follow Horace Greeley's advice, "Go West, young man, go West," and accordingly joined the family of Jeremiah Powell, and with them made the journey to Illinois, with a horse-team and two ox-teams; they stopped in Edgar Co., where Mr. Powell settled, and where many of his descendants still reside; after spending a short time in Edgar Co., and about six months in Sangamon Co., working at his trade, he came in 1836 to Hitesville, and opened a blacksmith-shop; about five years later, he purchased a quarter-section of land, which he began to improve in connection with his trade; after a number of years, he abandoned his shop and devoted his entire attention to farming; he continued on the farm until 1875, when, having accumulated a comfortable competence, he retired to his present home where he enjoys the harvest gathered in the summer of life. During his whole life, Mr. Honn has always been ready to assist in carrying forward any public enterprise; he has served the public in various offices of trust—having held four commissions as Justice of the Peace, covering a period of sixteen years; he was Postmaster for three years,

and has served one term as Chairman of the Board of Supervisors; he takes an active interest in educational matters, and has been School Director most of the time since the organization of the public-school system in the county. He has never failed to meet an obligation as agreed upon, and was never before a court as plaintiff or defendant in a suit at law; it has been a rule of his life not to become security for any one, a course which has proved beneficial not only to himself but to others. About five years after coming to the county, he was ordained a minister of the Christian Church, and has devoted himself more or less to the work of the ministry ever since. He was married June 22, 1837, to Miss Matilda Woods, who was born in Madison Co., Ky., April 19, 1817, and came to Coles Co. with her mother's family in 1835. They have raised a family of six children—William S., now occupying the old homestead in Ashmore Tp.; Martha A., wife of D. R. Bain, of Edgar Co.; Peter K., who died in 1872; Sarah E., wife of F. M. Shaver, of Monroe Co., Ind.; Samuel H., a practicing physician in Ashmore, and Mary E., wife of R. L. Tremble, of Coles Co.

THOMAS W. HALLOCK, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Ashmore; was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., Jan. 20, 1811; he was raised on a farm until he was 15 years old, and then went to Troy, N. Y., where he learned the trade of a coachmaker; he worked for Eaton & Gilbert, at that time one of the largest coachmaking firms in the country; he helped to build the first railway-coach in this country, in 1829; this coach was run on the Amboy & Burdowntown R. R., and was drawn by horses. Going to New York City in 1833, he entered the employ of John Stephenson, then located on Bleecker St., near the Bowery, and continued with him after he went to Harlem, and put up his large manufactory there; he remained in New York, and Newark, N. J., until 1837, when he came to Coles Co., and entered 400 acres of land on the Embarrass; he then rented a farm of H. J. Ashmore for five years, but owing to a lack of rain his farming venture proved an unfortunate one, and at the end of three years he abandoned it, and removing to Charleston, engaged in carpentering, wagon-making and blacksmithing. On the

restarting of the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, he returned to Ashmore Tp., and settled on his present farm; at that time it was all Government land to the east, except around the groves; there was but one house on the prairie, that being on Wolf Hill; he could see, any day, from 20 to 30 deer in the vicinity; notwithstanding his first failure in farming, he has since been, and is now one of the most successful farmers in the county. He owns 340 acres of land, well improved, with a large, fine house, seven acres of orchard and shrubbery, etc.; he has made a specialty of raising and shipping hay—shipping a few years ago about 400 tons, annually. Like most other successful farmers, he has attended strictly to his farm, leaving public offices to those having more leisure and inclination to attend to them. His first marriage was in May, 1840, to Miss Jane Johnson, of Coles Co.; she died a few years later, leaving one daughter—Alice, wife of Benjamin Honold, of Edgar Co. Mr. Hallock was married again Nov. 19, 1846, to Mrs. Elizabeth Tuttle; her maiden name was Elizabeth Clark; she was born in Pulaski Co., Ky., May 14, 1820; her father, James Clark, was one of the pioneers of Coles Co., coming with his family in 1829; they have five children living—George R., James H., Aldora A., wife of R. M. Childress, Thomas L., and William H.; Mrs. Hallock has one daughter of her former marriage—Margaret T. Tuttle, wife of Charles S. Olmsted, of Charleston.

O. D. HAWKINS, farmer and stock-raiser, Ashmore; was born in Fleming Co., Ky., Feb. 28, 1822; he is a son of Gregory R. and Elizabeth (Ballard) Hawkins, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Kentucky; when he was about 8 years old, his parents removed to Scott Co., Ind., and, in 1841, to Coles Co., settling about two and one-half miles west of Ashmore; they landed here on the 4th of March, the day on which Gen. Harrison was inaugurated President of the United States; his father died here in 1868, and his mother in 1873. They had a family of fifteen children, twelve of whom grew to adult age, and five of whom are now living. Oliver D., the subject of this sketch, started in life for himself at 13 years of age, working out by the

month and by the day; he is now one of the most substantial citizens of the township; his farm of 287 acres, adjoining the village of Ashmore, is one of the best improved in the vicinity. In 1852, Mr. Hawkins contracted to clear about ten miles of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, and, also, for several years, was engaged in supplying ties and wood for the road, clearing for that purpose some 150 acres of land. He served nine years as Constable. In 1860, he removed to the village of Ashmore, and in April, the same year, was elected Justice of the Peace; he still holds the office, having been re-elected every four years to the present time; he was the first Police Magistrate in Ashmore, serving several years; he was also Postmaster from 1861 to 1866, when he resigned; he has served one term on the Board of Supervisors, and one term as Coroner of the county; in 1870, he became Superintendent of the County Alms-house and Poor-farm, remaining in charge of that institution until 1873, when he removed to his present farm; he also held the office of Township School Treasurer a short time. He was married March 21, 1844, to Miss Mary Laffler, a daughter of John and Mary (Hurd) Laffler; she was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Jan. 6, 1823, and came with her parents to Coles Co. in 1837; her father died in 1843, and her mother in 1853. Mr. Hawkins has four children, all living in Ashmore, viz., William, John, Albert and Ellen, wife of William N. Austin.

WM. C. KIMBALL, of the firm of Austin, Brown & Kimball, dealers in hardware, lumber, furniture and undertaking, Ashmore; has been a resident of Ashmore since 1867; he was born in Cambridge, Guernsey Co., Ohio, June 14, 1838; was educated at the Cambridge Union Schools, and, in 1857, began teaching school; he continued in that profession in Ohio till March, 1863, when he enlisted in Co. H, 122d O. V. I., and served in the 6th Army Corps in the Army of the Potomac until Jan. 1, 1864; he was then detailed as a clerk in the office of the Provost Marshal General of Ohio, at Columbus, and served in that capacity till the close of the war; he was mustered out July 1, 1865. After the war, he came to Illinois and taught

school one winter in Monticello, Madison Co.; in March, 1867, he took charge of the public schools in Ashmore, and remained in charge most of the time until the spring of 1876. In 1875, he became a partner in the firm of Austin, Brown & Kimball. Mr. Kimball was Village Clerk from April, 1875, to April, 1878, and has been School Director for the past three years. He was married April 10, 1860, to Miss Lizzie Speers, of Guernsey Co., Ohio; she died March 16, 1866. Mr. Kimball was married again Sept. 20, 1868, to Miss Rowena A. Graham, of Ashmore; she died Sept. 30, 1877, leaving three children—Clarence O. L., Mary C. and Gertie R.

JEREMIAH LANE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Ashmore; was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, Jan. 17, 1844; his father, George W. Lane, was a pioneer, coming from his native State, Maryland, at the age of 13; his mother, Sarah Lane, was a native of Ohio, and a descendant of a Maryland family; his parents both died in Ohio; Mr. Lane was raised on the farm, and has followed that avocation all his life; he came to Coles Co. in 1873, and settled on his present farm, one mile east of the village of Ashmore, where he owns 134 acres of land, with good brick house, commodious barn, outbuildings, etc.; he makes a specialty of breeding fine horses, having ten now on hand; also has 160 hogs. He was married March 10, 1870, to Miss Cornelia Swartz, who was born in Campbell Co., Ky., July 12, 1854; they have two children living—Minnie L. and Henry L.

WILLIAM H. MACK, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Ashmore; was born in Kentucky April 11, 1828, and came to Illinois when he was 5 years old, with the family of his father, William Mack; after spending one winter in Coles Co., his father settled in Clark Co., where he died about eight years ago; Mr. Mack lived in Clark Co. until he became of age, and then came to Coles Co.; he began life by working out by the month, and, after accumulating some money, he purchased 120 acres of land, on which he settled in the fall of 1853; he now owns 790 acres in his home farm, and 100 acres in Clark Co.; his farm is one of the best in the county, is well

fenced, under good cultivation, and improved with a fine two-story dwelling, barns, outbuildings, etc., costing not less than \$6,000; his residence occupies a beautiful eminence, and from it can be plainly seen the village of Kansas, in Edgar Co., while the church-spires of Westfield, in Clark Co., and of Ashmore, in Coles Co., are visible. Mr. Mack has given considerable attention to the raising of stock, keeping from 50 to 150 head of cattle; having no leisure nor inclination for official life, he has never sought nor held public office, but has devoted himself exclusively to the management of his large farm. He was married Dec. 19, 1850, to Miss Elvira Anderson, a daughter of Robert Anderson, one of the early settlers of Edgar Co.; she was born in that county Feb. 25, 1832, and removed with her parents to Coles Co. when about 8 years old; they have five children—Joseph A., William A., Catherine P., Oscar A. and Charles A.

ELIAS MONROE, Postmaster and dealer in dry goods, notions, boots, shoes, etc. (firm of Zimmerman & Monroe), Ashmore; was born in Shelby Co., Ill., Feb. 7, 1842, but removed in childhood to Moultrie Co., where he lived until 1861; his mother then removed with her family (the father having died years before) to Hitesville, Coles Co. In December, 1863, he entered the Union army as a member of Co. H, 59th I. V. I.; he participated, among other engagements, in the battles of Look-out Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Resaca (where he received a slight wound), Peach-Tree Creek, Marietta, siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Big Shanty, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, where he was severely wounded in the right leg during the first day's fight, Dec. 15, 1864, necessitating the amputation of his leg in the field hospital; he was mustered out in June, 1865; recovering from his wound, in 1867, he entered the Soldiers' College, in Fulton, Ill., where he remained two years, and then came to Ashmore, and was appointed Postmaster in August, 1869. In October, 1877, he became a member of the firm of Zimmerman & Monroe.

J. B. MOORE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Ashmore; was born in Butler Co., Ohio, July 22, 1836; he is a son of Will-

iam S. and Julia A. Eddingfield Moore; his father, an early settler of Butler Co., having come from his native State, New Jersey, at the age of 4 years; his mother was born in Ohio, her parents being from Pennsylvania. In 1862, his father removed West with his family, spending the summer in Vigo Co., Ind., and coming to Coles County in the fall; he resided in Ashmore until his death, Feb. 8, 1875; his father was a Universalist, and his mother a Baptist, and both led blameless Christian lives, and were highly respected by all who knew them; his father was especially noted for his generous, charitable course toward the poor, and all in distress; his mother now lives in Ohio, to which State she returned two years ago. There are four of the family living, viz., Lucinda C. (wife of A. K. Miner, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa), James B., Martha J. (wife of John Mell, of Ashmore), and William T. James B. Moore, the subject of this sketch, was married Nov. 4, 1869, to Miss Martha J. Lane, a daughter of George W. and Sarah Lane; she was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, Oct. 1, 1842; they five children, as follows: Della May, Mary Lela, Ora Leslie, Halla Florence and Francis Burrell. Mr. Moore owns a farm of 130 acres, located one mile east of Ashmore village.

THOMAS O'BRIEN, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Ashmore; was born in the city of Philadelphia Feb. 18, 1830; he is a son of John and Mary O'Brien; his father was born in Mt. Maleck, Queens Co., Ireland, in February, 1801; up to the age of 18 years, he worked in his father's tailor-shop; he then went to London, Eng., and afterward to Leeds, spending seven years in the two cities; after paying a brief visit to his native place, he came to America at the age of 25; his first settlement was in Philadelphia, where he was married March 18, 1828, to Miss Sarah Campbell a native of Philadelphia; she was born May 1, 1808; he worked as a journeyman in Philadelphia until 1832, when he removed to Cincinnati, and there followed his trade five years; he then removed to Terre Haute, Ind., where he began business for himself; in 1849, he came to Ashmore and settled on a farm, containing 435 acres of wild land which he had purchased the year before. About

twenty years ago, he removed to the village of Ashmore, where he resided till his death, Sept. 26, 1873, and where his widow still resides. He was a man of the strictest commercial integrity, and highly respected as a citizen; he left seven children, five of whom are living; the eldest son, Thomas, was employed in his father's shop in Terre Haute for about three years before the family removed to Coles Co.; he remained on the farm until 1855, when he came to the village and engaged in merchandising, in which he continued till 1873, since which time he has devoted his attention to stock business; he owns a farm of 130 acres in the corporation and forty-three acres in another part of the township. He has been a member of the Town Board of Trustees or Board of Education most of the time during his residence here. He was married Jan. 10, 1855, to Miss Amanda Wells, a daughter of James Wells, of Ashmore; they have two children—Capitola and Grace.

CAPT. CHARLES D. PHELPS, deceased, late of Ashmore Tp., one of the pioneers of Coles Co.; was born in Madison Co., Ky., Jan. 26, 1801; he was a son of Jarrot and Millie (Duncan) Phelps, both natives of Virginia. He was married March 3, 1825, to Miss Mary A. Coons, a daughter of John and Polly (Crosswhite) Coons; she was born in Fayette Co., Ky., about eight miles from Lexington, July 29, 1809. In 1830, he removed to Coles Co., and settled on the farm now occupied by his widow and youngest son; he purchased and entered about 300 acres of land, was an industrious and successful man, a leading member of the Christian Church, and led a life consistent with his professions. Coming to Coles Co. before the Black Hawk war, they had the Kickapoos and Pottawatomies for their neighbors. On the breaking-out of the Black Hawk war he volunteered as a soldier, was commissioned a Captain, and assisted in the capture of the Chief, Black Hawk. He died Dec. 2, 1864; of nine children eight were living at the time of his death, and six are living at the present time, viz., Josiah, now a resident of this township; Jarrot, of Shell City, Mo.; Mildred A. wife of Addison Bowen, of Johnson Co., Kan.; Mary A., wife of Thomas Adair, of Johnson Co., Kan.; Samuel W., who served in

the late war, and now lives in Schuyler Co., Mo., and Charles D., residing on the homestead; John C., a member of the 123d I. V. I., died at Nashville, Tenn., in February, 1863; Susan E., wife of William O'Brien, died April 19, 1866; Fountain served in the late war, and died in 1871, in Schuyler Co., Mo. Mrs. Phelps still resides on the old place, about two miles south of Ashmore; she has passed through many and severe hardships of those pioneer days, and is now hale and strong at nearly 70 years of age.

W. K. PAYNE, retired, Ashmore; although not an early settler of Coles Co., is one of the pioneers in the adjoining county of Edgar, where he was a prominent citizen for forty-six years. He was born in Shelby Co., Ky., May 17, 1807, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Wright) Payne, both natives of Kentucky and descendants of old Virginia families. His early education was limited to such as the schools of that region afforded. In 1822, his father removed with his family to Owen Co., Ind. In 1831, Mr. Payne came to Edgar Co., and engaged in the mercantile business in Grand View; he built a store in that place, and after his marriage occupied it both as a store and dwelling; he afterward erected a substantial store and a fine residence on the same spot; both of these were recently destroyed by fire. Mr. Payne continued in the mercantile business in Grand View for thirty-five years, during which time he held the office of Postmaster for twelve years. In 1866, he retired from active business, and in October, 1877, he removed to Ashmore, where he now lives in the quiet enjoyment of the results of a long and successful business life. He was married Jan. 2, 1834, to Miss Matilda Wampler, who was born in Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio, July 22, 1815; she is a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Stephens) Wampler, both natives of Baltimore, Md.; she came in 1831 to Illinois with her parents, who settled in Hickory Grove, Edgar Co.; her father, Rev. Joseph Wampler, was a well-known minister of the Methodist Church. In his early life, he was a civil engineer, and in that capacity assisted in the survey of the State of Michigan. Mr. Payne's family consists of two

sons and two daughters—Joseph W., a merchant in Paris, Ill.; Sarah E., wife of Wm. S. Van Meter, of Neosho Co., Kan.; John W., of Oakland, Cal., and Mary E., wife of Joel S. Cary, of Ashmore Tp.

CALEB REED, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Ashmore; was born in Spencer Co., Ky., Dec. 1, 1818, and was 11 years old when he came to Coles Co.; his father, Thomas Reed, was a native of Pennsylvania; removed to Kentucky with his parents when a boy, and there married Miss Anna Kirkham, a native of Kentucky, and the 1st of December, 1829, left that State with his family, consisting of a wife and five children, to found a new home in the wilderness of Illinois. They came with a five-horse team, the journey consuming nearly a month; arriving in Edgar Co., they spent a few days, and about New Year's, 1830, came to Coles Co., and settled on the farm now owned by his son Caleb Reed; he entered quite a tract of land, owning at one time about a thousand acres. He was a strong Whig, although he never sought to lead or hold office; he was a quiet, industrious man, attending strictly to his own affairs; conservative in his operations, not given to speculation; a man who enjoyed in an eminent degree the esteem of his neighbors and townsmen; he died in December, 1854, leaving four children, three of whom are living. Caleb Reed, the only living son, has always resided on the homestead; like his father, he has never sought official positions, his farm of 430 acres requiring his entire attention. He was married Feb. 22, 1844, to Miss Jane Carter, a daughter of John and Mary Carter; she was born in Wayne Co., Ky., Dec. 15, 1824, and came to Coles Co. with her parents in 1830; of eleven children, eight are living—Samuel H. of Douglas Co.; Martha A., wife of James T. Wright, of Ashmore Tp.; George R.; Emma J., wife of J. Elbridge Dudley, of Ashmore Tp.; John C., Thomas L., Ida M. and Albert M.

A. T. ROBERTSON, M. D., physician and surgeon, dealer in drugs, medicines, etc., Ashmore; was born in Sumner Co., Tenn., June 30, 1834; his father, Rev. John H. Robertson, was born in Virginia, and removed to Tennessee with his parents when but a boy; in 1829, he came to Coles Co., and engaged in teaching school

near the present city of Charleston; his name appears on the records as the second person to whom letters of administration were granted in Coles Co.; in 1832, he returned to Tennessee, where he was ordained a minister of the M. E. Church, and where he married Miss Sarah Carr, of Sumner Co.; about 1838, he removed to Camden Co., Mo., and is now a prominent and well-to-do farmer of Laclede Co., in that State. Dr. Robertson, at the age of 21, engaged in teaching in Choctaw Nation, pursuing his medical studies in the mean time; this he continued two years; in 1858, he attended his first course of lectures in the medical department of the State University at Nashville, Tenn.; he then located in Carroll Co., Ark., and began practice; during the winter of 1860-61, he attended lectures in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he graduated and received his degree in the spring of 1861; returning to Arkansas, he practiced medicine there till 1864, and then removed to Ashmore; after teaching school a part of the first year, he began practicing medicine in July, 1865, and has had a large and lucrative practice ever since. He was elected Town Clerk in 1866, and served till 1877; during the past two years, he has been Notary Public and Police Magistrate. He was married in the Choctaw Nation Jan. 30, 1858, to Miss Rebecca Mitchell, a native of Tennessee; they have three children living—Leonidas C., Ashley H. and Sarah A. Dr. Robertson engaged in the drug business about four years ago.

JOSHUA RICKETTS, dealer in grain and produce, groceries, glassware, queensware, etc., Ashmore; was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, March 13, 1821. He is a son of Joshua and Sarah (Taylor) Ricketts. He remained at home until he was 13 years old, when he went to Knox County, Ohio, and engaged in study with a view to preparing for the ministry, but meeting with a change in his religious belief he abandoned the idea and engaged in farming, afterward learning the trade of a marble cutter. At the age of 23 he went to Coshocton, Ohio, and followed farming for a while, afterward removing to Terre Haute, Ind., where he engaged in the marble business. In 1849, he came to Illinois, remained one year in Clark County, and removed thence to

Charleston, Coles County, in 1850. There he carried on the marble business till 1861, when he enlisted as a private in J. W. Bissell's Engineer Regiment of the West; was promoted to Second and afterward to First Lieutenant. He served in this regiment twenty months; when Gen. Morgan made his raid into Indiana Mr. Ricketts again enlisted in the 109th Ind. Vols. and was commissioned by Gov. Morton, Adjutant of the regiment. After a brief service of eight days the regiment was mustered out, the occasion for their enlistment having ceased. On the call for 100-day men, in 1864, Mr. Ricketts, not waiting for a commission, again volunteered in the 143d Ill. Vols., and served as Sergeant of Co. "A." He took part in the capture of Island Number Ten, siege of Corinth, and the battle of Corinth on the 3rd and 4th of October, 1862. Returning to Charleston he continued in business till 1873, when he was appointed Superintendent of the Coles County Alms-house and Poor-farm, and still remains in charge of the institution. He engaged in his present business in Ashmore in 1875. During the past year he has served as Collector of the township. He was one year Assessor of Charleston, and has twice been elected Justice of the Peace. He was married Dec. 29, 1846, to Miss Catharine D. Roberts, of Coshocton County, Ohio. She died in 1854, leaving three children—Sarah M., now wife of Wm. Killough, of Kansas; Wm. W. and Cornelia M., wife of Geo. B. Shinn, of Coles County. Mr. R. was married again Sept. 4, 1855, to Miss Melvina Jones, of Clark County, Ill. They have nine children—Thomas A., Fannie B., John T., James E., Frank H., Oscar J., Charles W., Nettie M. and Elizabeth.

A. J. SHULSE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Kansas; was born in Nicholas Co., Ky., Oct. 17, 1827, being a son of Henry and Winnifred Shulse, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Virginia. He was married Aug. 5, 1852, to Miss Martha J. Honn, a daughter of David and Anna Honn, of Nicholas County, Ky. She was born in that county May 9, 1826. In November, 1859, they removed to Coles County, and the following spring settled in their present home. Mr. and Mrs. Shulse are well pleased with the change from Kentucky to the prairies of Illinois. For

nearly three years past, they have been traveling in the West, visiting the States of Missouri, Kansas and Colorado, spending over a year in the Rocky Mountains, and although well pleased with the Western country, have returned fully satisfied with their present home. Mr. Shulse owns a fine farm, improved with good buildings, shrubbery, orchards and miles of Osage hedge, which in summer time presents a most beautiful appearance. It occupies a commanding location, affording a fine view of the surrounding country. Mr. Shulse has devoted his attention exclusively to his business of farming, in which he has been very successful. His aim has been to farm in a thorough manner rather than to acquire large quantities of land, and the result fully demonstrates the wisdom of his course. His home farm contains 80 acres, besides which he has 20 acres of timber. In 1868, he was ordained an Elder in the Christian Church, since which time he has served in that capacity.

A. T. STEELE, M. D., physician and surgeon, Ashmore, is a native of Illinois; he was born in Clark Co. June 28, 1844; he is a son of Oliver P. Steele, a native of the city of Philadelphia, who came to Clark Co. in 1837, where he resided till his death, which occurred Oct. 2, 1872; his mother was Nancy K. Twilley, who was born in Kentucky, and came to Illinois with her in 1832. Dr. Steele was raised on the farm; in 1863, he enlisted in Co. C, 62d Ill. Vols., serving till Feb. 1865; he participated in the battles of Little Rock, Pine Bluffs and Fort Smith, Ark., and Fort Gibson, Indian Territory; returning from the war, he spent one year in farming, and, in 1867, entered Westfield College, where he remained two years; during the winter of 1869-70, he attended lectures in Rush Medical College, Chicago, reading medicine the following summer in the office of Dr. Van Dyke, in Ashmore; in the fall of 1871, he returned to the college in Chicago, but the buildings of that institution being destroyed in the great fire in that city, he went to the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, and there pursued his second course in medicine; he began practice as a physician in Ashmore, in 1872, and, in the fall of 1874, returned to Rush Medical College, where he graduated and received

the degree of M. D. in February 1875; as a physician, he has been successful, having a large and steadily-increasing practice. He was married May 14, 1872, to Miss Anna M. Duncan, of Westfield, Ill., and has three children—Perry L., Binnie A. and Clifford B.

JONATHAN SHAVER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Ashmore; the above-named gentleman was born in Ladoga, Montgomery Co., Ind., July 22, 1836; his father, Jonathan M. Shaver, a native of Virginia, was an early settler in Montgomery Co., having come there about the year 1830, his mother, Susan Shaver, being also a native of Virginia; Mr. Shaver was raised on a farm. He was married Sept. 30, 1856, to Miss Mary J. Stratton, of Greene Co., Ohio; she died Jan. 8, 1860, leaving two children—Rosella and Emma J. Mr. Shaver was then poor; he worked at the time of the war for \$12 per month during half of the year, and the balance of the year for his board; to illustrate the habits of economy which he practiced, after supporting his two children, he had something left. He was married again Aug. 1, 1865, to Miss Sarah A. Trickey, a daughter of George W. and Hannah Trickey; she was born in Boone Co., Ind., Sept. 5, 1842; they have five children—Laura V., John E., Herbert I., Gracie M. and Ralph. In 1867, he removed to Coles Co., and settled on his present farm; he has worked hard, and now owns 140 acres of land under a good state of cultivation, a barn costing nearly a thousand dollars, and no incumbrance on any of it. He is a man of the strictest integrity, and a prosperous citizen.

FOUNTAIN TURNER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Ashmore; one of the pioneers of Coles Co.; was born in Madison Co., Ky., Feb. 3, 1795, being the son of Thomas and Anna Turner, and the second in age of a family of three children; his father was from South Carolina, and his mother from Virginia; he was but 3 years of age when his father died. He was married Dec. 7, 1818, to Miss Elizabeth Phelps, a daughter of Jarrot and Millie Phelps; she was born in Madison Co., Ky., Feb. 12, 1803; her parents were both natives of Virginia. Mr. Turner settled on a farm in Madison Co., and there

resided until 1834, when he sold out, and with his wife and four children started in an emigrant-wagon for the wilds of Illinois, arriving in Coles Co. after a journey of fifteen days; he settled on the very spot where he now resides, and bought about 300 acres of land; he now owns a fine farm of 400 acres; they have had nine children, as follows: Samuel, who died July 13, 1865; Jarrot, who died Nov. 28, 1875; Thomas, who now resides on the home farm just in the edge of Hutton Tp.; George A. C., who died Oct. 26, 1854; Mary E., wife of S. C. Ashmore, of Ashmore; Ann, wife of Riley Davis, of Hutton Tp.; Mildred A., who died Aug. 26, 1828; Oliver S., who died Feb. 1, 1853; and Martin, who was a soldier of the 123d Ill. Vols., and was killed in his first battle, that of Perryville, Ky. Mr. Turner and wife have lived together over 60 years, and are both hale and strong for persons of their age; they are members of the Christian Church, and have the respect and esteem of all who know them.

FRANCIS M. WATERS, Ashmore; dealer in dry goods and notions, boots and shoes, hats, caps and clothing; was born in Ross Co., Ohio, March 16, 1838, and is a son of Baker and Mary Waters; in 1847, his parents removed to Coles Co., and settled in Charleston, where his father carried on the wagon and carriage making business about ten years; he then removed to a farm in Ashmore Tp., where he lived till his death, in 1875; Mr. Waters' mother died the year before; the family consisted of eight sons and one daughter, all residents of Coles Co.; when he was 12 years old, Mr. Waters entered his father's shop to learn the wagon-maker's trade. He was married Feb. 14, 1861, to Miss Edith Austin, a daughter of John and Susan Austin, of Ashmore; she died Jan. 4, 1862, leaving one child—Edith E.; in 1862, he entered the 123d Ill. Vols. as principal musician, and on the re-organization of his regiment as mounted infantry, he was made regimental bugler; he served with his regiment till the close of the war, participating in all of its engagements—numbering over one hundred and twenty; among them, Perryville, Ky.; Milton, Tenn.; Hoover's Gap, Chattanooga; Chickamauga, Farmington, Peach-Tree Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Resaca, siege

of Atlanta, Selma, Ala., Columbus and Macon. Returning, he carried on the carriage-making business one year, and at the same time started his present business. He was married a second time Aug. 12, 1869, to Miss Eliza O'Brien, of Ashmore; she died March 6, 1877, leaving one child—George H.

NATHANIEL WICKER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Ashmore; was born in Pike Co., Ohio, Sept. 21, 1820; he is a son of James and Elizabeth Wicker, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Kentucky; in 1838, the family came to Illinois, spending a part of the winter in Indiana, and arriving in Edgar Co., in February, 1839; they settled at the Walnut Grove, where his parents resided till their death; in 1848, Mr. Wicker, taking the younger members of his father's family, removed to Coles Co., and settled in Ashmore Tp.; his first marriage occurred March 31, 1851, to Miss Hannah E. Law, a native of Madison Co., Ohio; she came to Edgar Co., at the age of 9 years; she died Feb. 9, 1878, leaving three children—Lydia V., now wife of James A. Wright, of Ashmore Township, George A., and Albert H.; he was married again, Dec. 24, 1878, to Miss Sarah H. Wright, a daughter of Robert and Catharine Wright; she was born in Campbell Co., Kentucky, Sept. 28, 1840; Mr. Wicker settled on his present farm in 1851, where he owns 94 acres of land.

THOMAS WOODS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Westfield, Clark Co., was born in Coles Co., on the homestead, where he now resides, July 12, 1848; his father, William Woods, one of the pioneers of the county, was born in Madison Co., Ky., Nov. 28, 1808, and settled in Coles Co. in the year 1834, with the family of his mother, Mrs. Mary Woods; like most of the early settlers, he came here a poor man, to build him a home in the then wilderness; he purchased at first forty acres of land; he was an energetic, hard working man, who commanded the respect and confidence of his neighbors; to his farm of forty acres he added at various times, until he owned at one time 240 acres of land situated in Coles and Clark Cos., which amount he left at the time of his death; Thomas Woods, the only son, has always remained on the old homestead. He was

married on the 17th of February, 1876, to Miss Mollie A. Arterburn, a daughter of William Arterburn, of Edgar Co., Ill.; she was born in Louisville, Ky., Feb. 11, 1846, and came to Illinois with her parents in infancy; they have one child—Alta.

JACOB ZIMMERMAN, of the firm of Zimmerman & Monroe, dealers in dry goods, notions, boots, shoes, etc., Ashmore; was born in Augusta County, Va., Sept. 19, 1836; in 1837, his father, Martin Zimmerman, removed with his family to Edgar Co., Ill., where he resided one year, and then settled in the edge of what is now Oakland Township, in 1838; in common with most of the pioneers, he began life in the West with an empty pocket, but with that unconquerable determination to succeed before which all obstacles recede and vanish away; he entered some land from the Government, to which he added until he owned a fine farm of 400 acres, and was regarded as one of the most reliable and substantial farmers in the vicinity; he died in 1852, leaving a family of eight children. Jacob Zimmerman remained on the home farm about two years after his father's death, and then engaged in farming for himself; a few years later, he started in the mercantile business in Ashmore; he has been the agent of the American Express Co., for the past eighteen years; he served about two years on the Board of Supervisors, and a term or two as Assessor; he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the village of Ashmore seven terms, and several years, of the Board of School Directors. He was married in September, 1855, to Miss Sarah C. Ashmore, a daughter of the late Hezekiah

J. Ashmore, of this town, and has three children—Lillian, Norman L. and Ver-nona.

JAMES ZIMMERMAN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Ashmore; a son of Martin and Sarah Zimmerman; was born in Augusta Co., Va., Dec. 8, 1827, and came to the State of Illinois with his parents in 1837, at the age of 10 years; his father, after spending one year in Edgar Co., removed to Coles Co., in 1838, and settled on a farm in the edge of Oakland Tp.; this farm is now owned and occupied by John B. Zimmerman, one of his sons. On the 12th of January, 1854, the subject of this sketch was married to Miss Mary A. McDavitt, a daughter of Nortley McDavitt, of Edgar Co., Ill.; she was born in Hampshire Co., Va., Jan. 13, 1830, and came to Edgar Co. with her parents in 1832; of seven children of this marriage five are living—William R., Roley O., Mary L., Ella E. and Cora N. Mr. Zimmerman began life for himself by working out by the month, and, in 1853, began improving his present home, which was then nothing but the raw prairie; he first entered 160 acres of land, from the Government; to this he has added at various times, until he now owns some 400 acres of as fine land as is to be found in Illinois, with good improvements and well-stocked, etc.; he has made a specialty of stock-raising, raising what grain was necessary to feed his stock, thus consuming the products of the land upon the farm; he has never been an office-seeker, nor an office-holder, but has devoted himself to his business of farming.

HUTTON TOWNSHIP.

ELIJAH ADAMS, farmer; P. O. Diona; was born in Licking Co., Ohio, Oct. 23, 1824; in the year 1838, his parents, John Adams, who was a native of New York, and Susanna Adams, a native of Maryland, moved to Coles Co., and settled on Sec. 17, where the son now resides, having entered the land; both died there, his mother in October, 1877, and his father, June, 1878. The subject of this

sketch has always resided in this county with the exception of the years 1850 and 1851, when he was mining and prospecting in California. He has held the office of School Trustee and Director for fifteen years, and is such at the present time; was also Supervisor five years, Assessor four years, and is at present Commissioner of Highways. He owns 200 acres of land. He married Miss Louisa Ander-

son, daughter of James Anderson; her parents were natives of Virginia, and moved to Ohio, and from there came to Coles Co. in the year 1839; they both died on the farm adjoining that of Mr. Adams, upon which they had settled Aug. 21, 1843; Mr. Adams was born May 15, 1822; they had eight children, five living—John, born Aug. 17 1847 (and who married twice, his first wife being Miss Henrietta Irwin, whom he married in November, 1868, and who died April 25, 1873; his second wife was Miss Martha E. Walters, whom he was married to Jan. 16, 1874; they have three children—Wesley E., Mary E. and Dora E.), Rachel E., (now Mrs. Levi Moore), born March 11, 1850; James W., born Dec. 10, 1852, who married Miss Emily Goodman; Anor L., born July 25, 1860, and David E., born Oct. 17, 1862, and three died—Susanna (formerly Mrs. Reily Irwin), born July 21, 1844, died Oct. 28, 1877; Mary A., born April 11, 1857, died May 7, 1858; and Seth D., born Jan. 18, 1855, and died April 29, 1858.

ELIAS ANDERSON, farmer; P. O. Diona; is a native of Ohio, and was born in Champaign Co. June 16, 1807; he remained with his parents until he was 32 years of age, his father having died about the year 1833; he remained with his mother until her removal to Michigan, where she died in the year 1844; Mr. Anderson, before his removal to this county, married, Sept. 20, 1835, Miss Hannah Place, her parents being natives of Pennsylvania; in the year 1839, they came to this county and settled where he has ever since resided; they had five children, four living—Thomas, born Sept. 6, 1839, Clarinda, Aug. 14, 1841, Eunice, March 6, 1843, and Jasper, Dec. 28, 1847, and one deceased—Elias, who died Sept. 25, 1868; his wife died March 19, 1851; he married his second wife (the widow of Isaac Clark), April, 1852; they had four children, all living—Louisa, born Feb. 26, 1853, Bartholomew, March 7, 1855, Rachel, Sept. 25, 1857, and James, Jan. 30, 1862; his wife died Sept. 25, 1865, and on Dec. 13, 1866, he was married to the widow of Henry Brant, who was formerly Miss Margaret Tombs, of New Jersey.

MATTHIAS BEAVERS, farmer; P. O. Hutton; was born in Meade Co., Ky.,

June 6, 1823; his parents, William and Nancy, came to Clay Co., Ind., while he was an infant, and settled near Bowling Green, and after remaining there some six or seven years, came to Clark Co., and lived in the "Rich Woods," near Westfield, and about the year 1833, came to Coles Co. Mr. Beavers remained with his parents up to the age of 21, when he married Miss Elizabeth Endsley, daughter of Andrew Endsley, of Hutton Tp., on Jan. 2, 1845; shortly after, he came to his present farm on Sec. 13, where he at present resides; he owns 180 acres, mostly improved. Mr. Beavers remembers well when the Indians were encamped near the cabins of the settlers, and was present when they took up their march at the call of Black Hawk. His wife was born Oct. 8, 1820; they had nine children, six living—Albert, born Oct. 15, 1845; Matilda J. (now Mrs. R. Bennett, of Clark Co.), born Sept. 7, 1848; Isabel (now Mrs. Andrew Lee, of Clark Co.), born Aug. 28, 1850; Nancy E., born April 24, 1854; Sarah C. (now Mrs. Owen Lee, of Hutton Tp.), born Oct. 15, 1856, and Louis R., born May 1, 1860, and three boys, who died in infancy. His son Albert enlisted in the 54th Regt. Ill. Vols., and was discharged on account of disability.

WILLIAM BEAVERS, farmer; P. O. Hutton; is one of the pioneers of this county, and was born in Loudoun Co., Va., on 23d day of July, 1797; at the age of 17, he left home, driving a team to Barren Co., Ky., remaining there for four or five years. In the year 1818, he married Miss Nancy Bradenburg (daughter of Henry Bradenburg), and after remaining at the home of her parents one year, rented a farm for one year, and, in 1820, went to Clay Co., Ind., remaining there for seven years; in 1827, he came to Clark Co., Ill., near Westfield, and lived there for three years, and, in the year 1830, entered and moved upon the land upon which he now resides, on Sec. 10, near the village of Salisbury; he owns eighty acres. Mr. Beavers first built a log cabin, with a "puncheon floor." The Kickapoo Indians at that time owned this land and lived all around him; while cutting some "bee-trees" in Long Point, this county, he saw the "runners" that had been sent by Black Hawk calling the Indians together.

Mr. Beavers is remarkably active at his time of life, now being in his 82d year; his mother died in Virginia while he was an infant, and his father in Locust Grove, Adams Co., Ohio, where he had moved some years before. His wife was born in the year 1803; they had seventeen children, seven boys living—Matthias, Henry, Solomon, William, Barnett, John and Joseph; three girls—Sallie Ann (now Mrs. William Ashby), Nancy (now Mrs. Joseph Dyer) and Martha J. (now Mrs. Andrew Strader); seven deceased—Rebecca M., J. Calvin, Polly, Elizabeth and Fannie, and two who died in infancy.

HENRY BELL, farmer; P. O. Hutton; was born in Randolph Co., N. C., in the year 1819; his parents Pierce and Rebecca moved to Preble Co., Ohio, in the year 1820, and after remaining about fifteen years, moved to Rush Co., Ind., where they lived for about fifteen or twenty years; in 1850, they came to Coles Co. and settled on Sec. 16, where his father died at the age of 88, his mother dying the year afterward. Mr. Bell moved to his present farm on Sec. 15 Feb. 14, 1856, containing 80 acres. In 1843, he married in Indiana Miss Sarah Cox (daughter of Isaac Cox, of North Carolina); she died in the year 1853; they had five children; one living, Mary (now Mrs. N. Dunbar, of Charleston), born March, 1866; and four died—Jane E., Sarah E., Eli and one that died in infancy. He married his second wife Mrs. Nancy Brewer (widow of Jesse Bell), Feb. 12, 1853; she died Aug. 5, 1875; they had eleven children, all living—Jonas V., born Nov. 10, 1854; Jesse B., Nov. 19, 1856; Lucretia, March 17, 1858; William H., June 10, 1859; Alman, Oct. 14, 1860; Louisa, June 23, 1862; John, Oct. 22, 1863; Margaret D., May 14, 1865; Charles M., Oct. 28, 1866; Susanna, August 23, 1868, and James E., born March 4, 1871.

JAMES BRANDENBURG, farmer; P. O. Dione; was born in Hardin Co., Ky., April 20, 1820; when he was about 3 years of age, his parents moved to Clay Co., Ind., and from there, in the year 1829, came to this county. Mr. Brandenburg lived at home, working in the neighborhood, until he was 18 years of age, when he went to Wisconsin and was engaged in teaming for two years; in 1844,

he settled southeast of Salisbury, in this township, and lived there for twelve or thirteen years, when he purchased a farm on Sec. 32, and after being there thirteen years, moved to his present farm on Sec. 7, where he has resided ever since. Mr. Brandenburg is the eldest son of Solomon Brandenburg. He married Jan. 29, 1843, Miss Neety Cooper, daughter of Jeremiah Cooper, a native of North Carolina, who settled in Coles Co. in the year 1839; they had seven children; four living—William, born Jan. 22, 1847, who married Miss Angeline Buley in 1865; Lucinda (now Mrs. Isaiah Murphy), born June 19, 1849; Henry L., born Nov. 13, 1854, who married Miss Amanda Gilbert July, 1877; Neety (now Mrs. Wm. H. Goodman), born Sept. 26, 1857; three deceased—Milton, born Dec. 2, 1844, died Jan. 8, 1848; Nancy, born Oct. 10, 1851, died April 2, 1852, and Amanda, born Feb. 9, 1853, died March 2, 1853.

WILLIAM H. BRANDENBURG, farmer; P. O. Hutton; was born in Clay Co., Ind., Oct. 19, 1824, and came to this county with his parents at 4 years of age, and remained with them up to the age of 17, when he went to Wisconsin, working upon a farm for two years, then returned to his parents' home, and, making up a team, returned to Wisconsin, and was engaged in hauling lead for nine years; in 1852, he returned to Hutton Tp. and worked out for two years, when he settled upon the farm on Sec. 13, which he had purchased; he owns 150 acres of land. He enlisted in Co. H, 10th I. V. C., and served until the close of our late civil war, being mustered out at San Antonio, Tex. He married Miss Elizabeth J. Tucker, of Indiana, in July, 1849; she was born in 1828; they had nine children, six living—Sarah J. (now Mrs. John Jenkins, of Hutton Tp.); Mary Ann (now Mrs. Irvin Morris, of Cumberland Co., Ill.), born June 14, 1850; Zobeda A. (now Mrs. Charles Franklin, of Cumberland Co., Ill.), born March 10, 1853; Williard A., July 12, 1858; Amanda M., Aug. 30, 1861; Almorinda, April 7, 1868; three dead—Lydia E., John W. and Alazan.

SOLOMON BRANDENBURG, farmer; P. O. Hutton; is the fifth son of Solomon B. Brandenburg, one of the

early settlers of this county, and was born in Hutton Tp. Sept. 3, 1830; at the age of 19 he went to Wisconsin and engaged in hauling lead with his brothers C. P. and Wm. H., during the summer, for nine years; in the year 1858, he purchased the farm upon which he now resides, on Sec. 13. He married Mrs. Sallie Smith (daughter of James Cox and widow of George Smith), Feb. 5, 1850; they had seven children, five living—Ford, born Dec. 27, 1850; Polly, June 23, 1855; Hester A., Aug. 26, 1860; Ulysses G., Nov. 2, 1863, and Rose, born June 30, 1866, and two deceased—James and Barthena. His son Ford married Miss Louisa A. Cooper Nov. 17, 1873; he has two children—Marion O., born Oct. 11, 1874, and Sallie M., born Jan. 4, 1876.

C. P. BRANDENBURG, farmer; P. O. Hutton; was born in Clay Co., Ind., Aug. 24, 1828; his parents, Solomon O. and Alezan, were among the first settlers of this county, having settled in the year 1829, on Sec. 14 of Hutton Tp.; his father died in 1861, and his mother went to reside with his brother William H., and died in May, 1875; Mr. Brandenburg lived with his parents up to the age of 17, when he went to Wisconsin and engaged in hauling lead during the summer for eleven seasons, returning to his father's during the winter months; his journey back and forth was through a total wilderness, where for miles not a farmhouse was to be seen, encamping at night; in 1856, he settled on Sec. 14, in this township, having purchased a farm and improved it, there being only a log cabin upon it, which is still standing, now occupied by John Jenkins, on Sec. 14; he owns 210 acres of land. He married his first wife, Miss Mary Cox, of Hutton Tp., on Feb. 28, 1850; she died July 5, 1875; they had twelve children, seven living—Almorinda, born Sept. 11, 1856; Charles P., born Jan. 13, 1858; Theodore, Nov. 25, 1860; William N., Aug. 25, 1862; George E., Jan. 11, 1864; Clayborn, Dec. 13, 1866, and Edward, born Oct. 13, 1872, and five deceased—John, born July 18, 1855, died Oct. 16, 1855; Thomas J., born July 29, 1852, died Oct. 8, 1870, and three died in infancy. He married his second wife, Miss Nancy J. Baker, of Hutton Tp., July 22, 1877; she was born in April,

1845; they have one child—Henry, born Feb. 18, 1878.

ABRAHAM BENNETT, minister of United Brethren Church, Westfield; was born in Meade Co. Ky., Nov. 15, 1828; after remaining at home until the age of 18, he started out in life for himself, flat-boating on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers for some five or six years; in the year 1852, he commenced traveling in the ministry of the United Brethren Church, having from his youth been connected with that Church; in the same year, leaving his family in Kentucky, he traveled circuit for some six years in Indiana, when, having returned to Kentucky, was engaged in missionary work through that State for three successive years; having sold his farm, he moved his family to Harrison Co., Ind., in what is widely known as the "Rippidan Valley," and continued traveling circuit up to the fall of 1864, when he moved to Hutton Tp., Coles Co., and settled upon his present farm when it was a dense wood; at first, before the establishment of a circuit in Hutton Tp., Mr. Bennett engaged in missionary work until it became a circuit, when he filled the position of a local minister, and was greatly instrumental in building the "West Liberty Chapel" of the U. B. Church, and also "Weaver Chapel" on the edge of "Park Prairie." He married Miss Martha Jane Chism (daughter of John Chism, of Meade Co., Ky.), on July 4, 1850; she was born Jan. 5, 1831; they had eight children, four boys, three living—John J., James Hand, David S.; one died—George W.; and four girls, two living—Laura A. and Martha J., and two died—Mary E. and Purva C.

GEORGE BIDLE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Westfield; was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, Sept. 25, 1833; he remained there until he was 17 years of age; his parents having died in Germany Mr. Bidle emigrated to the United States, landing in New York City in April, 1852, and first went to New Jersey, remaining there four months working upon a farm, after which he went to Louisville, Ky., and worked at the wagon-maker's trade for two years, when he came to Westfield. Clark Co., Ill., and from there, in the fall of 1865, moved to Coles Co., and settled upon the farm upon which he now resides, farming

250 acres, all but twenty acres inclosed; has been Justice of the Peace for nine years, and at present School Director. He married Christiana Airey, of Perry Co., Ohio, in Hutton Tp. of this county, Jan. 17, 1856; they have three children—Henry, born April 22, 1857; Richard A., Sept. 2, 1858; and Charles, Oct. 20, 1860.

MRS. SARAH ANN BRYANT; P.O. Westfield, Clark Co.; was the daughter of Samuel Jack, of Ohio, who was a native of Virginia; she came to Coles Co. with her parents when she was 19 years of age, where they both died. She married James Parker May 26, 1842; he was the son of George Parker, and died May 7, 1864; they had ten children, two only living—Matilda J., now Mrs. John Anderson, of Hutton Tp.; Harriet R., now Mrs. Wm. Mars, of Johnson Co., Mo.; eight deceased—Jonathan, who enlisted in Co. "F," 123d Regt. Ill. Vols., was killed at the battle of Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862; William J., Jephtha, Samuel, Emeline, Sarah (who married Ashbury Lemaster, of Jasper Co., Ill., January, 1869), Melissa A., and one that died in infancy. She married her second husband, Mr. John Bryant, of Indiana, August, 1866; he died Dec. 9, 1869. Mr. Parker was a Deacon of Good Hope Baptist Church for many years; Mr. Bryant was a Methodist and Mrs. Bryant a Baptist.

E. R. CONNELLY, farmer; P. O. Westfield; was born in Lawrence Co., Ind., March 6, 1829; his parents, Joel and Effie Connely, came to this county in the spring of 1832, and were among its earliest pioneers; having raised one crop, they returned to Indiana, and, in the fall of same year, brought out their family, consisting of six boys and five girls accompanied also by their grandfather and grandmother Pennington; they made the journey the whole distance in wagons, driving their stock, composed both of sheep and cattle, with them. His grandfather Pennington was a Baptist minister, and among the first in this township. The subject of this sketch was the youngest of the boys, being only 4 years of age at the time of their removal to this county; he continued to reside with his parents up to the time of their death, his father dying June 8, 1853, and his mother, Oct. 14, 1875, at the ripe old age of 88; Mr. Connely has resided

upon the homestead ever since, containing at the present time 380 acres; his father's estate consisted of 1,500 acres, and was divided among his children prior to his decease. Mr. Connely has held the position of Supervisor of this county and is at the present time School Director, and has been such since 1856. He has been married twice, his first wife being Miss Rebecca Platt, daughter of John Platt; they were married near Salisbury (now Hutton P. O.), Hutton Tp., Oct. 24, 1850; she died Sept. 29, 1875; they had eleven children, six boys, all living—Emory P., Malden T., Oscar V., Ellis J. and Willis J. (twins) and Eddie A., and five girls, four living—Addie B. (now Mrs. W. Pentzer, of Iroquois Co., Ill.), Ollie M., Iona and Bepie; his second wife was Miss Susan Rebecca McConnell, daughter of Michael McConnell, of Harrison Co., Ohio; they were married at Cadiz, Harrison Co., Ohio, Aug. 24, 1876; they have one child—Sarah. His parents were both zealous members of the Baptist Church, having connected themselves with that Church shortly after their marriage; his mother, however, embraced religion at the early age of 11, and lived the exemplary life of a Christian to the day of her death. His father held the office of Justice of the Peace for many years, in Lawrence Co., Ind., and continued the same in Coles Co. for a number of years after his removal here.

JEREMIAH C. COOPER, farmer; P. O. Hutton; was born in Franklin Co., N. C., April 25, 1786, being now 93 years of age, hale and hearty; he remained with his parents up to the age of 21, working upon farms in the neighborhood, when he purchased a farm in Randolph Co., N. C., and lived there until 1841, when he came to Coles Co., and on April 22 of same year purchased the farm on Sec. 24, upon which he has ever since resided. While living in Randolph Co. he was elected Sergeant of the 1st Regt. of North Carolina Militia, and was promoted to Orderly Sergeant of the regiment, then Ensign or 2d Lieutenant, and then elected Captain, and from that to Colonel, which position he however would not accept on account of the expense attached to it; he was Justice of the Peace for fifteen years (appointed by both

branches of the State Legislature), and retained the same up to his removal to Coles Co. in 1841. He has been married three times; his first wife was Miss McDe-laney Wakehaster, whom he married April 15, 1809; she died in May, 1846; they had ten children; five boys—Jesse, born April 23, 1813; John, Sept. 6, 1818; Larkin, June 3, 1820; Frank, June 11, 1826; Henry L., Dec. 25, 1828; and five girls, four living—Fanny, born Feb. 7, 1810; Neety, Dec. 18, 1823; Mary, Aug. 30, 1831; Susan, born in 1816, and one that died in infancy; he married his second wife, Miss Tabitha Hulen (widow of Darius Whipple), February, 1847; she died Dec. 16, 1853; they had four children, three living—Eveline, born Dec. 20, 1847; Bird M., June 6, 1851; Alexander, June 22, 1853; one died, Jeremiah T., born May 15, 1849, died Aug. 21, 1878; he married his third wife, Miss Mary M. Marrs (widow of Isaac Flinn,) Sept. 1, 1857; she died Feb. 5, 1875; they had one child, Hezekiah, born June 17, 1858, died March 30, 1871.

F. E. COTTINGHAM, farmer; P. O. Hutton; was born in this township March 17, 1849; his father, John J., was born in Kentucky Nov. 23, 1816, and his mother, Sarah J., in Harrison Co., Ind., in 1821; his father first went to New Albany, Ind., and Louisville, Ky., working at brickmaking and as a brickmason, and, in the year 1836, came to this county and first settled near Westfield, Clark Co., and from there to this township; in the year 1859, he moved to Charleston, Coles Co., and died on Oct. 9, 1863; his mother is still living, and is at the present time married to John Moore; the subject of this sketch lived with his parents, and at present resides upon the homestead. He married Miss Enza H. Cox (daughter of Wm. R. Cox, of Hutton Tp.) March 27, 1873; they have three children—Emma E., born June 2, 1874; Hannah O., Sept. 24, 1875, and Elzada, born Dec. 17, 1877. Mr. Cottingham learned the trade of a brickmason with his father, and works at that trade in connection with his farming; he has held the office of Town Clerk for five consecutive years, and is such at the present time; he also taught school for five terms, three in Hutton Tp., and two in Union Tp., Cumberland Co., Ill. His

paternal grandparents lived with his parents until their death, his grandfather dying August, 1859, and his grandmother May 16, 1867, and his grandfather on his mother's side died Nov. 9, 1863; a crippled uncle, Anthony, lived also with the parents of Mr. Cottingham, and still resides with their sons.

JAMES A. COX, farmer; P. O. Westfield, Clark Co.; was born in Hutton Tp. Oct. 26, 1846; his parents came to this county about the year 1829, and were among the first settlers; his mother died Feb. 2, 1877; his father is still living in Cumberland Co., Ill.; the subject of this sketch remained with his parents until he was 25 years of age, when he married Miss Lucinda R. Morris (daughter of James Morris, of Clark Co.) March 21, 1872; shortly after his marriage, he moved to a farm on Sec. 11, remaining there until the fall of 1872, when he moved from there, in the month of March, 1877, and came to where he now resides, on Sec. 12, farming seventy acres. His wife was born Oct. 1, 1855; they had three children, two living—Lillie M. (born May, 15, 1873), Eva J. (born Aug. 16, 1877), and one deceased—Ella (born Jan. 31, 1875; died June 27, 1876). His brother Anthony, was born in August, 1837, and lived with his parents up to 1862, when he enlisted in Co. K. 123d I. V. I., and was killed at the battle of Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862, and lies buried in Parker Grave-yard, Hutton Tp. Mr. Cox's father was a native of Kentucky, and his mother of Alabama; his father settled on Sec. 1 of this township, and, after his marriage, moved to Sec. 2, and from there to Cumberland Co., in 1878, near Prairie City, and is still living at the age of 65. His family consisted of six girls—Martha J. (now Mrs. J. Strader), Lucinda (now Mrs. William Rhoden), Phœbe (now Mrs. Wm. L. Lenan), Jemima (now Mrs. Daniel Lee), Ella and Dovey, and three boys, one living, the subject of this sketch, as above.

ADAM COX, farmer; P. O. Westfield; was born in Hutton Tp. July 26, 1840. His father, Anthony, was one of the first settlers of this county, a native of Virginia; he was married twice, his first wife being Miss Gilbert, and his second wife Miss Eliza Fuqua; his father died

when the subject of this sketch was quite an infant; his mother still lives near her son, between 65 and 70 years old; at the age of 21, Mr. Cox married Miss Mary Garrison (daughter of Peter Garrison, another of the early settlers), on Dec. 5, 1861, and soon after moved upon a farm, on Sec. 2, and, two years afterward, moved on to Sec. 1, and in March, 1878, came to where he now resides, on same section; he owns 294 acres, 224 of which is improved. His wife was born Dec. 26, 1842; they had seven children, six living—Charles W., born Sept. 28, 1862; Orval, April 3, 1867; Luella M., Sept. 16, 1868; Claudius C., Nov. 4, 1871; Azaro, Oct. 28, 1872, and Almorinda, Nov. 10, 1875, and one deceased, Barthena, born Feb. 12, 1864; died, June 28, 1864.

WM. R. COX, farmer; P. O. Hutton; was born in Bedford Co., Virginia, Feb. 25, 1832; when he was 16 years of age, his parents, Joel and Margaret Cox, moved to Ross Co., Ohio, living there eight years; they came to Coles Co. in 1856, and, three years afterward moved to Independence, Warren Co., where they died, his mother in 1874, and his father in March, 1876. While living in Ohio, Mr. Cox married Miss Hannah C. Thompson, April 28, 1853; she was a daughter of Nathan Thompson, who was a native of Virginia, and moved to Ross Co., Ohio, at an early day; he remained there three years; engaged in farming and milling, and in the year 1856, moved to Coles Co., Hutton Tp., and in September, 1870, purchased and moved upon his present farm on Secs. 22 and 23, containing 129 acres. For twelve years, before coming to his present home, he carried on the "Blakeman Flouring-Mill," three and one-half miles southeast of Charleston in this county. Soon after the organization of the townships, he was elected Commissioner of Highways, serving three years; he was elected Supervisor in 1877, for two terms. His wife was born Oct. 19, 1834; they had six children, five living—Emza H. (now Mrs. Fred. Cottingham), born June 28, 1854; Mary C. (now Mrs. Daniel Pipher), born March 9, 1856; Joel F., born Feb. 25, 1858; Elizabeth T. (now Mrs. Flavius Boyd), born April 26, 1860, William A., born Aug. 14, 1872, and one deceased, Emma H., born July 14, 1862, died April 17, 1868.

C. P. DAVIS, farmer; P. O. Hutton; was the eldest of nine boys, and was born in Lawrence Co., Ind., Sept. 13, 1829. In 1829, while he was still an infant, his parents, John C. and Elizabeth Davis, moved to what was then Clark Co., and settled in what is now Hutton Tp., of Coles Co., and first having lived in different localities in the township, about the year 1840, settled on Sec. 34, where they lived up to the time of their death, Mr. Davis dying Nov. 30, 1871, Mrs. Davis' death having occurred January, 1862. Mr. Davis was among the first settlers of this county, at that time an unbroken wilderness inhabited by the red man. He entered 80 acres of land, and made a farm, improving the same, and enduring all the hardships and privations incident to the pioneers of this Western wild. The subject of this sketch lived with his parents up to the time of his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Conley, Dec. 28, 1850; in the spring of 1852, Mr. Davis moved to his farm, on Sec. 27, where he has ever since resided. His wife was a daughter of John Conley, of Hutton Tp., now residing in Butler Co., Mo.; she was born Dec. 15, 1832; they had seven children, five boys, all living—John W., Henry, James N., Charles N., and David E.; two girls—Nancy, living, and one that died in infancy.

J. W. DALLAS, farmer; P. O. Westfield; was born in Hutton Tp., Coles Co., Jan. 16, 1849; his parents, Hiram and Sarah, were natives of Ohio, and, in the year 1839, came to Coles Co.; in the spring of 1840, they moved to Clark Co., where, after remaining five years, again returned to Hutton Tp., of this county, and settled on Sec. 35, where they lived up to the time of the death of Mr. Dallas, which occurred March 5, 1878; the subject of this sketch was born on the homestead, where he still resides, containing 120 acres, his mother living with him. He married Miss Elizabeth J. Bishop (daughter of Amos Bishop, of Hutton Tp.) June 6, 1867; she was born Feb. 26, 1851; they had four children—three boys, one living—William E.; two deceased—Charles and Joseph, and one girl—Rosella, living.

T. L. ENDSLEY, merchant, Salisbury; was born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, Nov. 21, 1842; his parents, Thomas and Matilda, were natives of Harrison Co., Ohio;

his father was born in August, 1801, and is still living in Coshocton Co., Ohio, having lost his eyesight in the year 1876; his mother died about the year 1854; the subject of this sketch remained with his parents until he was 25 years of age, when he came to Hutton Tp. in the fall of 1866, and, the first winter, taught school; in the spring of 1867, he went to Westfield, Clark Co., Ill., and carried on a general merchandise business until late in the fall. He then married Miss Mary J. Endsley (daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth Endsley, of Hutton Tp.) Oct. 24, 1867; directly after his marriage, he came to Salisbury, in this township, and lived upon his farm for three years, when he moved to Charleston, and for nearly five years clerked for Frommel & Weiss and J. F. Neal; in the year 1875, he came back to Salisbury and opened a general merchandise store, in which he is still engaged; his wife was born Oct. 20, 1844, and died Jan. 31, 1876, leaving two children—Elizabeth (born Oct. 16, 1868) and Clarence (born Nov. 25, 1870), both residing with their grandparents, Endsley.

DANIEL EVINGER, farmer, carpenter and millwright; P. O. Westfield; is a native of Ohio, having been born in Hamilton Co., of that State, Sept. 10, 1820. In November, 1831, when he was 11 years of age, his parents moved to Coles Co., and settled upon Sec. 19, Hutton Tp., where Mr. Daniel Evinger now resides. His parents died upon the homestead, his father in the year 1835, his mother in the year 1855. His father carried on the business of carpenter and millwright, and was also a minister of the United Brethren Church in Hamilton Co., Ohio. After coming to this county, he was mostly engaged in farming, although he turned his experience in his trade of carpenter to good advantage in putting up the frame of his residence and barn; the barn still standing, its frame apparently as strong as ever, and is one of the few buildings of that day now standing in Hutton Tp.; he also filled regular appointments of a minister up to the time of his death, and formed the nucleus of the United Brethren Church of this county, and the first class was organized in the year 1832 in his house; he also established the first Sabbath school in Hutton Tp., in the spring

of 1832, near Otterbein Cemetery. The object of this sketch, with the exception of five years, when he resided in Clark Co., Ill., has resided upon the homestead. From the year 1853 to 1858, he was a partner in a steam-flouring and saw mill in Westfield, Clark Co., Ill.; having sold out his interest he was engaged in merchandising for five or six years, since which time he has been engaged in farming and carpentering. Mr. Evinger, with his brother and his son, built all the bridges and culverts from Westfield to Kansas, for the D. O. & M. Narrow-Gauge Railroad; he also superintended the building of the Westfield College; has been School Treasurer for a number of years. He married Miss Mary Jones, near Hitesville, March 11, 1841; she was the daughter of William Jones, of Jefferson Co., Ky., who moved to Coles Co., in 1831, and settled one mile south of Hitesville. They had a family of eleven children, five boys, all living, viz., William H., John F., Frederick A., Benjamin H. and David M., and six girls, but one living, Catharine J. (now Mrs. A. G. Brown, of Westfield, Clark Co., Ill.), and five dead, Sarah E. (formerly Mrs. Ezra Shuey, of Cumberland, Co., Ill.), Mary E. and Ora S., the remaining two dying in infancy.

J. B. FLENNER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Westfield; was born in Butler Co., Ohio, Nov. 18, 1829; up to the age of 24, he remained engaged in farming with his parents; in 1853, they started West, stopping in Clark Co. for five years, when they moved to Coles Co., reaching here in August, 1858, and settled on a farm in Sec. 30, Hutton Tp., near "Otterbein Cemetery," where his mother died Aug. 1, 1859; shortly after, Mr. Flenner settled upon the farm where he now resides, his father, since the death of his mother, residing with him; his farm contains 570 acres, all improved, upon which he has built what is considered the finest residence in this section of the county; has been School Director for three or four terms. He married Miss Ursula Moore (daughter of Levi D. Moore, of Butler Co., Ohio), Feb. 17, 1853; they had five children—three boys and two girls; two boys living—Wilbur F. and Charles B., one dying in infancy; and two girls both living—Alice F. (now Mrs. Albert Connelly, of Hoopeston, Vermilion Co. Ill.),

and Ella. Mr. Flenner has been engaged in breeding Poland-China hogs for nearly forty years, and was instrumental in developing and establishing this breed of hogs in Coles Co.; he raises on an average 250 hogs of this breed each year; one year the average weight was 598 pounds, and average age 18 months. Mr. Flenner's parents connected themselves early in life with the Methodist Church, and were always consistent and upright members of that denomination.

J. S. GARNER, M. D., Salisbury; was born in Russell Co., Ky., Oct. 14, 1831; at the age of 18, he went to Lancaster, Garrard Co., Ky., where he studied medicine in the office of J. S. Pierce, M. D., for three years; after which, he attended a course of lectures in Louisville, Ky., and commenced the practice of medicine in Wayne Co., Ky., and continued there up to the year 1863, when, having recruited Co. K, 48th Regt. Ky. Vols., was elected its First Lieutenant, and, having served for eighteen months in our late civil war, moved to Salisbury, Coles Co., and has been practicing medicine there ever since. He has held the office of Postmaster for ten years, and holds it at the present time. He married in Wayne Co., Ky., April 24, 1854, Miss Minnie E. Roberts, daughter of 'Squire Roberts; they have seven children—Mary E., Emma A., John P. L., Minnie M., Viola B., Edwin M. S. and Lulu M.

EZEKIEL GILBERT, farmer; P. O. Charleston; was born in Lawrence Co., Ind., Nov. 20, 1828; in the year 1830, his parents, Simon and Elizabeth Gilbert, who were natives of Kentucky, moved to Vermilion Co., Ill., and, in 1838, came to Coles Co., and settled on the farm now occupied by Joshua Johns, on Sec. 9, and six years afterward moved to the farm on Sec. 7, where their son Ezekiel now resides; Mr. Gilbert lived with them up to the time of their death. He married Oct. 28, 1847, Miss Nancy H. Stone, daughter of Stephen Stone, a native of Kentucky, who settled in Coles Co. in 1832; she was born Dec. 26, 1831; they had thirteen children, nine living—Coleman, born Jan. 28, 1851; Edward H., born Jan. 24, 1853, who married Miss Emeline Strader, of Hutton Tp., March 19, 1871; Sarah E. (now Mrs. H. Bennett), born Jan. 10, 1858; Amanda

E. (now Mrs. H. L. Brandenburg), born Oct. 27, 1860; Emma J., born Oct. 4, 1862; Rosa B., Oct. 7, 1865; Susan E., Dec. 2, 1867; William O., Aug. 24, 1872, and one infant unnamed; four deceased—John W., born Feb. 27, 1849, died Feb. 14, 1863; Mary F., born Jan. 10, 1855, died July 28, 1855; Eliza J., born Oct. 9, 1856, died Nov. 5, 1856, and one unnamed.

ANDREW GOSSETT, farmer; P. O. Hutton; was born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, Aug. 8, 1836; when he was 4 years of age, his parents, Luke and Jane, moved to Coles Co. and settled on Sec. 15, Hutton Tp., where they have resided ever since. Mr. Gossett married Miss Polly Kiser (daughter of William Kiser, of Hutton Tp.) Nov. 1, 1860. The March following, they moved to his farm on Sec. 23, where he now resides, upon which he has made all its present improvements; he has been School Director five years; he owns 190 acres of land. His wife was born July 4, 1842; they had seven children, five living—Jane, born March 18, 1864; Emery S., Dec. 21, 1867; Clara, Dec. 29, 1872; Henry L., Nov. 13, 1875, and Edwin, June 14, 1878, and two deceased—William, born March 10, 1862, died June 14, 1868; Mary, born March 7, 1870, died Jan. 2, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Gossett are members of the United Brethren Church.

WILLIAM GOSSETT, farmer; P. O. Hutton; was born in this township June 3, 1850; he lived with his parents up to the age of 24, assisting them in farming, and teaching school for four winter terms, two of them in the northeast part of the township on Sec. 22, and two on Sec. 14. While at home, he married Miss Martha Ingram (daughter of Arthur Ingram, of Hutton Tp.), April 16, 1874; she was born Jan. 9, 1855; they had two children, one living—Elizabeth J., born Aug. 11, 1875, and one deceased—Jesse L., born Aug. 8, 1877, and died Aug. 18, 1878. Mr. Gossett owns 80 acres of land.

JOHN HUTTON, farmer; P. O. Diona; is one of the pioneers of this county, and after whom this township was named; he was born in Montgomery Co., Ky., Jan. 20, 1801; in the year 1816, his parents moved to Crawford Co., Ill., where his father died January, 1819; his mother and

family remained there until the year 1834, when they came to Coles Co., and settled on Sec. 20. where his mother died Nov., 1853, at the age of 77; Mr. Hutton still resides upon the homestead; he held the office of Supervisor the three first terms after the organization of the township; in the year 1824, Mr. Hutton was upon the spot upon which the city of Charleston, in this county, now stands; at that time not another white man was to be found in the neighborhood, inhabited only by the Kickapoo Indians, who were owners of the soil. He married the widow of Isaac Baker April 18, 1843; she was a daughter of George Cottingham, a native of Kentucky, who came to Coles Co. in the year 1837; she was born Oct. 27, 1813; she had one child by Mr. Baker—Levi H., now living in California, and nine children by Mr. Hutton—six boys, all living—George W., born April 18, 1844; James Alexander, Nov. 19, 1847; Isaac Y., Jan. 6, 1850; John A., March 13, 1852; and Alfred and Albert (twins), born March 24, 1855, and three girls, one living—Martha E., born Sept. 30, 1860; two died; Sarah E. died when four months old, and Mary Jane, (formerly Mrs. Wm. M. Sanders), born May 15, 1846, died Nov. 27, 1878, leaving five children—David C., Oscar, Laura E., Annie and Willie.

JOHN INGRAM, farmer and school-teacher; P. O. Charleston; was born in Vermilion Co., Ill., Oct. 16, 1836; his parents moved to Coles Co., when he was 18 months old, and settled on Sec. 33; his mother died there in February, 1855; his father is still living on Sec. 34, at the age of 65; the subject of this sketch still resides upon the homestead; he has taught school ever since he was 22 years of age. Married Miss Almorinda Garrison of Hutton Tp. (daughter of Peter Garrison) Oct. 1, 1857; she was born Jan. 9, 1839; her father, Peter Garrison, was born near Syracuse, State of New York, May 4, 1804, and went to Lawrence Co., Ind., and from there to Crawford Co., Ill., and, in the year 1835, moved to Coles Co., and settled on Sec. 11, where he died November, 1858; her mother still lives at the age of 65; Mr. Ingram's family consisted of six children—five boys, four living—Malden S., born Feb. 2, 1862; Alva C., April 12, 1864; Arthur S., April 3, 1866; and

Thomas O., born March 12, 1870; one deceased—Emery T., born Oct. 21, 1859, died Dec. 29, 1872; and one girl, Laura, born May 24, 1868. His farm contains 13.4 acres.

JOSHUA JOHNS, farmer; P. O. Charleston; was born in Pendleton Co., Va., June 6, 1821. When he was 18 years of age, he went to Bath Co., Virginia, working on the farm of William Friel, whose daughter Isabel he married, Sept. 15, 1840, and after living there for three years moved to Pleasant Grove Tp. in this county, remaining there for twelve years when he came to Hutton Tp., and after settling on Sec. 33 remained there fourteen years, and in March, 1867, came to his present farm on Sec. 9; he owns 692 acres; has held the office of Supervisor one term, and School Director for many years, and is so at the present time. His wife was born Aug. 19, 1824; they had fourteen children—seven boys, four living—George A., born March 19, 1848; James H., July 13, 1851; Leander, Dec. 21, 1853, and Edwin S., born Sept. 23, 1867; three deceased—James W., born Jan. 27, 1844, died Sept. 28, 1846; Seton, born Oct. 11, 1858, died Nov. 28, 1859, and one that died in infancy; and seven girls, five living—Jemima (now Mrs. Wm. Bishop), born April 12, 1855; Virginia, (now Mrs. Frederick Thompson), born Aug. 27, 1857; Sarah Ann, born Sept. 13, 1860; Mary E., Dec. 19, 1863; and Emily A., born Nov. 18, 1869, and two deceased—Martha E., born June 16, 1841, died March 10, 1865; Minerva, born April 27, 1849, died Sept. 28, 1849. Mr. Johns' parents, James and Jane, came to Coles Co., in November, 1844, and settled on Sec. 33 in this township, where they both died, his father, March 24, 1859, his mother, Sept. 13, 1872; they had three sons—James and William, deceased, and Joshua, the subject of this sketch.

FRANKLIN JOHNS, farmer; P. O. Hutton; was born in Pendleton Co., Va., June 6, 1828; when he was 7 years old, his parents moved to Gallia Co., Ohio, and remained there three years, and in the year 1838, came to Coles Co., and the first winter settled on Sec. 33, where they lived up to the time of their death, his mother dying May 2, 1854, and his father but three days after. The subject of this

sketch was married Nov. 22, 1849, to Miss Nancy Connely, daughter of John Connely, of Hutton Tp., on the homestead, and a few days afterward removed to his present farm, where he has ever since resided, now containing 140 acres. He has held the office of Supervisor of the County for one year. He had a family of ten children, six boys, five living—Edmund R., Jeremiah S., James W., Joseph M. and Emery A., and one deceased—Silas L.; and four girls—Sarah J., Armilda, Mary E. and Harriet Ann. Mr. Johns' father was one of the pioneers of this county, and endured the many hardships and privations of that early day.

SETON JOHNS, farmer; P. O. Charleston; was born in Augusta Co. Va., Nov. 22, 1832; he is the second son, and came with his parents to Gallia Co., Ohio, when he was 2 years of age, and from there to Hutton Tp. in the year 1838, and lived with them up to the time of their death, which occurred in May, 1854, his parents dying within three days of each other. The same fall Mr. Johns married Miss Armilda Rennels (daughter of Wm. Rennels, of Hutton Tp.), and immediately after moved to his farm, one-fourth mile east of his present location, moving to his present home on Sec. 33 in the year 1858, where he has resided ever since; his farm contains 160 acres, all but 40 of which are improved. He has held the office of Assessor one term. His wife was born April 9, 1837; they had eleven children, nine living; two boys, one living—Philip S.—and one that died in infancy; nine girls, eight living—Martha E. (now Mrs. C. H. Gwin, of Hutton Tp.), Elizabeth, Delilah, Mary J., Alberta, Lilian B., and Nora and Flora, twins; one deceased—Rebecca J. His family are members of the United Brethren Church. His brother, Silas Johns, was the youngest of the three boys, being born Aug. 18, 1834, and came also with his father's family to Coles Co. in 1855, he went to Kansas and Missouri, living there three years; being taken sick, his brother Seton went to Kansas and brought him back to Hutton Tp., where died he of consumption in the year 1860, and lies buried in Whetstone Creek Cemetery, in Hutton Tp.,

WILLIAM KISER, farmer; P. O. Charleston; was born in Botetourt Co.,

Va., March 11, 1814; the same year, his parents moved to Ross Co., Ohio, remaining there until 1842. Mr. Kiser lived with his parents up to the time of his marriage with Miss Mary Ann Coon, of Ross Co., Ohio, which occurred Aug. 22, 1841; in October, 1846, they moved to Coles Co., and settled on Sec. 31, living there until the year 1851, when they came to the farm upon which he at present resides, on Sec. 33; his wife was born in Washington Co., Md., near Harper's Ferry, Dec. 7, 1823; they had nine children, two boys—Adam L. (born Dec. 4, 1849), and William H. (born Dec. 30, 1864), and seven girls, five living—Polly (born July 4, 1842), Hannah C. (Nov. 3, 1844), Virginia (Feb. 10, 1847), Margaret E. (June 8, 1853—now Mrs. C. Stone, of Ashmore Tp.), Alice M. (Feb. 12, 1862—now Mrs. Richard Bidle), and two deceased—Zema E. (born Nov. 26, 1857; died Nov. 12, 1873), and one died in infancy; Polly is also married to Mr. Andrew Gossett, of Hutton Tp.; Hannah C. to L. Cooper, of Ashmore Tp.; and Virginia to B. F. McMorris, of Hutton Tp.

BENJAMIN McMORRIS, farmer; P. O. Hutton; was born in Loudoun Co., Va., March 25, 1813; his parents moved to Frederick Co., Va., when he was a year old; his father died in the year 1818, and Mr. McMorris lived with his mother until he was 21 years of age, when they moved to Coshocton Co., Ohio; six years after, his mother returned to Virginia and died there in the year 1852. In the spring of 1836, Mr. McMorris married Rachel McLaughlin, and, three years afterward, moved to Coles Co., and settled in Sec. 9, Hutton Township, where he at present resides. His wife died Dec. 17, 1851, leaving six children, all living—Nancy (born Aug. 14, 1837), Margaret (July 7, 1839), Benjamin F. (May 16, 1842), Mary J. (Nov. 11, 1847), William H. (Aug. 18, 1849), and Rachel (Dec. 5, 1851). He married his second wife, Miss Sarah J. Johns, daughter of James and Jane Johns, in February, 1852; she was born in Virginia, Pendleton Co., Aug. 11, 1825, and was the widow of Wm. Cartright; they had eight children, six living—Elizabeth J. (born Nov. 26, 1854—now Mrs. David T. French, at present residing in Kansas; married Nov. 14, 1870), John V. (born

Oct. 15, 1856), Martha A. (now Mrs. John Thornton; born July 10, 1860; married Oct. 16, 1878), Russell J. (born Sept. 29, 1862), Jenette (Aug. 27, 1864), and Joseph L. (born March 9, 1867); two deceased—Thomas J. and David A.

D. A. PARKER, farmer; P. O. Westfield, Clark Co.; is one of the pioneers of this county, and was born in Butler Co., Ohio, April 27, 1815; in the year 1817, his parents moved to Crawford Co., Ill., ten miles south of Palestine, and, after remaining there eight years, moved to Hutton Tp., Coles Co., and settled on what was afterward known as "Parker Prairie," in the year 1825, where his parents died, his mother on the 11th day of December, 1830, and his father on the 18th day of March, 1862; they were among the first settlers, and entered the first land in this county. Mr. Parker remained with his parents until he was 21 years of age, when he went to farming for himself, and, on the 29th day of March, 1837, married Miss Mary J. Flint, daughter of Thomas Flint, of Kentucky; she was born in Virginia March 30, 1819. Mr. Parker settled on his present farm in the year 1840, having entered the land, and has resided there ever since, now containing sixty-four acres. His family consisted of nine children, five living—two boys, George W., born Feb. 8, 1839, and Allen D., born May 17, 1852, and one deceased—Leroy, born April 19, 1850, died in 1854; six girls, three living—Sallie M. (now Mrs. J. B. Redmon, of Hutton Tp.), born Oct. 15, 1844; Ellen, Sept. 5, 1854, and Emma, born March 20, 1860, and three deceased—Elizabeth, born July 8, 1841, died Aug. 11, 1852; Martha J., born May 27, 1846, died in the fall of 1855, and Frances A., born Sept. 20, 1856, and died May 20, 1860.

JEPHTHAH PARKER, farmer; P. O. Westfield, Clark Co.; was born in Crawford Co., Ill., Feb. 13, 1823; he was 3 years of age when he came with his parents to Coles Co., and remained with them until his marriage with Miss Sarah J. Green, daughter of James Green, of Ohio, on the 11th day of May, 1842; she was born in Miami Co., Ohio, July 3, 1818. About nine months after their marriage, Mr. Parker moved to his farm on Sec. 6, the greater portion of which he improved,

putting upon it its present buildings, and where he has ever since resided, containing 108 acres. They have eight children—John G., born May 17, 1843, and married Miss Irena Bennett in September, 1864; Nathaniel L., born Oct. 8, 1845, and married Miss Emma Granger, of Waukesha, Wis., Oct. 26, 1873; William T., born Aug. 8, 1847, and married Miss Mary A. Thornton, March 10, 1869; Charles L., born Sept. 8, 1849; Nelson R., born Jan. 12, 1851, and married Miss Alta A. White Jan. 28, 1875; Annie E., born March 10, 1854; James A., born July 2, 1857, and married Miss Nevada Smith in February, 1877, and George C., born June 11, 1859. Of the sons, John G. and Nathaniel L. were in our late civil war, having both enlisted in Co. F, 123d Regt. I. V. I.

JAMES RENNELS, farmer; P. O. Charleston; one of the pioneers of this county; was born in Madison Co., Ky., Feb. 12, 1807; when he was 17 years of age, his parents moved to Lawrence Co., Ind., within ten miles of Little Orleans. While living there the subject of this sketch married Nov. 17, 1825, Miss Polly Connely (daughter of Joel Connely, of North Carolina); she was born Feb. 14, 1807; her parents were early settlers of this county, having moved from Lawrence Co., Ind., to Coles Co. in the year 1832. In 1832, Mr. Rennels came to Coles Co. and settled on Sec. 32, where he has ever since resided, known as the "Rennels Settlement;" his parents also moved from Lawrence Co., Ind., to near Rockville, about sixteen miles north of Terre Haute, Ind., and in the year 1837 came to Coles Co. and settled in Hutton Tp., about one mile from Salisbury, where his father died; his mother made her home among her children, and died at the house of her son-in-law, John Connely, within two years after the death of his father. Mr. James Rennels had a family of nine children—five boys, all living, viz., Henry L., Edmund, John P., William R. and Joel J.; four girls, one living—Mahala (now Mrs. Wm. P. Level, of Hutton Tp.), and three deceased—Rebecca A., Martha J. and Sarah E. Mr. Rennels, as one of the earliest settlers of this county, has experienced the many vicissitudes and hardships common to the pioneers of a new

country, and at a good old age, in connection with his good wife, is resting from their labors, surrounded by their children and grandchildren, ministering to their wants and comforts in their declining years.

EDMUND RENNELS, farmer; P. O. Charleston; is the second son of James Rennels, and was born in Lawrence Co., Ind., Dec. 13, 1829. He came with his parents to Coles Co., when he was only 3 years of age, and remained with them up to his marriage with Miss Martha Waltrip, of Hutton Tp., Feb. 21, 1849, when he moved to his farm on Sec. 31, where he has resided ever since. His wife died in September, 1854. They had three children, one living Mary Ann (now Mrs. James Stephens, of Charleston Tp.), and two deceased—Sarah E. and Melvina J. He married his second wife, Miss Angeline Davis, of Hutton Tp., Sept. 9, 1858. They had ten children, nine living, three boys living—Henry L., Rama S., and Tella, and one deceased—Riley S.; and six girls, all living—Viola, Lua J., Sarah E., Lilly B., Efa and Ida P. Mrs. Rennels and her eldest daughter, Viola, are members of the Baptist Church.

JOHN SARGENT, farmer; P. O. Hutton; was born in this township March 20, 1846; his father, Stephen, was born in Candia, N. H., July, 1, 1797, and at the age of 13 went to New Jersey, remaining there three years, and from there traveled on foot to Ohio, working one year upon a farm in that State; he then went to Kentucky, near the city of Louisville, working at the trade of stone-mason, and while there made a trip upon a flatboat from Louisville to New Orleans and back. In the year 1836 he came to New Richmond (now Westfield), Clark Co., and carried on a general merchandise store, and two years afterward purchased and moved upon a farm on Sec. 11, in this county, where he remained up to the time of his death, Nov. 30, 1878. His farm contained over 600 acres. He married Miss Nancy Chenoweth, widow of Jacob Harlan, Oct. 18, 1842; she is still living on the homestead, and was born March 25, 1805. They had two children—the subject of this sketch and Maggie (now Mrs. Charles H. Rice, of Vermont), born June 22, 1844, and now living in Denver, Colo. They have four children—Carrie E.,

Henry C., Benjamin P. and Genevieve. Mr. Sargent's mother was born in Kentucky, and journeyed on a pack-saddle to Vincennes, Ind., with her parents, who afterward came to Clark Co., where she resided after her first marriage and death of her husband, Jacob Harlan. The subject of this sketch was born on the homestead, where he has resided ever since the death of his father. At the age of 15, he enlisted in Co. C, 68th Regt. Ill. Vol. for three months. He married Miss Maria A. Turner (daughter of Samuel Turner, of Kentucky), March 24, 1870. They have four children—Maggie P., born Jan. 28, 1871; Jesse R., April 23, 1872; Ada O., Sept. 15, 1875, and Carl, born Jan. 25, 1878. Mr. Sargent owns 400 acres of land.

G. W. SMITH, farmer; P. O. Westfield; was born in Pulaski Co., Ky., April 17, 1813; when he was ten years of age his parents moved to Lawrence Co., Ind., and remained there about six years engaged in farming; from there they moved to Vigo Co., Ind., where his parents died. In 1839, Mr. Smith came to Coles Co., and first settled on Sec. 27, in this township, living there until 1863, when he moved to his present farm on Sec. 26, containing 87 acres. He held the office of School Director several terms. He married Miss Eliza Boland (her parents being natives of Virginia), in Vigo Co., Ind., August, 1840; they had nine children, six girls and three boys, five girls living—Sarah Jane (now Mrs. Preston Walker, of Texas), Leanner, Louisa, Polly (now Mrs. Samuel Merritt, of Charleston, Coles Co., Ill.), and Rosetta (now Mrs. Cornelius King, of Clark Co., Ill.), and one deceased, Filinda, and two boys living, George W. and Benjamin T., one deceased, David. The brother of Mr. Smith, Anthony, was born in the same county in the year 1815, and came with his parents also to Vigo Co., Ind., and engaged in farming up to the time of his death, 1857. He was married to Miss Hannah Sparks, of Ind., who died in the year 1855; he left three sons, two living, one of whom William R., Mr. G. W. Smith brought with him to Coles Co. when only 4 years old, who has made his home with him ever since.

RICHARD O. WELLS, farmer; P. O. Westfield; was born in Bourbon Co., Ky.,

Dec. 29, 1809; he remained there with his parents until he was 25 years of age assisting on the farm; his father died there in the year 1835; his mother surviving him until the year 1860. Mr. Wells, while at home in Kentucky was married August, 1831, to Miss Jenette Boston (daughter of William Boston of Kentucky); she was born July 15, 1815; shortly after his marriage, he moved upon a farm near that of his father's, where he lived until his removal to Clark Co., in 1837; the next year he moved to Coles Co. and settled on Sec. 6, where he lived three years, and then returned to Clark Co. and from there, in 1843, moved back to Kentucky and after remaining ten years, in the year 1853, came to Coles Co. and settled upon Sec. 7, where he has since resided. He owns 111 acres; has been School Director one term. They had twelve children, seven boys, three living—Richard J., born May 29, 1849; Robert L., August 11, 1853, and Charles M., born Jan. 22, 1856, and four deceased—Preston, born Oct. 22, 1832, died in 1842; James F. M., born April 1, 1836, died in 1865; William H., born July 17, 1840, died in 1850; and Leroy B., born April 6, 1851, died in February, 1852; five girls, two living—Leah, (now Mrs. Reily Lee), born Feb. 10, 1838; Leomia (now Mrs. M. Connely), born Sept. 15, 1842; and three deceased—Mary

E., born Nov. 29, 1844, died in 1850; Louisa A., born March 6, 1846, died also in 1850; one died in infancy. His son, James F. M., enlisted in Co. "H," 21st Regt. Ill. Vols., and was taken prisoner at the battle of Chickamauga, and confined in Libby and Andersonville Prisons for nineteen months and died at Annapolis, Md., in 1865 on his way home, from disease contracted while a prisoner. Mr. and Mrs. Wells are members of the Baptist Church and have been connected with it for a number of years.

MRS. JOSEPH WALTRIP; P. O. Westfield; is a daughter of Daniel Goble of Hutton Tp. She was first married to Nathaniel Lee Aug. 14, 1853, who died in the year 1856; they had one child, Cynthia (now Mrs. Reason Wiley, of Hutton Tp.); she was again married July 18, 1858, to Joseph Waltrip, who was born in Kentucky in 1819, and after remaining there until the age of 16, moved to Coles Co., and settled in Charleston Tp. on Sec. 25, engaged in farming; he had been previously married to Miss Eliza Jane Hall, daughter of Michael Hall; she died in November, 1857. Mrs. Waltrip had four children—two girls, Cynthia J. and Eliza, and two boys, one living, Wm. J., and one deceased—Daniel. She at present farms 70 acres, part of her husband's estate of 250 acres. Mr. Waltrip died Feb. 16, 1872.

MORCAN TOWNSHIP.

JAMES H. BUSBEY, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Oakland; one of the pioneers of Coles Co; born in Clark Co., Ohio, April 22, 1823, where he attended school and engaged in farming, until 16 years of age, when he emigrated to Coles Co., Ill., and located in what is now the south part of Douglas Co., in the fall of 1839. He is son of Hamilton Busbey, who was born July 5, 1792, in Virginia; he emigrated to Ohio about the year 1815, where he lived until he emigrated to Illinois, where he died Dec. 16, 1847; Mrs. Busbey, whose maiden name was Sophia Lewis, was born in Virginia, March 31, 1796; she died April 1, 1855, leaving eleven children now living—Thomas C., Susan

M., Elmira M., William D., James H., Harriet E., Ann L., John H., Maria, George W., Henry C. The subject of this sketch remained with his parents until their decease, which occurred as stated above; he remained upon the old farm until 1856, when he rented land, and engaged in farming until 1861, when he purchased his present place, where he has since continued to live; he owns upward of eighty acres of prairie and timber lands. He married, Oct. 12, 1856, to Sarah J. Naphew; she was born in Ohio Oct. 19, 1831; they have six children now living by this union, viz.: Nancy E., born June 29, 1858; Sophia R., born Jan. 21, 1860; Orrin U., born Nov. 16, 1861;

James M., born Aug. 13, 1864; William H. H., born Dec. 25, 1866; Charles A., Aug. 11, 1870.

A. J. CLARK, farmer, Sec. 17: P. O. Charleston; born in Coles Co., Ill., April 22, 1834, within one-half a mile of where he has since lived; he is the youngest son of Benjamin and Sarah Clark, who emigrated from Kentucky and located in Coles Co., Ill., about the year 1829, where his father lived until his death, which occurred April 18, 1856, while on a visit to Indiana; he was born in Kentucky in the year 1798; his mother, who still lives within one-half mile of where she has lived for nearly one-half of a century, was born Jan. 1, 1800. Mr. Clark remained with his father until 1856, when he commenced farming for himself, upon the old homestead, where he has since continued to live, and where he owns 120 acres of land, mostly under cultivation, and 90 acres mostly timber, in Secs. 16 and 21. His marriage with Christina V. Robinson was celebrated June 1, 1865; she was born in Clark Co., Ind., Jan. 11, 1850; her parents located in Illinois when she was 2 years of age; five children were the fruit of this union, two of whom are deceased; the names of the living are—Lillie May, born Jan. 24, 1867; Willis P., born Dec. 9, 1868; Clarence V., born July 17, 1875. Mr. Clark met with a severe loss by the failure of the proposed Charleston & Danville R. R., having contracted to furnish 5,000 ties, and the failure to complete the railroad left the ties upon his hands, by which he suffered to the extent of \$1,500.

WATSON COLLINS, farmer deceased; one of the early pioneers of Coles Co.; born in North Carolina May 12, 1813, where he was raised to farming until 1831, when he emigrated with his father, Aaron Collins, and located upon Greasy Creek, Morgan Tp.; like most pioneers, the family were poor, and the subject of this sketch turned his attention to do what was in his power to the support of his father's family; one occupation was getting out fence-rails at 25 cents per hundred; one season he worked at Vincennes, Ind., at \$6 per month, the earnings being used for the support of the family and to procure stock; breaking prairie with five or six yoke of oxen was another occupation; his milling

was done at Terre Haute, Freeport, Eugene and Palestine, this trip consuming from four to eight days, made with three or four yoke of oxen; his furniture was home-made; for chairs he made stools, and bedsteads were made by boring a hole in the side and end logs of his house, in which poles were inserted, entering a post where the ends met; this was known as the racoon bedstead; there is now in the family a cupboard made by Mr. Collins, which is put together by wooden pins, not a nail being in use—a relic valued highly; he commenced the stock business by first buying a single calf, which business he increased until he became a large stock-dealer, feeding from 150 to 200 head of cattle for several years previous to his death, at which time he owned upward of 500 acres of land, and had 500 rented for his stock, etc. His marriage with Minerva McAlister was celebrated in 1836; she was born in Alabama April 13, 1815; she died March 21, 1857, leaving four children now living, viz., Mary Jane (born March 24, 1841), Margaret E. (born March 6, 1845—now Mrs. William Reynolds), Martha V. (born Oct. 26, 1850—now Mrs. W. E. Worsham), and Eliza A. (born June 29, 1856—now Mrs. Andrew Walton.) Mr. Collins died March 25, 1877, mourned and respected by all who knew him.

SOLOMON COLLINS, farmer, deceased; the subject of this sketch was one of the early pioneers of Morgan Tp.; he was a native of North Carolina, and emigrated to Illinois with his father, Aaron Collins, and located upon Greasy Creek, Morgan Tp., about the year 1831; he suffered all the hardships and privations of frontier life, but was known as a hard-working, industrious and successful farmer, and at the time of his death was held in high esteem in the township in which he lived. He married Thenev Carter; she was born in Kentucky, and, at the time of her death was the mother of three children, viz., John J., William A. and Elizabeth B. His second wife was Mary Taylor, by whom he had two children—Hiram and Thomas. John J. Collins, the oldest son, was born in Morgan Tp., Feb. 7, 1850, where he attended the common schools and assisted his father in farming until 12 years of age, since which time he has made his home with Joseph Carter, whom he

assisted in farming in summer and attended the common school in the winter. until 1871, when he entered the Westfield College, where he attended two years, since which time he has been engaged in school-teaching during the fall and winter and farming in summer.

LAFAYETTE CRAIG, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Charleston; born in Clark Co., Ill., Mar. 27, 1832; he emigrated with his parents when 3 years of age, and located in what is now known as Morgan Tp., in December, 1835, in which township he has since continued to live for a period of upward of forty-three years; he is a son of Isaac N. Craig, and with his father is one of the earliest pioneers of Morgan Tp.; the subject of this sketch was employed in his early days in watching sheep during the day to protect them from the wolves, and at night would drive the sheep in close pens near the house, for safety during the night; there were no roads in those days, and to go to Charleston and other points, they would follow by-paths, taking a direct line to whatever point they wished to go; he remained with his father and assisted him in farming until 21 years of age, when he was employed by his father for two years, at \$100 per year, when he, with his brother farmed upon the old farm for six years, receiving half of the crops for their labor; he then continued farming alone on the same conditions, for a period of three years longer; he removed upon his present place in the spring of 1864, where he has since continued to live; he owns 161 acres of land in his home farm, and 110 in other parts of the county. He married Jan. 3, 1856, to Jemima Fowler; she was born in Coles Co., Oct. 14, 1836; she died March 26, 1862, leaving no children; his marriage with Margaret J. Woodfull was celebrated Feb. 12, 1863; they have six children now living by this union—Willis N. Ida May, Alma L., Robert H., Oscar A., and Thomas D. Mr. Craig was the first Collector of Morgan Tp., which office he held for two years, when he was elected Supervisor for ten years in succession; took the census in 1865, and served for two years as School Director.

THOMAS H. CRISPIN, farmer; P. O. Rardin; born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, May 5, 1833, where he attended school and assisted his father in the mason trade

until 14 years of age, when he went to Bellefontaine, Logan Co., Ohio, where he learned and worked at the trade of mason and plasterer until 1852, when he emigrated to Carlinville, Ill., and followed his trade for six years; he located in Coles Co. in the spring of 1859, on Sec. 30, Morgan Tp., where he engaged in farming one year, then six years upon Sec 9; he located upon his present place in 1864, where he has since continued to live, and where he owns 110 acres of prairie and timber land. His marriage with Susannah J. Painter was celebrated in 1852; she was born in Macoupin Co., Ill., Nov. 15, 1833; they have seven children now living, having lost one by death; the names of the living are Nancy C., born Jan. 19, 1853; Isabel J., born July 27, 1854; Jacob J., May 2, 1856; Thomas J., Feb. 16, 1858; William H., Dec. 15, 1860; Geo. B. McClellan, Oct. 1, 1863; Mary H., Dec. 16, 1868; Jesse, March 21, 1875; the deceased is Alonzo G., born Sept. 10, 1866, died April 19, 1868; Mrs. Crispin died Aug. 18, 1871. He married for his second wife Agnes McKinney Aug. 24, 1873; she was born June 7, 1855.

WESLEY DAUGHERTY, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Charleston; born in Coles Co., Ill., Jan. 18, 1834; he is the youngest son of John B. Daugherty, who emigrated with his family from Indiana and located in Coles Co., Ill., about the year 1833, where he lived until his decease, which occurred July 10, 1857, being then 60 years of age. The subject of this sketch remained with his father and assisted in farming until 19 years of age, when he was employed as farm laborer for about four years, when he engaged in farming upon rented land, which he followed two years; he located upon his present place in the spring of 1857, where he has since continued to live during a period of upward of 22 years; he owns 120 acres in his home farm, upon which he has good buildings and about 20 acres of timber upon the Embarrass River. His marriage with Phoebe Clark was celebrated Feb. 18, 1856; she was born in Coles Co. May 25, 1836. They have five children now living, viz.: Paulina, Albert, Joseph, Charles W. and Hetta J. Mrs. Daugherty was the daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Clark, who emigrated from Kentucky, and located in Coles Co., Ill.,

about the year 1828 or 1829; Mr. Clark lived here until the spring of 1856, when he went to Indiana upon a visit, where he died April 18, 1856; his birth occurred in Kentucky, in the year 1798. Mrs. Clark now makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Daugherty, within one-half mile of where she first located, and where she has continued to reside for nearly half a century; she was born Jan. 1, 1800, and although now in her 80th year, is in possession of all her faculties, and voluntarily devotes a large part of her time to sewing and knitting. Mr. Daugherty has filled the office of School Director several years during his residence here, and which office he now holds.

SHEP FLORER, farmer; P. O. Oakland; born in Newport, Vermilion Co., Ind., March 29, 1839; he was the son of Alexander B. Florer, of the early pioneers of that county, and who was elected Second County Clerk, which office he held fourteen years; was elected Recorder of the county several times, which office he held for many years; he was also an eminent lawyer of that part of the State of Indiana until his death, which occurred Aug. 9, 1863; Shep Florer was raised in the above county. at the age of 14, he commenced clerking for Jones, Culbertson & Co., and at 17 he was appointed Deputy Auditor of the county under Henry D. Washburn, and afterward as Deputy Clerk and Recorder at 20 years of age; he did a heavy grocery trade in that town; at the beginning of the war, he enlisted in Co. C. 18th Ind. Vols., and served his country three years as private messenger for Col. Tom Patterson and Gen. H. D. Washburn. On Sept. 23, 1864, he located with his mother, A. A. Florer, at Milton Station, Coles Co., Ill., where he sold general merchandise for five years, and on the 11th day of October, 1870, he moved to his mother's farm of 529 acres, situated in Morgan Tp., Coles Co., where he now resides. He married June 24, 1866, to Louisa A. Hawkins; she was born in Rush Co., Ind., March 7, 1846; she removed with her parents to Coles Co., Ill., in 1850, where her father and stepmother now reside; five children were the fruit of this union, two of whom are deceased, the names of the living are Mary Elizabeth, born May 13, 1876, and Katie and Clara, twins, born June 11, 1878.

ARIS GALBREATH, farmer; P. O. Rardin; was born in Nicholas Co., Ky., Jan. 20, 1812. His parents removed to Scott Co., Ind., when he was 2 years of age, where he lived until 18 years of age, when he emigrated with his mother to Illinois and located in Edgar Co., in the Fall of 1830, where he engaged as farm laborer for two years at \$8 per month; in 1832, he located in Ashmore Tp., Coles Co., Ill., working one year for \$100, out of which he saved money to enter 40 acres of land, which he improved one year, when he sold out and purchased 240 acres, which he improved for ten years, which he then sold and entered 160 acres of prairie and purchased 40 acres of timber in Morgan Tp., upon which he lived until 1875, when he removed upon his present place, after renting his old homestead; he now owns 300 acres of land with three sets of buildings. When Mr. G. located here, wolves and Indians were plenty, and to obtain quail, prairie chickens or other game, was only necessary to shoot from your door or window. He married Dec. 8, 1835, to Jane Reed; she was born in Spencer Co., Ky., Oct. 9, 1817; they have three children, now living by this union—James T., born Oct. 9, 1836; William R., Nov. 4, 1838; Ann Eliza, born Jan. 5, 1841, Mrs. G. was a daughter of Thos. Reed, who emigrated from Kentucky and located in Illinois in 1829; he died in Ashmore Tp., in the winter of 1845. Mr. Galbreath has taken a deep interest in the cause of religion and education, having been a member of the C. P. Church for fifteen years; his wife having been a member for twenty-five years. He has held the offices of Assessor, Town Clerk and School Director; the latter office he now holds.

JACKSON GERARD, farmer; P. O. Hinesborough; was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, June 28, 1828; his grandfather was one of the early settlers of Ohio, locating in the above county about the year 1784, where he lived until his decease, which occurred about the year 1838. The father of the subject of this sketch, William Gerard, was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, in the year 1785, and lived there until his death, which occurred in the year 1836; he served through the war of 1812, with the Frontier Rangers, being stationed

during the winter of 1813 near Vincennes, Ind., guarding the frontier from the attacks of the Indians. His mother was born in New Jersey, July, 1792, and emigrated with her parents to Ohio, in the year 1794; they did their trading in Cincinnati, when the building occupied as the P. O. was the only frame building there; Mrs Gerard died July 7, 1874, in Butler Co., Ohio. The subject of this sketch lived with his parents until 7 years of age, when he made his home with an older brother until 21 years of age, when he located upon a farm in Butler Co., Ohio, where he lived twenty-four years; he emigrated to Illinois in 1874, and located upon Sec. 30, Morgan Tp., where he now resides; he owns 102 acres in his home farm, upon which he has erected good buildings; he also owns 140 acres in other parts of the county. He married Nov. 3, 1850, to Emily Stites; she was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, Jan. 20, 1834; they have four children now living, having lost two by death. The names of the living are: Eli, born July 4, 1854; Mary A., now wife of Dr. J. T. Montgomery, Feb. 18, 1856; Charles W., born April 11, 1859; Anna M., born Oct. 15, 1861.

ELI GERRARD, farmer; P. O. Charleston; born in Butler Co., Ohio, July 4, 1854, where he attended school and engaged in farming until he emigrated West and located in Coles Co., in the fall of 1874; here he engaged in farming with his father until the spring of 1876, when he removed upon his present place, where he has since lived. He is the oldest son of Jackson Gerard, whose biography appears in this work. His marriage with Laura B. Smith was celebrated Aug. 31, 1875; she was born in Ohio Oct. 10, 1856; they have two children now living by this union, viz., Clara L., born June 8, 1876, and Elizabeth A., born Dec. 29, 1877.

JESSE HUDSON, farmer and Justice of the Peace; P. O. Charleston; born in Jessamine Co., Ky., June 27, 1840, where he attended school until 11 years of age, when he emigrated to Illinois and located in East Oakland Tp. in October, 1851; here he remained and assisted his father in farming until upward of 20 years of age, when he raised one crop upon his father's farm, of which he gave one-third

for the use of the land; the following year he farmed upon rented land, and in 1864, he removed to Morgan Tp., where he rented land four years, and, in 1868, purchased his present place, where he has since continued to live; he first purchased eighty acres of land, mostly upon time, giving his notes for \$2,180, which he met promptly, and has since added, by purchase, forty acres more, for which he paid \$1,200 cash; he built a brick addition to his house in 1872, and, in 1877, erected the finest barn in Morgan Tp. The above property he has accumulated by his own hard labor, energy and good business management, in which he has been nobly assisted by his wife, to whom he was married Oct. 10, 1861; her maiden name was Harriet Stark; she was born in Indiana Nov. 15, 1842; they have two children now living, viz., Laura B., born Dec. 12, 1869, and Emma May, born Nov. 8, 1871. Mr. Hudson has held different township offices, and has been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the second term, which office he now holds.

JOHN H. JOHNSON (deceased), farmer and minister; born in Washington Co., Penn., Dec. 12, 1812, where he attended school in his youth—the last few years at the college at Waynesburg, Penn.; after which he was licensed as a minister of the C. P. Church, officiating as circuit preacher until his removal to Ohio, where he was settled as local preacher for three years, until his removal to Coles Co., Ill., about the year 1854, where he first settled as Pastor of the C. P. Church in Ashmore Tp. for several years; then in Morgan Tp. until 1868; at the above date, he emigrated to Jasper Co., Mo., where he purchased ninety acres of land, upon which he labored while not engaged in his ministerial labors, until the fall of 1877, when he removed to Carthage, Mo., after renting his farm, that he might have better facilities for the education of his daughter; here he lived until his decease, which occurred Jan. 31, 1878, after an illness of ten days; his remains were brought back to Coles Co., Ill., and buried in the beautiful cemetery near St. Omer, Ashmore Tp., by the side of his first wife, to whom he was married in Pennsylvania; her maiden name was Lucinda Hamson; she emigrated to Illinois with him, and died during his ministerial labors

in Ashmore Tp: his marriage with Nancy (Rardin) Gollady was celebrated Feb. 13, 1856; she was a sister of John and Jacob L. Rardin; born in Campbell Co., Ky., April 22, 1824, and emigrated with her parents, Samuel and Catharine Rardin, to Morgan Tp. in the fall of 1842; her first marriage with George Gollady was celebrated April 22, 1852; he was born April 23, 1819, and emigrated from Virginia about the year 1836, and located in Morgan Tp., where he lived until his decease, which occurred Feb. 3, 1854; Mrs. Johnson has one daughter by her last marriage, viz., Teresa C., born in Coles Co., Ill., March 13, 1859; Mrs. Johnson, with her daughter, returned in the fall of 1878, and again located upon her farm in Morgan Tp., where she resided previous to her removal to Missouri.

JOHN B. JONES, farmer, Sec. 3: P. O. Rardin; born in Franklin Co., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1829; he removed with his parents when quite young to Whitehall, Washington Co., where he attended school and engaged in farming until 15 years of age, when he learned and worked at the ship-carpenter's trade for three years; then for two years followed sailing on the lakes, and his trade; after which time he located at Astoria, L. I., where he engaged at his trade until 1857, when he emigrated to Illinois, and located in Ashmore Tp., Coles Co., March 1, of the same year; here he purchased land and engaged in farming until 1870, when he located upon his present place, where he has since continued to live, and where he has eighty-nine acres, upon which he erected his residence in 1871; here he located in the timber and has, during the last eight years, cleared and placed under cultivation upward of fifty acres of land by his own hard labor. His marriage with Sarah Smith was celebrated Dec. 24, 1856; she was born in Queens Co., N. Y., May 13, 1839; they have three children now living by this union, viz., John Paul, born Nov. 8, 1857; Stephen B., born Feb. 8, 1865, and Isaac P., born May 11, 1868; the names of the deceased are George W. and William H.

W. C. McLAIN, farmer; P. O. Charleston; one of the very oldest settlers of Coles Co., Ill., being born in Ashmore Tp., Coles Co., Jan. 12, 1829; his father, Matthew McLain, emigrated from Indiana in the year 1828, and located in the above

township, at the above date, where he lived until 1846, when he removed to Wisconsin, and the year following both he and his wife died. The subject of this sketch emigrated to Wisconsin with his parents, and after their decease returned to Coles Co. and was employed as farm laborer until 1851, when he rented land and farmed one year, and on March 28, 1852, started with three other ox-teams overland to California, going via St. Joe, Mo., Fort Kearney and Fort Laramie, crossing the Rocky Mountains via the Sweetwater Gap, arriving at Placerville, Cal., Aug. 16, of the same year, being nearly five months upon the road; here he engaged in freighting for several months from Sacramento City to Placerville, a distance of forty-five miles, and late in the fall engaged in mining upon Weber Creek until the spring of 1853, when he went to the North Yuba River, and engaged in mining during the summer of 1853, when he and his company, among which were two of his brothers, opened a mine, sinking a shaft 140 feet, which they named Galena Hill, and which has since proved to be one of the best deep diggings in California; working this mine until the dry season set in, when they worked seven months and flumed the North Yuba River, after taking the water out of the river and working one-half day in the bed of the river, in which they obtained \$2,800, the flume burst in, and their seven months' labor was lost; he then returned to Galena Hill where he engaged in mining until March 15, 1855, when he sailed from San Francisco, via Panama and New York, arriving in Ashmore Tp. April 11 following; he then rented and engaged in farming one year, when he removed to Morgan Tp., where he has since engaged in farming; he located upon his present place in February 1866, where he has since continued to live; he owns sixty acres in his home farm, upon which he has good improvements, mostly made by his own labor. He married Aug. 8, 1850, to Mary A. Galbreath; she was born in Coles Co., Ill., Oct. 18, 1834; she died April 11, 1866, leaving two children—Philena and Mary A. His marriage with Mahala Mitchell, daughter of John Galbreath, was celebrated April 14, 1867; she was born in Coles Co., Ill., Feb. 18, 1840; her parents were among

the early pioneers of Coles Co., who located about 1830. Mrs. McLain has two children by her previous husband, W. R. Mitchell, viz., John F. and P. A. Mitchell, now Mrs. Hugh Daugherty.

ALEXANDER MCGREGOR, farmer; P. O. Charleston; the subject of this sketch was born in Perthshire, Scotland, July 1, 1807, where he attended the common schools in his youth and assisted his father in farming until upward of 21 years of age, when he located in Glasgow as clerk and salesman in the wholesale store of Robert & John Henderson, with whom he remained until 1842, when he emigrated to America, landing in New York in April, of the same year, coming directly West; he lived in East Oakland Tp. until the spring of 1843, when he located forty acres of land in Morgan Tp., upon which he settled and, about 1845, entered forty more and afterward added by purchase until he had 535 acres, which he made by his own hard labor; he has always been one of the most industrious and hard-working men of Morgan Tp., and is held in high esteem as a citizen; he has always taken a deep interest in the cause of religion and education, having been an active member of the Presbyterian Church for upward of half a century; on Jan. 9, 1872, he was stricken with palsy, and upon the 13th of the same month received his second shock, since which time he has been confined to the house, and is nearly in a helpless condition, which affliction he has borne with Christian fortitude. His marriage with Margaret Dollar was celebrated June 11, 1833; she was born in Perthshire, Scotland, Nov. 18, 1811; five children were the fruit of this union, three of which are deceased; the names of the living are William and John. Mr. McGregor was a strong Union man during the war of the rebellion, two of his sons serving in the Union Army, Alexander being killed at the battle of Perryville; Mrs. McGregor died April 27, 1876; Mr. McGregor continues to live upon the old homestead with his younger son, John, by whom he is kindly cared for; John was born in the old homestead Feb. 1, 1848, where he has always lived; he married April 12, 1877, to Rosanie C. Craig; she was the daughter of James W. Craig, one of the early settlers of Coles Co.; they

have one child by this union—Margaret J., born Dec. 15, 1878.

DANIEL R. McALISTER, farmer, deceased; one of the early pioneers of Coles Co. The subject of this sketch was born in Alabama May 29, 1821; he emigrated to Illinois at 10 years of age, and located in what is now known as Morgan Tp., in the year 1831, where he lived until his death, which occurred Nov. 9, 1867; he was one of the most industrious and hard-working men of Morgan Tp., and by his industry and good management had accumulated a good property at the time of his death. His marriage was celebrated Feb. 11, 1844; six children were the fruit of this union, three of whom are deceased; the living are Martha J. (now Mrs. J. B. Williams), Clara B. (now Mrs. Dunlap) McGhey and Margaret R. (now Mrs. G. E. Johnson). Mrs. McAlister makes her home with her oldest daughter, Mrs. J. B. Williams, and although in her 63d year, is in possession of all her faculties, and daily assists in the various household duties.

J. T. MONTGOMERY, physician, P. O. Charleston; born in Cedar Co., Mo., Oct. 18, 1852. He emigrated with his parents and located in Alton, Ill., in 1861, for about six months, then Windsor for three years, where his father was located as minister of the C. P. Church. He located in Oakland, Coles Co., in March, 1867, when he attended school until 1871, where he worked as farm laborer during the summer and fall, in which way he obtained the means to attend the Mt. Zion Academy until he had exhausted the proceeds of his summer's labor, when he engaged as clerk in the dry goods store of Wilcox & Burroughs, at Fairmount, Ill., where he remained until winter, when he taught school for six months, and having laid up sufficient means to defray his expenses in further educating himself, he went to the Normal School, at Normal, Ill., for six months; he continued in this manner, teaching, then expending his savings in schooling himself until he received his education, graduating from the Chicago Medical College in the Centennial Class of 1876, having devoted four years to the study of medicine; he then engaged in partnership with Dr. W. J. Peak, at Oakland, under the firm name of Peak & Montgomery. He located upon his present

place in August, 1876, since which time he has successfully followed the practice of medicine, having a large and extensive practice, which is yearly increasing. He married Oct. 12, 1876, to Mary A. Gerard, daughter of Jackson Gerard, whose biography appears in this work; she was born in Butler Co., Ohio, Feb. 18, 1856. They have one child by this union—Sarah Emily, born July 8, 1877.

WM. MORGAN, farmer; P. O. Rardin; born in Sullivan Co., Ind., Dec. 13, 1827; he emigrated with his parents when 8 years old and located in what is now known as Morgan Tp. in 1834, and before the organization of the township, which is named in honor of his father, David Morgan, who resided here from 1835 until his death, which occurred in October, 1860. The subject of this sketch lived with his parents and assisted in farming until 1850, when he engaged in farming for himself upon the place where he has since lived; he owns 320 acres in his home farm and 320 acres in other parts of the township; when Mr. Morgan first located in this township, it was inhabited by Indians, whose camps were along the river, their chief camps being along Brush Creek, where the mounds may be seen to this day; wolves were plenty, and to obtain quail, prairie chickens, turkeys or deer, it was hardly necessary to step outside of the door-yard; his trips to mill consumed four days, and the distance was fifty miles, either to Eugene on the Wabash, or to Terre Haute; at that early date, he had only two neighbors, and from his location at the north part of what is now Morgan Tp. to within a half mile from Charleston, a distance of twelve miles, there was not a single habitation; for roads, to avoid getting lost, a single furrow would be plowed from point to point; this was the way the road was laid out to Charleston and other parts. His schooling was obtained under disadvantages, in an old log school house, whose fire-place was the whole of one end of the building; the scholars were obliged to gather their wood from the stump, take it to the schoolhouse, chop it and take it in. His marriage with Margaret Shirre was celebrated Sept. 6, 1850; she was born in Glasgow, Scotland, May 28, 1835; they have four children, now living, by this union—William David, now attending the

Chicago Medical College his third term; Ralph D., Alexander J. and Josie Clay.

JAMES MORGAN, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Oakland; one of the early pioneers of Coles Co.; born in Vermilion Co., Ind., April 20, 1830; he was the youngest son of David Morgan, who was born in Washington Co., Ky., Nov. 18, 1797; he emigrated from Kentucky to Indiana with his family, where he lived until he emigrated to Coles Co., Ill., where he located April 20, 1834, in what is now Morgan Tp., the township being named in honor of David Morgan. He married Oct. 7, 1818, to Jane Rodman; she was born in Kentucky, June 9, 1799; six children were the fruit of this union, five of whom emigrated to Illinois with the family at the above date, one having died in infancy; the names of the living were Sarah, Catharine J., Mary E., William and James; Mr. Morgan died Sept. 10, 1860; Mrs. Morgan died Jan. 31, 1832. The subject of this sketch was 4 years of age when he emigrated to Coles Co., Ill., in 1834; he lived with his parents until 19 years of age, when he managed the farm until the decease of his father, since which time he has continued to live upon the old homestead, where he has lived for a period of forty-five years; he owns upon his home farm 112 acres, and 8 acres of timber in Oakland Tp.; when Mr. Morgan came here, Indian camps were along the river, wolves and game were plenty, and Mr. Morgan remembers his first labor in his boyhood as watching and protecting the sheep from destruction by the wolves during the day, the sheep being driven in close pens for protection during the night; his trips to mill consumed from four to six days, either to Perryville, Eugene, or Terre Haute, the distance being sixty miles. His marriage with Clarissa J. West was celebrated Oct. 12, 1849; she was born in Vermilion Co., Ind., Oct. 6, 1831; they have five children by this union, viz.: Robert, born Oct. 9, 1850; Leonard C., June 22, 1853; William J., Feb. 21, 1855; Melvin, June 8, 1858, and David, Aug. 23, 1869.

JOHN NOCK, farmer; P. O. Charleston; born in Germany Feb. 20, 1835; he emigrated with his parents to America when 2 years of age; coming directly West, they located first in Ross, then Waverly Co., Ohio, until 1849, when

they located in Charleston, Coles Co., Ill., where he learned and worked at the carpenter trade until 1863, at which date he located upon his present place, where he has since continued to live; he owns upon his present place 165 acres, upon which he has good buildings, and which is mostly under cultivation. He married Aug. 5, 1863, to Mary Golladay; she was born upon the place where she now lives, and where she has lived since her birth, which occurred Dec. 18, 1841; they have seven children now living, by this union, viz.: Katie and Annie (twins), born Aug. 24, 1864; Minnie, Jan. 4, 1869; John, Oct. 8, 1872; James, Nov. 13, 1874; Jackson, Nov. 28, 1876; Emma, April 17, 1878. The father of Mr. Nock, John Nock, died in September, 1851; his mother died Aug. 27, 1875; the parents of Mrs. Nock, Moses and Catharine Golladay, were among the early pioneers of Coles Co., locating here in 1836; Mr. Golladay was born in Virginia, Oct. 15, 1809; he died in Morgan Tp., March 12, 1862; Mrs. Golladay was born in Virginia March 25, 1819; she now lives with her daughter, Mrs. Nock, upon the same place where she has resided for upward of forty-three years, and is one of the oldest living settlers now in Morgan Tp.

F. M. PARKER, farmer; P. O. Rardin; born in Edgar Co., Ill., March 18, 1849; he is the eldest son of Wm. M. Parker, who emigrated from Kentucky, and located in Edgar Co., Ill., in the year 1829; he died in Coles Co., Feb. 14, 1873; his mother was born in Kentucky, and emigrated with her parents, and located in Coles Co. in 1828; the subject of this sketch remained with his parents, and assisted in farming, until 20 years of age, when he was employed as farm-laborer for about four years; he first commenced farming for himself in 1871, in Edgar Co., and the year following in East Oakland Tp., Coles Co.; he removed upon Sec. 5, Morgan Tp., in December, 1873, where he has since successfully followed farming. He married Sept. 14, 1871 to Sarah J. Roberts; she was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, March 11, 1848; she is daughter of Thomas Roberts, whose biography appears in this work; they have four children by this union—Rhoda A., born June 30, 1872; James W., born May 1, 1874;

Cara A., born May 21, 1876; Dora R., born April 29, 1878. Mr. Parker has held the office of Road Overseer for two years, and Collector of Morgan Tp. for 1878.

SAMUEL RARDIN, merchant and Postmaster, Rardin; born in Morgan Tp., Coles Co., Ill., Jan. 2, 1850, where he attended the common schools until 1872, when he entered the Westfield College at Westfield, Clark Co., Ill., which he attended during the years 1872 and 1873, when he returned home and assisted his father in farming until the year 1875, when he was appointed, under the administration of President Grant, as Postmaster at Rardin, which office he now holds, and which is the only post office in Morgan Tp.; upon receiving the above appointment, he erected a store, and purchased a stock of goods; he engaged in the merchandise trade, which business he has since successfully followed. He is the oldest son now living of John H. Rardin, who emigrated from Kentucky and located in Morgan Tp. in 1842, and whose biography appears in this work. He also owns forty acres of prairie land, upon which he has a residence, and which is rented.

J. L. RARDIN, farmer and Justice of the Peace; P. O. Rardin; one of the early settlers of Morgan Tp.; born in the State of Indiana Dec. 12, 1814; his parents removed to Campbell County, Ky., when he was 4 years of age, where he was engaged in clearing land and farming, with the exception of five years in Ohio, until 28 years of age, when he emigrated with his parents to Illinois, and located in what is now known as Morgan Tp., in the fall of 1842, upon the place where he has since continued to live during a period of nearly thirty-seven years; he first entered eighty acres of prairie land, which is now a part of his home farm, and eighty acres of timber upon the Embarrass River; at the time of his locating here, his capital consisted of one team and wagon, his provisions for the winter and \$25 in money; his first log house and stable, which he built in 1842, was occupied by him until about the year 1853, when he erected his present house and, a few years later, built a frame barn; he now owns in his home farm 160 acres and upward of 300 acres in other parts of the township. Mr. Rardin has taken a

deep interest in the cause of religion and education, having been a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for upward of twenty years; of school and township offices, he has had his share, having held the offices of Supervisor, School Trustee and School Director several terms, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace for upward of thirty years in succession. He married Feb. 1, 1838, to Sarah Rankin; she was born in Ohio Aug. 7, 1815; she died May 3, 1848, leaving two children now living, viz., David (born Jan. 27, 1839), Nancy (born Sept. 29, 1841). His marriage with Mary Ann Sousley was celebrated March 9, 1854; she was born in Fleming Co., Ky., Aug. 27, 1829; they have three children now living by this union, viz., George (born March 16, 1860), Ellen (March 18, 1862), Lucy (Aug. 18, 1873). Mr. Rardin located here when wolves were plenty, and to protect the sheep they built close pens at the side of the house, in which the sheep were nightly driven; game was also abundant, and to obtain a quail, wild turkeys, prairie chickens, wild geese, ducks or deer was the work of a few minutes. His milling was a work of four days' labor, driving oxen to Danville, Montezuma or Terre Haute, and sometimes he was obliged to wait from two to three days to get his grist ground.

JOHN H. RARDIN, farmer; P. O. Rardin; one of the early pioneers of Morgan Tp.; born in the State of Indiana, Feb. 24, 1818; he removed with his parents when 3 months old to Campbell Co., Ky., where he lived until 25 years of age, where he was engaged in farming until he emigrated to Illinois and located in what is now known as Morgan Tp. in the fall of 1842, living within one mile of his present place since that date, a period of nearly thirty-seven years; at the time of locating here, his capital consisted of one team, without a dollar in money; he worked by the day to pay for his first dwelling, which was an old log house; he manufactured his first bedstead by boring a hole in one of the end and side logs, running a pole from each and entering a post at either end; the following year, he went back to Kentucky, where he worked as farm laborer one season, at \$9 per month, in which way he obtained means to enter forty acres of land, and upon which he commenced his

first farming; he has since disposed of the above, but now owns in his home farm, 280 acres, and 160 acres in Oakland Tp., all of the above being accumulated by his own hard labor, energy and industry; although in his 61st year, and having suffered all the hardships and exposure of frontier life, he is now in possession of all his faculties, and daily attends to the care of his stock, and such other duties as his farm requires. He married March 6, 1845, to Melinda Clark; she was born in Kentucky Oct. 25, 1824; they have three children now living by this union, viz., Mary Ann, born Feb. 13, 1846, now Mrs. Porter Johnson; Samuel Rardin, born Jan. 2, 1850, now merchant and Postmaster at Rardin; James K., born June 28, 1851, now practicing law at Charleston; Mrs. Rardin died March 13, 1857. His marriage with Rebecca Hurst was celebrated in the spring of 1859; she was born in Edgar Co., Ill., April 17, 1825; she died April 17, 1870, leaving one child, now living—Malinda J., born May 15, 1862. He married for his third wife Mrs. Nancy Campbell, Dec. 17, 1873; she was born in Jefferson Co., Ind., Jan. 30, 1830; she was the daughter of John McCrory, one of the early pioneers of Clark Co., Ill., who located in Clark Co. in 1838; they have one child by this union—John H. Rardin, born Feb. 3, 1875.

ISAAC ROBERTS, retired farmer and blacksmith; P. O. Charleston; born in Bourbon Co., Ky., Feb. 25, 1807; his grandfather emigrated from Wales in the early part of the seventeenth century, and located in Virginia, then to Kentucky, where he died; his father, Azariah Roberts, was born in Kentucky about the year 1775, and died in Indiana about 1847. The subject of this sketch removed to Scott Co., Ky., when quite young, where he lived until 22 years of age, and learned and worked at the blacksmith trade until 1828, when he removed to Hendricks Co., Ind., and followed his trade until 1852, during a period of twenty-four years; he then emigrated to Illinois, and located upon his present place in June, 1853, where he has since continued to live; he first purchased 120 acres of land upon his present farm, to which he has since added until he has 360 acres, which he has accumulated by his own hard labor, energy and

industry. He married in April, 1822, to Nancy Bowles; she was born in Bourbon Co., Ky., in November, 1807; she died Feb. 28, 1866; nine children were the fruit of this union, five of whom are deceased; the names of the living are William D., born April 29, 1829; Aratus, born Oct. 20, 1833; Isaac M., born June 16, 1847, and Alpheus, born Feb. 24, 1850; Mr. Roberts' children are all living within one mile of his present home. William D. married in 1850 to Ann Douglas; she died Feb. 25, 1866, leaving three children; he married for his second wife Cynthia Lanman; she died Dec. 27, 1878, leaving four children. Aratus married in 1854 to Araminta Bradford; she died in 1858, leaving one child—Charles W., born March 16, 1857; his second marriage with Auyziller Nelson was celebrated in 1865; they have three children now living by this union—Alpheus, Aratus J. and Ella. Isaac M. married Feb. 18, 1867, to Patience Marymee; she was born in Indiana Jan. 30, 1844; they have three children now living, viz.: John T., born March 10, 1868; Phoebe J., born Feb. 21, 1875, and Julia M., born July 3, 1878. Alpheus married Amanda Wilkin April 4, 1872; she was born in Coles Co., Ill.; they have one child—Daisy D.

WM. H. REYNOLDS, far.; P. O. Oakland; born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, May 29, 1837, where he was brought up on a farm until about 18 years of age, when he emigrated to Clark Co., Ill., and located for one year; thence to Coles Co., where he hired as farm laborer for two years, when he rented land and farmed three years. He enlisted July 25, 1861, in Col. Oglesby's regiment—the 8th I. V. I.—going in camp at Cairo, where he remained about two months, during which time he was engaged in reconnoitering expeditions in Missouri; he then joined the Army of the West under Gen. Grant, and was in many severe battles, among which were Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, siege and capture of Vicksburg, after which he went with the army South to New Orleans, and went into winter quarters, remaining until the spring of 1865, when they went to Mobile, which place they captured after remaining there two months; went to Shreveport, La., then to Marshall, Tex., where he received a furlough, and while at home was

mustered out of service by special order from the War Department April 20, 1866. Mr. Reynolds was in the Union Army nearly five years, and while he had many narrow escapes; was wounded only once, while making a charge at Raymond, Miss., having the flesh torn from one of his fingers. At the battle of Shiloh, he received a bullet through his pants, one through his blouse, and one struck the stock of his gun; his comrades at either side were killed; at the battle of Holly Springs, he was made prisoner, but was released by an attack of the Union army within about two hours; he first enlisted for three years, and after receiving his discharge, he re-enlisted as veteran, and served until 1866. After receiving his discharge, he returned to Coles Co., where he engaged in farming until 1872, when went to Kansas and located 160 acres of land, upon which he lived until 1876, when he returned to Coles Co., Ill., and located upon his present place, where he has since lived; his home farm contains 162 acres, mostly prairie land. He married in 1855 to Mary E. Harvey; she died in February, 1860; he married for his second wife Hester Tuttle, in 1863; she died in 1867, leaving one child—Minnie B.; his marriage with Margaret E. Collins was celebrated May 23, 1869; they have four children by this union, viz., Maynard Oscar, Martha J., Ida May, John W. Mrs. Reynolds was born March 6, 1845; she was the daughter of Watson Collins, one of the early pioneers of Coles Co., and whose biography appears in this work.

JOHN G. SAILER, farmer; P. O. Rardin; born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Oct. 18, 1823, where he attended school and engaged in farming until 21 years of age, when he was drafted in the 2d Regt. of cavalry, where he served two years, when he received a furlough, subject to the call of the King, and, at the expiration of about four months, war being declared between Germany and Denmark, he was called into service and served during the war, which continued for a period of two years, at the close of which, the German rebellion breaking out, in which he served until the same was subdued, which was about twelve months; he then engaged in farming until 1853, when he emigrated

to America, landing in New York Nov. 10, of the same year; he then went to Pennsylvania, where he worked upon a farm for six months, at \$8 per month; he then went to Indiana, where he worked as farm laborer for two years, at \$16 per month; he then located near Charleston, Coles Co., Ill., where he was employed by Jacob P. Decker eight months, when he removed to Morgan Tp. and located upon Sec. 9, in the spring of 1857, where he has since lived; he owns upward of one hundred acres, upon which he has good buildings; he erected his house in 1869. His marriage with Melissa Gillaspie was celebrated March 18, 1857; she was born in Clermont Co., Ohio, Jan. 19, 1838; they have two children now living by this union, viz., Rosa C., born Dec. 15, 1860, and Nancy C., born Dec. 29, 1862; Mrs. Sailer was the oldest daughter of Augustus Gillaspie, her mother being a sister of John H. and Jacob L. Rardin, whose biography appear in this work; her parents were among the early pioneers of Coles Co., making the journey with teams from Ohio, in company of John H. and Jacob Rardin, and locating in this township in the fall of 1842. Mr. Sailer has reared from childhood James E. Archer, who was born in Oakland Feb. 11, 1856; his father died when he was 9 months old, and Mr. Sailer has educated him and treated him as one of his own children since his adoption.

PETER TAYLOR, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Oakland; born in Champaign Co., Ohio, April 25, 1820, where he lived until 1853; his father, John Taylor, died when he was 13 years of age, and, he being the oldest son, remained with his mother and managed the farm until 23 years of age, at which time he rented land and engaged in farming until the fall of 1853, when he emigrated to Illinois with his family and located in what is now known as Morgan Tp.; he then rented the A. B. Florer farm, where he lived for twelve years, the last few years of which he had power of attorney to transact business in the name of A. B. Florer in his absence; he removed upon his present place in 1865, where he has since continued to live, and where he owns sixty acres of land, upon which he has good farm buildings. He married Jan. 12, 1843, to Elizabeth

Moody; she was born in Ohio Nov. 12, 1817; she died Dec. 18, 1860, leaving five children now living, having lost three by death; the names of the living are John T., Oliver S., William H., Emery M., Francis B. His marriage with Mary Housel was celebrated Feb. 2, 1862; she was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, March 4, 1829; five children were the fruit of this union, three of which are deceased; the names of the living are Loyal P. and Ira D.

JOHN T. TAYLOR, farmer; P. O. Rardin; born in Champaign Co., Ohio, Dec. 24, 1843, where he lived until 9 years of age, when he emigrated with his parents to Illinois and located in what is now known as Morgan Tp., in the fall of 1853, and where he has since continued to live within two and a half miles of his present location; he lived with his parents and engaged in farming until the spring of 1864, when he commenced farming upon his own account upon the place where he has since lived. He owns in his own farm 714½ acres, which he has improved, and upon which he has erected good buildings, and 98 acres in other parts of the county; when Mr. Taylor first located upon his present place, there was upon the same an old log house and barn, which were among the first buildings erected in this township; he erected his present barn in 1869, and house in 1873. His marriage with Mary Elizabeth Ross was celebrated Jan. 21, 1864; she was born in Morgan Tp., Ill., Nov. 11, 1845; seven children are the fruit of this union, two of which are deceased; the names of the living are Clarinda J., Margaret E., Alice A., Samuel P. and Martha I.; the deceased are John P. and Sarah C. Mr. Taylor is a son of Peter Taylor, who located in this township in 1853, and who still lives upon Sec. 19, Morgan Tp.; his mother died Dec. 18, 1860; Mrs. Taylor is the only surviving child of Samuel and Catherine J. Ross; her father was born Dec. 9, 1801, in Kentucky, and emigrated from Bourbon Co., Ky., in 1840, locating in Morgan Tp., where he lived until his decease, which occurred June 17, 1853; Mrs. Ross was daughter of David Morgan, who emigrated from Indiana, and located in Morgan Tp. in 1835; she was born Feb. 22, 1822, and died Nov. 17, 1853.

ANDREW WALTON, farmer; P. O. Oakland; born in Coles Co., Ill., Oct. 20, 1850; he was the son of George L. Walton, who emigrated to Coles Co. in 1844, and located in Morgan Tp.; he died in 1857. Mrs. Walton died in 1870; the children are all deceased with the exception of the subject of this sketch, who is the only surviving member of the family. After the decease of his father he worked as farm laborer until 1878, five years of which was with J. B. Williams, and four years with Watson Collins, feeding stock, etc. His marriage with Eliza A. Collins was celebrated July 7, 1877; she was born in Coles Co., Ill., June 29, 1856, upon the place where she has always lived, and which is now her home; she was the daughter of Watson Collins, of the early pioneers of Coles Co., and whose biography appears in this work.

JOHN WINKELBLACK, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Charleston; born in Dauphin Co., Penn., March 4, 1805, where he lived until 15 years of age, when he learned and worked at the tanner's and currier's trade at Harrisburg, Penn., until 1829, at which date he emigrated to Ohio, working at Cleveland, Massillon and Zanesville until February, 1830, when he went to Pennsylvania and the following spring returned to Zanesville, Ohio, where he followed his trade until the fall of 1835; he then emigrated to Illinois and located upon Sec. 30, Morgan Tp., where he now lives; upon locating here he entered 160 and purchased 236 acres of land, to which he afterward added until he held about 1100 acres, which he had accumulated by his own hard labor, energy and industry; when he first located here, wolves were plenty, and to obtain quail, prairie chickens, wild geese, ducks, turkeys or deer, it was only necessary to shoot from your own door or window; his trips to mill consumed from four to seven days, the distance being fifty miles, either to Roseville or Terre Haute, Ind.; although now in his 75th year, he is in possession of all his faculties, and daily attends to his stock, of which he has 70 head of cattle, 16 horses and 60 hogs. He married, March 4, 1841, to Catharine Weaver; she was born in York Co., Penn., Oct. 23, 1822; she died Jan. 23, 1866, leaving twelve children, viz.: William H., Milton C., Robert A., Mason

F., Nancy J., Thomas T., Mary E., John, Victoria S., Daniel, Susannah, Jacob H. Mr. Winkelblack has taken a deep interest in the cause of education, having been School Trustee and Director, the latter office which, he now holds, he has held many years.

JOHN WOODFALL deceased, farmer. The subject of this sketch was born in England about the year 1807; he emigrated to America while quite a young man and located in Louisville, Ky., where he worked in a foundry and machine shop for about fifteen years, when he located in Morgan Tp., Coles Co., Ill., in January, 1857, when he purchased 200 acres of land in Sec. 31, where he lived until his death, which occurred June 14, 1857, being instantly killed by lightning while planting corn, leaving a widow and seven children. His marriage with Jane Stinson was celebrated in the fall of 1842; she was born in Scotland and emigrated to America with her parents when quite young. They had eight children by this union, viz., Margaret J., born Oct. 24, 1844; Richard, born April 12, 1848; Hannah, born March 10, 1849—died in the spring of 1860; Charles, born Feb. 6, 1851; James, born Feb. 29, 1852; John W., born Feb. 5, 1854; Theodore, born May 19, 1857; Alice D. B., born May 23, 1861.

WM. E. WORSHAM, farmer; P. O. Oakland; born in Kosciusko Co., Ind., Feb. 19, 1850; here he attended the common schools until 15 years of age, when he emigrated with his parents to Coles Co., Ill., Feb. 7, 1865; here his father, William Worsham, died May 12, 1877, and his mother died Jan. 19, 1879. Upon locating here, Mr. W. assisted his father in farming until 19 years of age, when he engaged in school-teaching during the fall and winter, and following farming in summer until 1873, when he located upon his present place, which contains 150 acres of prairie and timber land, and was one of the first places settled upon and improved in Morgan Tp. His marriage with Martha V. Collins was celebrated Dec. 13, 1873; she was born in Morgan Tp., Coles Co., Oct. 26, 1850. They have one child by this union—William Watson Worsham, born Jan. 4, 1875. Mrs. Worsham is a daughter of Watson Collins, of the early pioneers, and whose biography appears in this work.

HUMBOLT TOWNSHIP.

RICHARD AVEY, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Arcola; the subject of this sketch was born in Suffolk Co., Eng., Aug. 19, 1837. He married Miss Celia Oakland May 31, 1858; she was born in Norway, Feb. 7, 1841; they had eight children—seven living, viz., Mary J., William T., John L., Maud L., Richard G. N., Martha C. and Oscar L.; Leander R. died Sept. 25, 1866; he lived in England about eighteen years, when he came to the United States, and settled in LaSalle Co., Ill., where he lived about two years; he then came to Coles Co.; this was in 1857; he settled on his present place and has lived here since. He has held the office of Commissioner of Highways two terms, and School Director some nine years, also Town Collector and Treasurer of Commissioners of Highways. He owns 125 acres in this township, which he has earned by his own labor and management; he is a member of the Episcopal Church, and has been connected with the same all his life.

JAMES M. BEALE, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Arcola; was born in Mason Co., W. Va., Jan. 1, 1825. He married Miss Jane R. Wylie in the fall of 1852; she was born in Brooke Co., W. Va.; they had six children—three living, viz., Ida M., J. Edwin and Florence; he lived in West Virginia until 1826, when, with his parents, he went to Kentucky, where he lived until 1833, when he went to Virginia, where he lived until 1857, when he came to Illinois and settled on his farm in Humbolt Tp., in Coles Co., where he lived until 1870, when he moved to the village of Humbolt and lived there until 1876, when he moved to Arcola; and, though his residence is in Arcola, he spends the most of his time on his farm in Humbolt. He is no office-seeker, and has taken no part in township affairs, except connected with the schools. He owns 280 acres in Humbolt Tp., which he has earned by his own labor and management; his parents, Richard and Hannah Willson Beale, were natives of Virginia; she died in Kentucky, and he died in Natchez, Miss.

JOHN W. BEAVERS, deceased; was born in Hampshire Co., Va., Sept. 3, 1814; he married Miss Mary A. Madden Sept.

10, 1840; she was born in Hampshire Co., Va., March 26, 1819; they had seven children, six living—Samuel M., John B., Richard R., George W., Marcellus S. and Mary E. He lived in Virginia until 1854, when he moved to Illinois, and settled about one-fourth of a mile west of the present village of Humbolt; in 1856, he moved to Iowa, and in 1857 he came to the present place; he was one of the first Road Commissioners in this township under organization; he also held the office of Supervisor for a number of years; he lived on the present place until his death, April 14, 1875. Mrs. Beavers and family all live here on the old homestead. All the children are single except Marcellus S., who married Miss Sallie A. Nicholson, of Humbolt Tp., Feb. 23, 1879.

BROWN BROS., RICHARD AND DANIEL, farming, stock and road grading and ditching; P. O. Humbolt; are natives of Nelson and Hardin Cos., Ky.; they were born Dec. 22, 1826, and July 22, 1832, respectively. They were born on the farm, and have always followed farming; they lived in Kentucky until the fall of 1854, when they came to Illinois, and settled about ten miles south of Charleston, where they lived about three months; they then moved on the Springfield road, in Douglas Co., where they lived one year, when, in 1856, they came to the present place, and have lived here since. With the exception of a term as Assessor by Richard, they have held no office, except connected with the school and road. Richard Brown married Miss Elizabeth Morrison, of Kentucky, Sept. 23, 1852; she died Nov. 7, 1860. They had five children, two living, viz., Sally Ann and Mary Jane. His present wife was Mrs. O'Bannon, formerly Miss Elizabeth Ann Bridwell; they were married Feb. 16, 1862; they have two children, viz., Ida B. and Richard Alonzo. He owns over 200 acres in this township, which he has earned by his own labor and management. Daniel Brown married Miss Mary Morrison, of Kentucky, Dec. 3, 1853. They had seven children, five living, viz., John P., William A., Susan T., James H. and Alburts R. He owns over 200 acres in this town-

ship, which he has earned by his own labor and management. Brown Bros., Humbolt, Ill.; all kinds of grading and ditching done; estimates furnished.

D. A. BOWMAN, blacksmith and general jobber; P. O. Humbolt, Ill.; was born in Perry Co., Ohio, Dec. 5, 1845. He married Miss Sarah McCravy Oct. 1, 1867; she was born in East Tennessee; they had three children, two living, viz., Charles A. and Lydia L. He lived in Ohio three years, when, with his parents, he came to Illinois, and settled near Robinson; in 1860, he began to learn his trade with T. J. Sims, plow-manufacturer at that place. In 1864, he enlisted in the 135th Ill. Regt., he being Regimental Fifer; was discharged in November following, and began work at his trade with Mr. Stifle, of Stilesville; next worked at Oblong City with Mr. Zugler; next with Mr. Sentney, in Humbolt; then with Miller & Miller, of Mattoon, and, in August, 1866, he began work in Arcola for Mr. Jacobs, and, in June, 1867, he worked in Humbolt for Mr. Sentney, and, in October, after his marriage, he went in partnership with Mr. Jacobs, of Arcola; in 1868, he worked for Mr. Garrett, in Windsor, and, in 1869, he opened a shop of his own in Arcola; in the fall of the same year, he came to Humbolt and carried on wagon and carriage making and blacksmithing; in 1874, he sold his wagon business and rented out his blacksmith-shop and took a position at Homer in the carriage factory of Mr. Cusick; in 1875, he returned to Humbolt and resumed business in his former stand, and, as will be seen, his nineteen years' experience has been such as to specially adapt him to his specialties of horse-shoeing and plow-work.

S. C. DORAN, farming and stock; P. O. Mattoon; the subject of this sketch was born in Grayson Co., Ky., Dec. 12, 1827. He married Miss Eliza A. Wortham Nov. 5, 1850; she was born in the same place Nov. 18, 1830; they had ten children, seven living, viz., David W., Mary L., Edwin W., George M., Nannie A., Oscar J. and John H. He was born on his father's farm, and moved to Hart Co., Ky., with his parents, in 1832, and lived there until 1854; he then went to Grayson Co., and engaged in farming; in 1860, he came to Illinois and settled on

his present place. He has held no office except connected with the road and school; he is now serving in his second term as Commissioner of Highways. He owns 120 acres in this township, upon which, in 1878, he established a station on the Illinois Central R. R.—which passes through his farm—which is known as Doran's Crossing. He has been a member of the Cumberland Presbyterians since 1850. His parents, Thomas and Mary Cleaver Doran, were natives of Nelson and Washington Cos., Ky.; they died in 1853 and 1854, respectively, in Kentucky.

JAMES EDGAR, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Humbolt; the subject of this sketch was born in Suffolk Co., England, March 21, 1838. He married Miss Margaret Hilligoss May 8, 1862; she was born in Rush Co., Ind., Sept. 15, 1845; they had seven children, five living, viz., John P., William T., Ora May, James Rue and Leroy. He lived in England fifteen years; he then moved to Scotland, where he lived two years and returned to England; remained there until he was 19, when he came to the United States, arriving at Chicago, and, in 1857, he came to Coles Co., and settled near his present place; in 1858, he came to his present place and has lived here since. He has held the office of Collector, Town Clerk and has been School Director some nine or ten years. He owns 120 acres in this township, which he has earned by his own labor and management.

JACOB ERNST, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Humbolt; the subject of this sketch was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 30, 1839. He married Miss Julia Anna Joose Aug. 16, 1861; she was born in Baden, Germany, June 20, 1844; they had nine children, eight living, viz., George A., John M., Flora May, Mary A., Harry D., Willis E., Clarence and Jacob E.; Charlie died June 4, 1866. He lived in Germany about fifteen years, when he came to the United States and settled in Meadville, Penn., where he lived until 1855; he then moved to Owen Co., Ind.; thence to Hendricks Co., and, in 1857, he came to Coles Co., Ill.; he had visited here in 1856; in March, 1867, he came to his present place, and has lived here since. He has held the office of School Director several terms, and is at present Commis-

sioner of Highways in this township; he owns 159 acres in this township, which he has earned by his own labor and management.

J. W. FARRAR, farmer and stock; P. O. Mattoon; the subject of this sketch was born in South Carolina, near Charleston. March 4, 1827. He married Miss Ann M. Talbot Oct. 12, 1851; she was born in Henderson Co., Ky., Oct. 9, 1832; they had eight children, two living, viz., Joseph F. and Lizzie A. He lived about eighteen months in South Carolina, when, with his parents, he moved to Perry Co., Mo., where he engaged in the warehouse and wood business; he lived here with his parents about six months, when, with his grandparents, he went to Illinois and settled at Lebanon, in St. Clair Co., where he lived until he was 8 years of age; while here his grandfather died, and his grandmother and he went to Mount Vernon, Ind., where they lived with her son; he lived here three years; he then went to New Harmony and engaged on a farm, where he worked two years; he then went to Stewartsville and apprenticed to the tanning business, remaining three and a half years; he then returned to Perry Co., Mo., and engaged in tanning, following his trade some four years; he then engaged in shipping fowls to New Orleans, and followed the business about four years; he then followed his trade for about four years; he then went to Posey Co., Ind., and engaged in farming, remaining until 1861, when he came to Illinois and settled in Coles Co., about four miles east of his present place, and in 1864 he came to his present place and has lived here since. He has held the office of Road Commissioner three years, that of School Trustee some four years—also Director for a number of years. He owns 310 acres of land in this county, which he has earned by his own labor and management.

WM. B. HAWKINS, retired farmer; P. O. Humbolt; the subject of this sketch is one of the early settlers of this township; he was born in Boone Co., Ky., July 31, 1821. He married Miss Abigail Morgan Feb. 20, 1843; she was born in Ohio, and died Oct. 8, 1846; they had two children, viz., Francis M. and Louisa A.; his present wife was Miss Nancy Danner; they were married Oct. 4, 1848; she was born

in Rush Co., Ind., Oct. 11, 1823; he lived about two and a half years in Kentucky, when, with his parents, he moved to Rush Co., Ind., where they engaged in farming; he lived there until 1840; he then came to Illinois and engaged by the month on a farm on the Okaw, now in Coles Co.; he lived there about eighteen months, then went to Indiana, and lived there until 1850, when he again came to Coles Co. and settled in Humbolt Tp., about one mile from the present village of Humbolt; at this time there were less than one dozen settlers in this township; he lived on his farm until 1865, then here to the village; he was the first Township Collector in this township and served in offices connected with the school and road; though he yet retains the old homestead, he takes no active part in its management; in 1866, he engaged in the drug business in this village, and continued the business until 1874, since which time he has been living retired.

REV. R. C. HILL, farming and stock; P. O. Charleston; the subject of this sketch was born in Sullivan Co., Ind., Dec. 11, 1817. He married Miss Mary A. Woods Dec. 10, 1839; she was born in Sullivan Co., Ind., May 23, 1817; they had six children, four living, viz., Franklin P., John W., Martha J. and Elizabeth M.; he lived in Indiana twelve years, when, with his parents, he came to Illinois and settled in Clark Co., where they engaged in farming; in 1846, he came to Coles Co. and settled in La Fayette Tp., remaining one year; he then went to Charleston Tp., where he lived about eighteen months, when he again went to La Fayette Tp., and, in 1853, he came to his present place, and has lived here since, except two and a half years in Charleston; he has been connected with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for forty-seven years, and has been preaching since; licensed 32 years ago; he owns 160 acres in this county, which he has earned entirely by his own labor and management; his parents, Rev. Isaac and Margaret Cunningham Hill, were natives of Kentucky and Pennsylvania; they were married in Kentucky; he died in Clark Co., Ill., and she died here in Coles Co.; they had thirteen children, eight boys and five girls; four of the boys studied medicine, two

engaged in the grocery and pork trade and another engaged as a traveling salesman; Mr. F. P. Hill, eldest son of Rev. R. C. Hill, enlisted, in 1862, in the 123d Ill. V. I., which was mounted after four months' service; he remained in the service until the close of the war; he took part in the battles of Chickamauga, Selma, Atlanta, and the other battles of the regiment.

JAMES HOOD, farming and stock; P. O. Arcola; the subject of this sketch was born in West Union, Adams Co., Ohio, Oct. 29, 1834. He married Miss Sarah E. Willson Jan. 1, 1861; she was born in Adams Co., Ohio; they have seven children, viz., John E., Mary S., Sarah B., James W., Annie E., Robert B. and Clara Dell. His father was engaged in general merchandise, and he assisted in the business until he was about 26 years of age; he then came West and herded cattle in this neighborhood for one year; he then went back to Ohio and engaged in the milling business, renting his father's grist-mill; he followed the business one year; he then came West and improved a farm in this township, remaining here one year; he again went back to Ohio, and engaged as assistant manager of the Etna Furnace, at Ironton, Ohio, and followed the business three years, when for the third time he came West, and finished the improvements on his farm, and lived there until 1877, when he came to his present place. He is no office-seeker, and has held no office except connected with the schools. He owns 500 acres in this county.

JOHN JARVIS, farming and stock; P. O. Arcola; the subject of this sketch was born in Madison Co., Ky., Dec. 25, 1809; he married Miss Polly Ray, Jan. 22, 1830; she was born, same place, Aug. 9, 1802; they had eight children, two living, viz., Robert and William. He lived in Kentucky until 1830, when he came to Illinois and settled in Edgar Co., near Paris, where he lived three years; he then moved to Kentucky, where he lived eleven years; he then moved again to Illinois and settled in Edgar Co., about fourteen miles west of Paris; he lived there about nine years; he then moved to Coles Co. and settled on the Embarrass; while here his wife died; he then married

Mrs. Rodman (formerly Miss Rachel Flora); she was a native of Kentucky. In 1865, they moved to the present place; in March, 1868, he lost his second wife; they had no children. June 16, 1868, he married Miss Mary Hedges; she was born in Fountain Co., Ind., Nov. 3, 1848; they have three children, viz., James E., Melissa C. and Loyal. He is no office-seeker, having all he can do to attend his private business. In 1874, he moved to Nebraska and lived there three years, when he returned to his present place; he owns 287 acres in this county and 240 in Nebraska, which he has earned by his own labor and management.

JOHN JOHNSON, farming and stock; P. O. Humbolt; the subject of this sketch was born in County Fermana, Ireland, 1838; he married Miss Martha E. Smith Jan. 22, 1868; she was born in North Okaw Tp., Coles Co., Ill., April 3, 1843; they have four children, viz., William, Allie, John and Walter. He lived in Ireland until 1850, when, with his parents, he came to the United States and settled in Moultrie Co., Ill., where they engaged in farming; he lived there until 1868, though, with his brothers, he helped carry on a farm in North Okaw Tp. since 1856; in 1868, he moved to the same, and in 1877 he came to his present place. He is no office-seeker, and has held no office except connected with the schools; he is in partnership with his brothers, William, James and Frederick; they own 1441 acres in this county, and are the largest stock raisers in this part of the county. His parents, John and Ann Bell Johnson, were natives of Fermana Co., Ireland, where they were married; in 1850, they came to the United States.

CAPT. DAVID MCKINNEY, farmer; P. O. Arcola; the subject of this sketch was born in Butler Co., Ohio, March 22, 1837. He married Miss Catharine Rork Jan. 25, 1866; she was born same place; they have six children, viz., Ida May, Oron W., Charles N., Jessie, Otto and Ruey; he lived in Ohio until he was 21, when he came to Illinois and settled in Coles, now Douglas Co., near Arcola; in December, 1861, he enlisted in the 54th I. V. I., he being Orderly of Co. I, and after seven months' service he was made Second Lieutenant, and after serving one

year in this office, he was elected and promoted to Captain of Co. I; he was in the service four years, or during the war, and was in the battles of Shiloh, Vicksburg, Helena, Little Rock, Ashley Station, where he was taken prisoner and was paroled after nineteen days' captivity; then being exchanged, he resumed his command and took part in the other battles of the regiment. After returning from the army, he came to Arcola and lived there until 1871; he then came to his present place and has lived here since; he has held the office of Highway Commissioner and School Director, and is at present School Trustee; he owns 120 acres in this township, which he has earned by his own labor and management.

JOHN McBRIDE, farming and stock; P. O. Arcola; was born in Somerset Co., N. J., Jan. 10, 1840. He married Miss Annie P. Koymer Dec. 1, 1864; she was born same place, Dec. 1, 1847; they have one child, viz., Minnie. He lived in New Jersey until he was 24 years old, when on being married he came to Illinois and settled in North Okaw Tp., of Coles Co.; in 1867, he moved to this township and settled near his present place, to which he came in 1874; he has been Collector in this township one term; he owns eighty acres in this township, which he has earned by his own labor and management. His parents, Robert and Mary Whitehead McBride, were natives of New Jersey and England; he died in New Jersey, and she died in this county while on a visit.

GEORGE MOORE, farming and stock; P. O. Humbolt; the subject of this sketch was born in Adams Co., Ohio, June 17, 1828. He married Miss Rebecca Ann McKee Jan. 30, 1851; she was born in Adams Co., Ohio, Oct. 20, 1833; they had eight children, seven living, viz., Joseph N., Jennie, John C., George W., Oscar F., Stanley B. and Jessie; he was born on his father's farm and lived there until he was 26 years of age, when he was elected Treasurer of Adams Co., Ohio, and moved to West Union, the county seat; he served in this position four years, when he engaged in the general merchandise business at same place, continuing the business for six years, when, in 1864, he sold out his business and came to his present place, and has lived here since; though not one of

the early settlers, he has had an active interest in the affairs of the county; in 1868, he served as Collector, and, in 1871, he was elected Supervisor of Humbolt Tp.; the latter office he resigned the fall following his election, he being elected Treasurer of Coles Co., in which office he served two years, and in 1874 he was elected Sheriff of the county, serving two years. He owns 320 acres in this county, which he has earned by his own labor and management, and has the satisfaction to know that he has so lived as not only to win but also to deserve the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

JOHN MOORE, farming and stock; P. O. Humbolt; the subject of this sketch was born in Adams Co., Ohio, Dec. 22, 1830. He married Miss Eliza J. Grooms, July 11, 1852; she was born in Adams Co., Ohio, June 18, 1834. They had eleven children, eight living, viz., Alfred F., Almira F., Newton B., S. A. Douglas, Ella R., Ludora J., Ida I. and John E. He was born on his father's farm, and lived there for twenty-seven years; he then came to Illinois and settled in Coles Co., on his present place; this was in 1857, and has lived here since; he has always been engaged as a farmer; he has held the school offices, and has held the office of Supervisor of Humbolt Tp. one term. He owns 909 acres of land in this county—principally in this township—which he has earned entirely by his own labor and management. His parents, Newton and Rebecca Burkitt Moore, were natives of Ohio, and were both born and raised on the farm they now reside on (the present farm formerly being two). Both are now living on the old homestead.

H. D. MOORE, farming and stock; P. O. Mattoon; the subject of this sketch was born in Adams Co., Ohio, Nov. 14, 1840. He married Miss Elizabeth A. Bayliss October, 1861; she was born in the same place, and died in the fall of 1865. His present wife was Miss Sarah M. Thomas; they were married in April, 1867; she was born in Adams Co., Ohio, Nov. 15, 1846. They have eight children, viz., Minnie A., Florence A., Cora B., Eliza M., Laura R., Emmie, Alfred N. and Charles B. He lived in Ohio twenty-one years, and then, in 1861, he enlisted in the 70th Ohio V. I.; was in the service three years, and was

in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta campaign, etc., etc. From the army he returned to his home in Ohio, and remaining there about one month, he came to Illinois and settled on his present place, and has lived here since. He owns 240 acres in this township, which he has earned by his own labor and management.

WILLIAM A. POORMAN, farming and stock; P. O. Humbolt, Ill.; the subject of this sketch was born in Humbolt Tp., Coles Co., Ill., March 7, 1842. He married Miss Sarah Ann Wamsley April 9, 1866; she was born in Adams Co., Ohio; they have four children, viz., Curtis E., Oscar R., Sarah E. and Edward F. He was born on his father's farm, probably the second child born in this township; he lived at home with his parents until 1866, when, on being married, he engaged in farming on his own account, working part of his father's farm; in 1868, he came to his present place, and has lived here since. In 1864, he enlisted in the 143d Regt. I. V. I., but, owing to sickness, did not go out with the regiment. He has held the office of Town Clerk, and has been School Director a number of years. He owns 160 acres of land in this township, which he has earned by his own labor and management.

JAMES SHOEMAKER, farming and stock; P. O. Loxa; the subject of this sketch was born in Washington Co., Va., Feb. 19, 1825. He married Miss Tabitha Mason Sept. 3, 1863; she was born in Fayette Co., Ky., Aug. 30, 1840; they had seven children, four living, viz., Mary E., William K., James S. and Franklin R. He lived in Virginia nearly ten years, when, with his parents, he came to Illinois and settled in Coles Co., one mile north of Charleston; this was in December, 1834; they lived there four years, then moved to La Fayette Township, on the Springfield road, five miles west of Charleston; while there, his father died; in 1850, he came to his present place, he being the first settler in this part of the township. In 1862, he enlisted in the 123d I. V. I., which, after four months' service, was mounted; he held the position of First Lieutenant; he remained in the service nearly one year, and took part in the battles of Perryville and Milton, and also the

minor engagements of the regiment. He has held the office of Assessor two years, and was Supervisor of Humbolt Tp. for the years 1865 and 1866. He owns 382 acres in this county, which he has earned by his own labor and management. His parents, John and Annie Brown Shoemaker, were natives of North Carolina, where they were married; both died in this county, he in 1843, and she in 1856.

JOHN W. SEAMAN, farming and stock; P. O. Humbolt; was born in Adams Co., Ohio, May 28, 1837. He married Miss Mary Ann Ellison Feb. 15, 1859; she was born in the same place Sept. 1, 1840; they have ten children, viz., Emma J., James H., Franklin A., Fred J., Charlie, Harry, Lizzie S., Thomas E., Wm. E. and Maggie. He lived in Ohio until 1862; he was born on the farm and has always followed farming; in 1862, he came to Illinois and settled in North Okaw Tp., where he lived three years; he then moved to Humbolt Tp., and leased the Blue Grass Grove farm, and, in 1869, he came to his present place and has lived here since. He owns 360 acres in this township, which he has earned entirely by his own labor and management and principally during the short time he has lived in this township.

RICHARD THOMAS, farming; P. O. Mattoon; the subject of this sketch was born in Carnarvonshire, North Wales, Great Britain, Dec. 18, 1832. He married Miss Sarah L. Worden Dec. 12, 1853; she was born in Fairfield Co., Conn., March 13, 1836; they had seven children, five living, viz., Robert A., Laura A., Annie May, Mary Alice and Lizzie. He lived in Wales about fifteen years, when he came to the United States with some relatives and settled in Oneida Co., N. Y., where he engaged in farming, remaining about three years, when he moved to Fairfield Co., Conn., where he worked on a farm and followed teaming one year; he then worked in the rolling-mill one year, and then engaged in boating—first running packet from Greenwich to New York, then in freighting, following the business about four years; he then, in 1856, moved to Franklin Co., Ind., where he engaged in farming, and followed same until 1870, when he came to Illinois and settled in Cumberland Co., where he lived about

nine months, and, in the fall of 1870, he came to his present place and has lived here since. He has held no office, except connected with the road or school. He owns eighty acres in this township, which he has earned by his own labor and management.

GEO. H. TERRY, grocer, Humbolt; is a native of Hamilton Co., Ohio. In August, 1875, he came to Coles Co., and settled here in Humbolt and engaged in his present business; July 15, 1874, he married Miss Dolly Wells, of Humbolt, Ill.; they have one child, viz., Mary L. During his residence in Ohio, aside from obtaining his education, he was principally engaged in teaching school.

ADAM WHITMER, farmer; P. O. Humbolt. The subject of this sketch was born in Perry Co., Ohio, Dec. 26,

1832; he married Miss Clara Jane Bugh Nov. 1, 1864; she was born same place Jan 11, 1838; they have three children, viz., Laura, Elmo and Eva. He lived in Ohio until 1854, when he came to Illinois and settled in Crawford Co., where he lived one year; he then went to Dakota and engaged with a Government surveying party; he camped for two and a half years, where Yankton now stands; he lived in Dakota until 1859, when he went to Colorado and engaged in mining, and lived there until 1864, when he returned to Ohio, and in 1865 he came to Coles Co., Ill., and settled on his present place and has lived here since. He has been Township Collector one year and School Director some five or six years. He owns 160 acres, in this township, which he has earned by his own labor and management.

SEVEN HICKORY TOWNSHIP.

GEO. W. BAKER, farmer; P. O. Charleston; the subject of this sketch was born in Philadelphia, Penn., May 30, 1824. He married Miss Susan Bell Aug. 26, 1846; she was born in Floyd Co., Ind., March 12, 1830, and died March 9, 1863; they had six children, three living, viz., George B., Wm. A. and John V.; his present wife was Mrs. Shaw, formerly Miss Jane Hancock; they were married Oct. 19, 1863; she was born in Floyd Co., Ind., Jan. 17, 1830; she had by former marriage five children, two living, viz., Flora J. Shaw and Sarah E. Shaw. He lived in Philadelphia about fourteen years, when, with his parents, he moved to Floyd Co., Ind., where his father engaged at his trade of shoemaking; he lived there until 1859, when he went to Spencer Co., Ind., and engaged in farming, remaining six years; he then returned to Floyd Co., and, after remaining two years, he came to Illinois and settled on his present place, and has lived here since; he owns 308 acres in this county, which he has earned by his own labor and management. His parents, Stephen and Mary Edwards Baker, were natives of Philadelphia and Maryland; they were married in Philadelphia; in 1837, they

moved to Indiana and settled in Flood Co. where they died.

A. J. BRADFORD, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Hinesboro, Douglas Co.; the subject of this sketch was born in Greene Co., Penn., Nov. 12, 1832. He married Miss Susan S. Emory March 31, 1854; she was born in Licking Co., Ohio, Dec. 24, 1836; they had eight children, seven living, viz., Henry M., Mary J., B. Emory, Charles C., S. Edwin, John B. and Perrie; Lineous W. died Oct 10, 1865. He lived in Pennsylvania about sixteen years, when, with his brother-in-law, he went to Ohio and settled in Licking Co., where he remained until 1857, when he came to Illinois and settled in Coles (now Douglas) Co.; remained one year, when he came to his present place, building on the Coles Co. part of farm; in 1876, he came to his present residence; he owns 240 acres, which he has earned by his own labor and management. His parents, Henry and Mrs. Hannah Morris Bradford, were natives of Pennsylvania; he died in 1839; she is living near the old homestead with a son.

BUSH BROS., farm and stock; P. O. Charleston; David, John and Nelson; David was born in Northampton Co., Penn.,

March 1, 1832. He married Miss Elinor Stiff Jan. 28, 1864; she was born in Perry Co., Ohio; they have five children—four living, viz., Lillie D., John H., Eliza M. and Mary F.; he lived two years in Pennsylvania, when, with his parents, he moved to Ohio, and, in 1838, they came to Illinois and settled in Edgar Co., where they lived until 1849, when they came to Coles Co., and settled about two and a half miles west of Charleston, and in 1854, they came to Seven Hickory, and settled near the present place. John H. Bush was born in Perry Co., Ohio, Oct. 5, 1837. He married Miss Polly Ann Jarvis Oct. 27, 1874; she was born in Illinois; they have one child, viz., Loyal Nelson; in 1862, he enlisted in the 123d Ill. Inf.; was in the service three years; after one year's service he was sent to the hospital, remaining six months; was then transferred to Invalid Corps, and acted as guard. Nelson Bush was born in Edgar Co., Ill., May 8, 1846, and in company with his brothers has always lived with his parents; their parents, Jonathan and Eliza Lee Bush, were natives of Pennsylvania; he died Oct. 6, 1856; she died in January, 1872.

COL. JOHN COFER, of Arcola Tp., Douglas Co., Ill.; the subject of this memoir was born near Cave Spring, Bullitt Co., Ky., July 9, 1804; his parents, Thomas and Mrs. Sarah Winn Griffin Cofer, were natives of Virginia and Maryland. Dec. 1, 1825, he married Miss Mary Eleanor Macgill, who was born in Annapolis, Md., Feb. 7, 1807; her parents, Robert and Mrs. Helen Stockett Macgill, daughter of Dr. Thomas Noble Stockett, of Annapolis, were residents of Maryland. The Colonel's early education was limited, but his thirst for knowledge made him a good student, and he soon became a profound thinker, a logical reasoner and ready writer. He was a consistent Whig as long as that gallant party retained its organization; he represented Hardin Co. in the Lower House of the Legislature of Kentucky, in 1838, 1839, 1848 and 1841, and Hardin, Meade and La Rue Cos. in the Senate of that State from 1848 to 1850; being a farmer, he became the champion of the great interests of labor and production, an advocate of economy in public expenditures, a system of general education, internal improvements, and charita-

ble institutions; as a member of the committee on internal improvements, he originated and aided in drafting and passing the charter of the Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co., now the most prosperous corporation in Kentucky; when railroad enterprises were untried in that State, he was sent as one of a committee to investigate the operations of such roads in the East and West, and made an able report thereon, which, with his earnest and eloquent appeals to the people along the line of the proposed road, contributed largely to induce them to vote subscriptions of stock which secured the building of the same. In 1854, he removed to Illinois, and became Postmaster at Rural Retreat, in Douglas Co., Elector on the Fillmore ticket in 1856, and on the Bell and Everett ticket in 1860, since which he has been Independent in politics, though generally acting with the Democratic party; devoted to the Union of the States, he opposed, with manly firmness, nullification, secession and emancipation (unless gradual and accompanied by colonization); in 1871-72 he represented Douglas Co. in the General Assembly with his accustomed zeal and ability; through strictly temperate habits and indomitable energy, he has been successful in business, providing homes for all of his children, of whom six out of ten are living, viz., John S., who married Miss Mary K. Wyeth, and lives near Arcola, Ill.; Mary H., married Rev. D. T. Shirley, and lives in Cook Co., Texas; Thomas N., married Miss Rachel E. Combs, and lives in Coles Co., Ill.; William H. H., married Miss Maggie J. Daly, and lives in Cook Co., Texas; Henrietta M., married Mr. Thomas Midwinter, and lives in Arcola Tp., Douglas Co., Ill.; Susan A., married Mr. H. M. McCrory, and lives in Texas. The Colonel retains a competency for himself and wife in their old age. He has been a consistent member of the Methodist Church for more than fifty years, and has the proud satisfaction, while remembering that he has been the architect of his own fortune, to know that he has so lived as not only to win but also to deserve the confidence and esteem of all who knew him.

DANIEL S. CARNEY, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Charleston; the subject of this sketch was born in Delaware

Co., Ohio, March 2, 1822. He married Miss Margaret Heminger March 27, 1843; she was born in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, Sept. 4, 1819; they had five children, four living, viz., Addie D., Jasper C., Sarah F. and Charles L. He lived in Ohio until 1864, when he came to Illinois and settled on his present place, and has lived here since; he owns 182 acres in this county, which he has earned by his own labor and management; his parents, Thomas and Sarah Lot Carney, were natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married May 22, 1808; they moved to Ohio in 1816, and settled in Delaware Co., where they died April 15, 1862. and May 3, 1854.

THOMAS N. COFER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Arcola; the subject of this sketch was born in Hardin Co., Ky., July 20, 1839. He married Miss Rachel E. Combs Nov. 23, 1870; she was born in Clarke Co., Ind., July 29, 1851; they have three children, viz., Thomas N., Jr., William E. and John C. He lived in Kentucky until the spring of 1854, when, with his parents he came to Illinois and settled in Coles (now Douglas) Co., at Rural Retreat, where they lived about three years; he then moved to a farm near by, where he remained until 1870, when he moved to his present place, and has lived here since. He owns 320 acres, which he has earned by his own labor and management; he is a son of Col. John Cofer, whose sketch will be found in this work.

JACOB K. COTTONHAM, farmer; P. O. Charleston; the subject of this sketch was born in Floyd Co., Ind., Nov. 15, 1831. He married Miss Sallie Ann Fowler March 5, 1855; she was born in Coles Co., Ill., Dec. 13, 1843; they had seven children, six living, viz., William E., Margaret L., George A., Joseph U., Charles D. W. and Hervey F. He lived in Indiana until 1855, when he came to Illinois, and settled in Coles Co., near Charleston, and engaged in brickmaking, and continued in the business nearly eight years, when he engaged in farming; in 1874, he came to his present place, and has lived here since; he owns 120 acres here and 49 in Charleston Tp., which he has principally earned by his own labor. His parents, Andrew and Margaret Grant Cottonham, were natives of Kentucky and Virginia; they

were married in Indiana; they came to Coles Co. in 1855; he died Aug. 29, 1869; she is living here with her son. His wife's parents were James and Susan Ann Lumbrick Fowler; were natives of Tennessee and Coles Co., Ill. (probably), they being in this county at a very early date; they died in 1843 and 1848, respectively.

ANDREW J. CRAIG, farming and stock; P. O. Charleston; the subject of this sketch was born in Morgan Tp., Coles Co., Ill., Sept. 11, 1846. He married Miss Sarah I. Zink Sept. 27, 1872; she was born in Grand View Tp., Edgar Co., Ill., Aug. 9, 1848; they have three children, viz., Luther Z., Franklin H. and Arthur E. He was born on the farm and lived there until 1856, when, with his parents, he went to Sims Tp., in Edgar Co., and lived there until he was 21, when he came to his present place, and has lived here since, the place being wild land when he settled; he has 160 acres under cultivation and well-improved. His parents, Isaac N. and Elizabeth Blayer Craig, are spoken of at length elsewhere.

J. J. FOSTER, farming and stock; P. O. Arcola; the subject of this sketch was born in Lawrence Co., Ind., May 18, 1831. He married Miss Catharine Beggs Jan. 31, 1859; she was born in Clarke Co., Ind., May 10, 1838, and died May 14, 1866; they had three children, viz., Eugenia, Sarah M. and Dela J.; his present wife was Miss Melinda C. Beggs; they were married Dec. 18, 1867; she was a sister of his first wife; she was born in Clarke Co., Ind., Sept. 3, 1839; they have three children, viz., Orestes, Claudius B. and Ida C. He was born on the farm and lived there for twenty-five years, when he came to Illinois and settled in Coles Co. near his present place, where he engaged in farming, and remained for seven years; he then moved to his present place, and has lived here since. He has held the office of School Trustee for eleven years, and is now serving his third term as Supervisor of this township. He owns 310 acres of land in this township. His parents, William and Mrs. Sarah McCormick Foster, were natives of Virginia, where they were married; they moved to Clarke Co., Ind. and remained two years, when they moved to Lawrence Co., Ind., where they died; Mrs. Foster's parents

were James and Mrs. Matilda Drummond Beggs; they were natives of Clark Co., Ind., where he died; Mrs. Beggs is living there on the old homestead.

JOHN FOREMAN, farmer; P. O. Charleston; the subject of this sketch was born in the District of Columbia March 17, 1823. He married Miss Harriet E. Richardson Oct. 10, 1842; she was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, March 24, 1820; they have seven children, viz., William T., John R., Joseph, Isaac P., David B., Thomas N. and Edward P. He lived in the District of Columbia until he was 12 years of age; he then moved to Fayette Co., Ky., with his parents, who engaged in farming, and he remained until 1853, when he came to Illinois and settled in Charleston, where he lived two years while improving his farm; he then came on his present place, and has lived here since. In 1865, he was elected Supervisor of Seven Hickory Tp.; he was also one of the first two Justices of the Peace of this township, being elected in 1860, and served four years; he has also served as Commissioner of Highways and Township Trustee. He owns 260 acres in this county. His parents, Joseph and Mrs. Chloe Payne Foreman, were natives of England and Virginia; they were married in the District of Columbia; they moved to Fayette Co., Ky., in 1834, where his father died; his mother died in Lexington, Ky.

JACOB HARRY, farmer and stock; P. O. Humbolt; the subject of this sketch was born in Preble Co., Ohio, Jan. 14, 1816; he married Miss Susannah Tobey, Aug. 1, 1839; she was born in Washington Co., Md., Dec. 15, 1819. They had eleven children, nine living, viz., Jefferson, Madison and Amanda, Hiram, Nathaniel, Franklin, Clinton, Stephen A. D. and Nelson. He lived in Ohio until 1855; he was raised on the farm and also learned the brickmason's trade; he then went west, visited Kansas and finally settled in Callaway Co., Mo., near Jefferson City, where he engaged in farming, remaining one year; he then, in 1856, came to Coles Co., Ill., and settled in Humbolt Tp., where he farmed until 1865, when he came to his present place; in 1867, he was elected Supervisor of Seven Hickory Tp., and held the office for three terms; he

owns 167 acres in the township; his parents, Jacob and Mrs. Mary Davis Harry, were natives of North Carolina, where they were married; they moved to Ohio in 1811, where both have since died.

GEORGE C. KEMP, farmer and stock; P. O. Arcola; the subject of this sketch was born in Ohio Co., Ind., Aug. 25, 1846. He married Miss Minerva D. Stone Oct. 14, 1866; she was born same place Dec. 6, 1845. They have three children, viz., Theodore, born April 16, 1869; Laura B., born Dec. 4, 1875, and Charles C., born Nov. 8, 1877. He lived in Indiana until September, 1868, when he came to his present place; he owns 349 acres in this township, which includes the original 200 acres given him by his father Ezra, who located it in quite a novel way—setting out from Indiana on horse, he stopped over Sunday with a farmer living in the timber about eight miles east of here, of whom he learned there was vacant land about eight miles west, but no one there to show it, and no marks to distinguish either land or distance; but they conceived the plan of putting the horse at a certain pace and keep him westward for a certain time, when he would be on the land, and in this way located the same; he (Ezra Kemp) married Miss Tryphena Seranton; both were natives of Ohio Co., Ind., where they were married; he died Feb. 1, 1870; she is living in Rising Sun, Ind.

JOB W. MASSEY, farming and stock; P. O. Charleston; the subject of this sketch was born in Cheshire, England, June 28, 1822. He married Miss Sarah Gould Dec. 4, 1847; she was born in North Molton, Devonshire, England, Feb. 23, 1827, and died Aug. 8, 1877. They had six children, viz., William H., now living; Job Francis died at the age of 17, child died in infancy, Nannie now living, George E. died at 18 months of age and Joseph Charles died in his 18th year, from the kick of a horse. He lived in England about six years, when, with his parents, he came to the United States and settled in New Jersey, at Bellville, where his father engaged at his business of contracting machinist, he contracting to furnish machinery for some large calico print works located there; he also took extensive contracts for cotton-mill machinery in Tennessee. In 1835, they moved to Wappinger's Falls,

Dutchess Co., N. Y., where he lived eighteen years, except one year (1844), when he traveled in England with his brother, who was an invalid. His parents died during his residence at the Falls. In 1853, he went to Newburg, and engaged in model making, remaining three years, though part of the time he worked in New York City. In 1856, he and his brother, Henry, came West, looking for a location for a general merchandise business. After visiting several points, Dubuque, Iowa, was selected, but owing to the death of his brother, the business was not opened, and he determined to go into the farming and stock business, and after looking around, he located on his present place in 1857, and has lived here since, though from 1861 to 1871, he principally carried on model-making in Chicago, his family residing here. He has been Assessor four terms, School Director some eight to ten years, also Justice of the Peace for seven years. He owns 120 acres in this township, well improved and stocked, which he has earned by his own labor and management.

T. J. McMILLIN, farm and stock; P. O. Rural Retreat; the subject of this sketch was born in Clarke Co., Ind., April 6, 1840. He married Miss Margaret J. Combs Dec. 16, 1862; she was born in Clarke Co., Ind., June 17, 1841; they had three children—two living, viz., Rosella and Maggie F.; he lived in Indiana twenty years; he then moved to Illinois and settled in Coles Co., near the Humbolt line, where he engaged in farming, and remained until 1863, when he came to his present place, and has lived here since. He owns 240 acres in this township, which he has earned by his own labor and management; his parents, William and Mrs. Jane Chambers McMillin, were natives of Kentucky; when they were married, they moved to Indiana, where his mother died in 1853; his father is living in Clarke Co., Ind., on the old homestead.

J. M. MOCK, farming; P. O. Charleston; the subject of this sketch was born in Hocking Co., Ohio, April 1, 1839. He married Miss Catharine J. Zimmerman Nov. 22, 1866; she was born in Coles Co., Ill., near Ashmore, June 17, 1843; they had six children—four living, viz., Sarah C., Edward W., Oscar B. and Florence I.;

he lived in Ohio until he was 15 years old; when, with his parents he moved to Coles Co., Ill., and settled near Oakland; this was in 1854; they engaged in farming, where he lived until 1860; they then moved to Lafayette Tp., remained until 1861, when he enlisted in the 21st Ill. Inf., and remained in the service over four years; he was made Corporal during the third year's service, and was made Captain after his re-enlistment; he was in the battles of Stone River, Resaca, Chickamauga and Atlanta campaign, also Franklin, where he was wounded. He owns 160 acres in this county; his parents, James T. and Sarah Honnold Mock, were natives of Virginia and Ohio; he died Sept. 21, 1873; she has since married Mr. John Hurst, and is living in Lafayette Tp.

M. E. O'HAIR, farming and stock; P. O. Charleston; was born in Morgan Co., Ky., Feb. 22, 1829. He married Miss Catharine R. Zink June 6, 1856; she was born in Edgar Co., Ill., and died Dec. 7, 1873; they had six children, viz., Calvin L., Laura B., Nettie T., Harvey Z., Gladys V. and Alvaretta C. He married his present wife, Miss Sarah E. Bryant, Oct. 14, 1875; she was born in Edgar Co., Ill., July 29, 1852; they have two children, viz., Charles H. and Francina D. He lived in Kentucky until he was 13 years old, when, with his parents, he came to Illinois, and settled in Edgar Co., where he lived until he became of age, when he went to California, his object being to mine; he remained two years, meeting with fair success; in 1852, he returned to his home in Edgar Co., and engaged in the stock business; in 1853, he bought part of his present place, and settled and improved the same; in 1857, he removed to the village of Kansas, in Edgar Co., Ill., and engaged in the general merchandise business, which he continued about four years; in 1860, he moved to Paris, and served as Sheriff of Edgar Co. for two years; he was then appointed Deputy Sheriff, and served two years, and, in 1865, he returned to his present place; in 1871, he was elected Supervisor of Seven Hickory, and held the office four years; since which time he has held the office of Highway Commissioner. He owns 700 acres in this township, which he has earned by his own labor and management. His parents, John and Mrs.

Eliza Hardwick O'Hair, were natives of Kentucky, where they were married; in 1842, they came to Illinois, and settled in Edgar Co., where they now reside.

ISAAC PERISHO, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Charleston; the subject of this sketch was born in Monroe Co., Ind., May 2, 1818; he married Miss Sarah Zimerley Jan. 9, 1838; she was born in Washington Co., Va., Oct. 30, 1818, and died Dec. 25, 1842; they had three children, one living, viz., Jacob W.; his second wife was Miss Leoina Purlee; they were married June 27, 1843; she was born in Washington Co., Ind., July 27, 1818, and died Oct. 15, 1844; they had one child, viz., Hiram; his present wife was Mrs. Wells, formerly Miss Rosanna M. O'Hair; they were married June 12, 1845; she was born in Morgan, now Wolfe Co., Ky., June 9, 1811; they had five children, four living, viz., Emily J., John E., Mary E. and Rosanna S. The present Mrs. Perisho had six children by a former marriage; two are living, viz., William W. Wells and Lucinda F. Wells. He lived in Indiana seven years, when, with his parents, he moved to Illinois, and settled in Grand View Tp., of Edgar Co., and engaged in farming; this was in 1825; he lived with his parents until 1838, when he moved to a farm near by, where he lived until 1840, when he went to Jasper Co., Ill., and improved a farm, remaining three years; he then returned to Edgar Co. and engaged in farming, in what is now known as Sims Tp.; he remained there until 1855, when he came to Coles Co., and settled on his present place. He is no office-seeker, his only office being connected with the school and road. He has owned about 400 acres in this county, but, having divided a large portion among his children, he retains but 160 acres as a competency for himself and wife. His parents, Joseph and Mrs. Barbara Zink Perisho, were natives of North Carolina and Virginia; they were married in Washington Co., Ind., and settled in Edgar Co., Ill., in 1825, where they died April 23, 1838, and Aug. 4, 1872, respectively.

GRANVILLE F. RAPER, farmer; P. O. Arcola; is a native of Owen Co., Ind., where he was born Jan. 28, 1836. He married Miss Mary H. Roberts Aug. 5, 1855; she was born in Greene Co., Ind., Sept. 13, 1832; they had nine chil-

dren, six living, viz., James A., California J., Laura S., William O., Albert H. and Granville S. He lived twenty-one years in Indiana, when he moved to Hancock Co., Ill., and engaged in farming; remaining there three years, he returned to his old home in Indiana and lived there two years; he then came to Illinois and settled in Douglas Co., near Tuscola, where he remained three years; he then came to Coles Co. and settled in Humbolt Tp., and engaged in farming, which he continued for four years, when he moved to the village of Milton, now Humbolt, and engaged in the grocery business, remaining one year; he then came to Seven Hickory and settled on a farm near the plankroad, where he lived one year; he then came to his present place, and has lived here since; he owns 160 acres, which he has earned entirely by his own labor and management. His parents were Berry and Mrs. Mary Evans Raper; they were natives of Indiana and Kentucky; they were married in Indiana, where his father died Jan. 20, 1837; his mother married Mr. Thomas Evans, who has since died; she is now living in Owen Co., Ind.

LEVI ROSEBROUGH, farm and stock; P. O. Charleston; the subject of this sketch was born in Warren Co., Ind., April 3, 1832. He married Miss Frances Fisher Sept. 5, 1852; she was born in Ross Co., Ohio, Feb. 2, 1832; they had eight children, seven living, viz., William L., James B., Albert, Sarah E., Rhoda M., Eva and Eli. He lived in Indiana until he was 12 years of age, when, with his parents, he came to Illinois and settled in Coles Co., near his present place—this was in 1843—where he lived until he was 19; he then worked by the month until 1852, when, on being married, he rented his father's place and farmed the same one year. In 1853, leaving his wife here, he went to California, going the overland route by oxen—object, mining—remaining two years; he met with fair success; in 1855, he returned via Panama and New York, to this county, renting a farm and farming the same until 1859, when he bought sixty acres, being a part of his present place; in 1867, he built his present residence, and has lived here since. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the 5th I. V. C., and was in service over three

years; was in the battles of Vicksburg, Meridien, Jackson, and many minor engagements. He owns 120 acres in this township, which he has earned by his own labor and management. His parents, John and Nancy White Rosebrough, were natives of Ohio; they were married there and moved to Indiana, where she died about 1842; he then married Miss Zemrudia Stewart, who was a native of Illinois; they came to this county in 1843, where he died in 1856; Mrs. Rosebrough married again, and is now living in Kansas.

J. SPRINGER, farmer; P. O. Charleston. The subject of this sketch was born on the line between Fayette and Jessamine Counties, Ky., Feb. 13, 1808; he married Miss Lucy A. Payton on Easter Sunday, 1838; she was born in Fayette Co., Ky., Sept., 7, 1814. They had six children, three living, viz., Angeline, Nannie J. and Mary M. He lived in Kentucky twenty-one years; he then went to Missouri and settled in Clay Co., where he engaged at his trade of wagon making, and remained seven or eight years; he then returned to Kentucky and followed his trade about twelve years, when he came to Illinois and followed his trade in Edgar Co., remaining four years. He then came to Coles Co. and engaged in the stock business with Mr. Peyton, in Morgan Tp., remaining four years; he then came to his present place, where the partnership was continued four years longer. In 1871, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and served four years; he has been Commissioner of Highways two terms; he has divided considerable land among his children, and retains a competency for himself and wife; his children are all married and living in sight.

LILBURN SWINFORD, farm and stock; P. O. Charleston; was born in Harrison Co., Ky., Jan. 31, 1808; he married Miss Frances Hendricks in September, 1829; she was born in Pendleton Co., Ky., Dec. 19, 1809. They had eleven children, eight living, viz., William H., Martha A., Mary E., Julia A., Lucy, Louisa, Josephine and Benjamin F. He lived in Kentucky until 1839, when he moved to Indiana and settled near Greencastle, where he remained until 1847; he then moved to Illinois and settled near Ashmore, in Coles Co., and in 1865 he came

to his present place; he owns 200 acres in this county, which he has earned by his own labor and management. His parents, James and Sarah Adams Swinford, were natives of South Carolina and Virginia; they were married in Kentucky; both have died, she in Kentucky, he in Indiana.

JAMES WHEATLEY, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Hinesboro; the subject of this sketch was born in Charleston, Clarke Co., Ind., Aug. 9, 1826; he married Miss Mary E. Work Jan. 10, 1850; she was born in Clarke Co., Ind., Dec. 20, 1831; they had six children, five living, viz., Junius, Dessie, Carlos, Lucien and Ozeta; he lived in Indiana about eight years, when, with his father, he went to Kentucky and lived in Lexington and Harrodsburg until his 18th year, when he returned to his birthplace in Indiana and engaged in farming until he was married; after his marriage, he removed to Southern Kentucky, and, in April, 1853, to Coles Co., and settled the farm on which he now resides; his parents, Walter and Catharine (Beggs) Wheatley, were natives of Maryland and Virginia; they were married in Clarke Co., Ind.; he was born July 12, 1791; in 1836, he went to Harrodsburg, and was appointed Postmaster of the place in 1843, which office he held until 1861, since which time he has not engaged in any business; he is now living with a son in West Virginia; his wife's parents, John and Hannah (Thomas) Beggs, were natives of Augusta and Rockingham Cos., Va., and were born in January, 1766, and November, 1764, respectively; they were married in 1788, and moved to Kentucky in 1792 or 1793, and to Clarke Co., Ind., in 1799, and died on the farm which they settled, in April, 1845, and May, 1853, respectively; of their nine children two survive, viz., Mary Stilwell (of Jackson Co., Ind.) and Ruth Cole (of Douglas Co., Ill.) The present Mrs. Wheatley's parents, Samuel and Elizabeth (Henley) Work, were natives of Pennsylvania and North Carolina; he emigrated to Bear Grass, Ky., where his father died; the care of the family then fell to him, and they moved to Clarke Co., Ind., and engaged in farming, where he died on a farm adjoining the old homestead; his wife's parents, Jesse and Catharine Henley, were natives of North Carolina, where he had been a slaveholder, having some forty-odd

slaves, who, owing to his political views (of the Abolition school) were freed; he moved to Clarke Co., Ind., about the year 1806, where he engaged in farming.

NORTH OKAW TOWNSHIP.

NELSON W. AMES, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Mattoon; one of the most prominent settlers; was born in Wayne Co., Penn., Feb. 9, 1817; he is the son of Mr. Joseph Ames, now deceased, who was born in Connecticut, and was one of the early settlers of Pennsylvania, where he married Miss Gertrude Schenck, and where Mr. N. W. Ames, the subject of this sketch, was born. He was married Jan. 9, 1840, to Miss Nancy Hoalley, who was born in Pennsylvania May 6, 1818, and who died Oct. 3, 1847. Mr. Ames removed from his native State to New Jersey, where he remained several years. On April 12, 1849, he was married again, to Miss Susan A. Cramer, who was born in New Jersey June 2, 1830; they have seven children, viz., Oliver, George, Rutser, Newton, Louisa, Sarah and John. Mr. Ames came to this State and settled in Coles Co. in 1857; the farm which he owns, and upon which he now resides, he purchased from the Railroad Co. in the same year; it consists of 212 acres, valued at \$8,500. George, the second son of Mr. Ames, served as a volunteer in the late war three years; he enlisted in the 123d I. V. I., and was discharged with honor at the close of the war.

GEORGE BEATTY, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Mattoon; was born in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, April 6, 1810; came to the United States in 1830, to this State, and settled in Coles Co. in 1865. He was married April 13, 1834, to Miss Anne Clegg, now deceased; she was born in Derbyshire, England, October, 1812, and died Jan. 15, 1873; Elizabeth is the only child they have had. The farm of Mr. Beatty consists of eighty acres, valued at \$3,000.

A. J. BIGELOW, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Fuller's Point; one of the early settlers; was born in Massachusetts Oct. 10, 1829; came to this State in 1852, and settled in Edgar Co.; he removed

to Coles Co. in 1852, where he has since resided; his farm consists of 254 acres, valued at \$7,000. He was married to Miss Ada Green, who was born in Massachusetts; they have two children—Levi and Charley E. Since his residence in the township, he has held the office of Supervisor one year and School Director ten years. He was a participant in the late war, having enlisted in the 79th I. V. I.; after volunteering, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, and later was promoted to First Lieutenant, and as such served faithfully for several months, when he was promoted to Captain; he served in the war about three years, and was discharged with honor at its close.

J. A. BROTHERTON, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Mattoon; was born in Indiana Nov. 12, 1841; came to this State and settled in Coles Co. in 1860; his farm consists of eighty acres, valued at \$2,400. He was married to Miss Catharine Earls, who was born in Illinois; they have seven children, viz., Sarah, Delia, William M., Lawrence, Lewis, Eva and Robert. Since Mr. B.'s residence in the township, he has held the office of School Director three years.

THOMAS FURNESS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Fuller's Point; one of the early settlers; was born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, Feb. 17, 1825; came to this State and settled in Coles Co. in 1856, and with the exception of five years' residence in Moultrie Co., his home has been in Coles Co.; his farm, which is located in both counties, consists of 240 acres, valued at \$7,200. He was married Dec. 25, 1848, to Miss Mary Kepler, who was born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, Feb. 9, 1829; they have ten children, seven of whom are living, viz., Louisa, Francis and Johnny, deceased; Theodore, James, Cornelia, Willie, Laura, Georgie, and Walter.

JOHN HENTON, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Coles Station; one of the most prominent settlers; was born in Fair-

field Co., Ohio, Jan. 11, 1826; came to this State with his father's family, and settled in Moultrie Co. in 1847, and in 1879, he removed to Coles Co., and settled in North Okaw Tp.; his farm consists of 410½ acres, valued at \$8,000. He was married to Miss Pheba Staley, who was born in White Co., Ill.; they have six children, viz., Alvaretta, George W., Olly, Melvin, Emma and Pheba L. During Mr. Henton's residence in Moultrie Co., he has held the offices of Township Supervisor and School Trustee, and Director, etc., seven years.

JAMES M. HUNT, retired farmer; P. O. Cook's Mills; was born in Indiana Jan. 16, 1840; his father, James Hunt, now deceased, was one of the early settlers of that State; they moved to Illinois and settled in Coles Co. in 1868; Mr. Hunt has followed the pursuits of a farmer and stock-raiser from boyhood; he enlisted in the 83d Ind. V. I.; served nearly three years, and was discharged at the close of the war; at the battle of Dallas he was wounded, the effects of which now compel him to retire from business. He was married to Miss Rachel R. Janes April 13, 1875, who was born in Illinois, Oct. 17, 1857.

ALEXANDER HITCH, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Cook's Mills; one of the early settlers; was born in Louisville, Ky., Jan. 9, 1827; moved to Ohio with his parents when he was 1 year old; he was raised there, in Ross Co., and in 1850 he came from Ohio to this State and settled in Coles Co. He was married May 10, 1855, to Miss Permelia Ellis, who was born in Kentucky Oct. 13, 1833; they have had four children, three of whom are living, viz., Belle, Sarah L. and Melissa E.; deceased, Francis Marion. The farm of Mr. Hitch consists of 200 acres, valued at \$5,000; since Mr. Hitch's residence in the township he has held office of School Director three years. Of the farm he now owns, eighty acres of it he purchased from the R. R. Co. in 1862; the balance, which consists of 120 acres, he has since purchased, the entire amount of which he has made by his own labor and management. Since 1860 he been a member of the Missionary Baptist Association, and in 1863 he was ordained Deacon in that denomination.

JAMES HAMILTON, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Cook's Mills; one of the early settlers; was born in Ohio, May 1, 1826; came to this State in 1852, and settled in Coles Co. in the same year. He was married Nov. 16, 1853, to Miss M. L. Hoskins, who was born in Illinois, July 12, 1831; they have seven children, viz., John R., William H., James L. (twins), David W., Albert G., Samuel L. and Margaret I. Their farm consists of 108 acres, valued at \$3,500. Since Mr. Hamilton's residence in the township he has held the office of Justice of the Peace three years and on the Board of Commissioners six years; he was also a participant in the late war, he having enlisted in the 130th I. V. I., served about eight months, and was discharged with honor on account of disabilities.

MRS. ELLEN HOOTS, farming and stock-raising; P. O. Cook's Mills; one of the natives of Illinois; was born in Clark Co., July 4, 1845. She is the widow of the late Francis M. Hoots; they were married Nov. 21, 1861; they have had ten children, eight of whom are living, viz., Edwin, Wm. A., Linea M., Albia, Bertie N., Arthur A., Nora Eva, and Francis M.; deceased, Albert B. and Rosa. The farm of Mrs. Hoots is principally managed by herself and her children; it contains 316½ acres, valued at \$9,500.

DUDLEY HOPPER, farmer; P. O. Mattoon; one of the first settlers of Coles Co.; was born in Knox Co., Ky., Aug. 18, 1826; came to this State with his father's family in 1837, when he was but a boy. He was married to Miss Jane Dixon, now deceased; they have had four children, viz., Felitha, George, Harvey and Matilda. Mr. Hopper was married the second time to Miss Margaret Easter. His farm consists of 330 acres, valued at \$9,900; since his residence in the township, he has held the office of Commissioner three years. He was a participant in the Mexican war, where he served eighteen months. His land, on which he now resides, was partially entered by himself from the Government.

HENRY D. JENKINS, M. D., Arcola; one of the early settlers; was born in Bourbon Co., Ky., Dec. 30, 1822; came to this State and settled in what was then Coles Co. in 1855; his farm, being

now located in Douglas Co., where he first settled, and which was at the time of his settlement all Coles Co., consists of 310 acres. The Doctor is a graduate of the Transylvania University, located at Lexington, Ky.; since his residence in this county, he has practiced his profession as physician but very little; his pursuits have been that of a farmer and stock-raiser, which seems to be his natural proclivity. In 1866, he married Miss Mary F. Blackwell, who was born in North Carolina Dec. 26, 1841; they have two children, viz., John B. and Elisa D.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Cook's Mills; one of the early settlers; was born March 22, 1822; came to this State in 1850, and to this county and settled in North Okaw Tp. in 1857. He was married to Miss Mary J. Miller, who was born July 22, 1834; they have four children, viz., Robert M., Anna A., Sarah J. and Franklin. The farm of Mr. Johnson consists of 240 acres, valued at \$7,000. Since his residence in the township he has held the office of School Trustee and Director several years.

A. KITCHENS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Cook's Mills; one of the natives of Illinois; was born in Clark Co., Jan. 23, 1843; he is the son of Eli E. Kitchens, deceased, who was one of the early settlers of the State. His farm consists of 100 acres, valued at \$2,000. He was married to Miss Nancy E. Hoskins, now deceased; they have had two children, viz., Maria E. and Susan L.

MCCAGHA PHILLIPS, farmer; P. O. Fuller's Point; one of the natives of Illinois; was born in Moultrie Co., Jan. 7, 1856; he is the son of Mr. Calvin Phillips, of Mattoon Tp., who is one of the early settlers of Coles Co.; his farm consists of 136 acres, valued at \$4,500. He was married June 10, 1877, to Miss Mary A. Gilmer, who was born in Russell Co., Va., April 27, 1856; Leon is their only child.

MARTIN PRICE, farmer; P. O. Cook's Mills; one of the early settlers; was born in Alabama March 4, 1827; came to this State in 1830, to Coles Co. in 1842, and settled in North Okaw. He was married Feb. 15, 1849 to Miss Mary J. Hoskins, who was born in Illinois Jan. 7, 1830; they have ten children, viz.,

Mary Ann, Margaret M., Martha J., Lucinda D., Joseph A., Nancy M., Lowery M., Ruth, Belle, William E. and James F. Since Mr. Price's residence in the township he has held the office of Commissioner of Highways four years, School Director twenty years, and is at present Supervisor, this being his fourth term in that office. His farm consists of sixty acres, valued at \$2,000.

THOMAS SENTENEY, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Cook's Mills; one of the early settlers of the county, was born in Kentucky May 16, 1819; came to this State in 1842, Coles Co. in 1853, and settled in North Okaw Tp.; his farm consists of 104 acres, valued at \$3,000, and since his residence in the township he has held the office of Assessor one term, School Trustee and Director twelve years. He was married to Miss Anne Flemming, who was born in Indiana; they have had seven children, viz., John T., Sarah, Mark, James L., Mary J., Samuel A. and Emma.

THOMAS SMITH, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Mattoon; was born in Coles Co., Ill., Oct. 19, 1853; he is the son of Mr. W. H. Smith, deceased, and Mary A. Smith, deceased, who was formerly Miss Mary A. Osborn. The estate being unsettled, he is one of seven heirs to the homestead; it contains 680 acres, valued at \$20,400; the balance of the heirs, who are brothers and sisters of Mr. Smith, are Isabel, Martha, Delphine, Alice, Willis and Joseph.

JOHN TURNER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Fuller's Point; one of the first settlers and pioneers, was born in Virginia Dec. 16, 1812; came to this State and settled in Coles Co. in 1830; his first settlement was in what is now the township of Paradise; he cannot tell now that the township at that time had a name, and through it there was no mail-route; in 1835, he removed to North Okaw; this section of country was at that time all called Okaw; it derives its name from the two streams running through it; Mr. Turner is now the oldest living settler in the township. He was married to Miss Elsie J. Robison; they have four children, viz., Mary J., John W., Francis M. and Walter W.; he was previously married to Miss Matilda F. Simms, now deceased; they

have had one child, viz., Rebecca J. The farm of Mr. Turner consists of ninety-two acres, valued at \$2,000; since his residence in the township, he has held the offices of Assessor, Supervisor and Collector.

WILLIAM WRIGHTSELL, farmer; P. O. Turner's Point; was born in Jefferson Co., Tenn., Oct. 9, 1811; came to this State and settled in Coles Co., in 1856. He was married to Miss Permella White Oct. 31, 1844; she was born in Jefferson Co., Tenn., Nov. 15, 1825; they have four children, viz., Sarah J., James M., Louisa E., and Margaret Ann. The farm of Mr. Wrightsell consists of sixty acres valued at \$1,800. He was a participant in the Black Hawk war, and is quite an early settler in the western part of Coles Co.

JOHN WILSON, farmer, and Constable for Coles Co.; P. O. Cook's Mills; was born in Germany, March 8, 1840; came to the United States in 1857, and to this State in 1865 and to Coles Co. in

1871. He was married to Miss Sarah Ann Prince, who was born in Indiana Jan. 19, 1848; they have two children deceased, viz., Mary C. and Louisa. Mr. Wilson has served a term in the United States Regular Army; he enlisted from New York City in Co. D, in 1861; he served all through the late rebellion, and at its close was discharged with honor.

JAMES P. WHITE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Mattoon; was born in Tennessee, March 5, 1841; came to this State in 1856, and to Coles Co., and settled in North Okaw Tp. in 1858; his farm consists of forty-nine and a third acres, valued at \$1,500. He was married Nov. 23, 1865, to Miss Mary J. Wade, who was born in Coles Co., Ill., June 4, 1847; they have had six children, five of whom are living, viz., Mary A., Nancy E., Effa N., Minnie and James E.; deceased, Jessie. Since Mr. White's residence in the township, he has held the office of School Director six years.

PARADISE TOWNSHIP.

HENRY E. ALEXANDER, farmer; P. O. Paradise; is the son of Ebenezer and Dorcas Alexander; was born in Tennessee, Obion Co., Sept. 2, 1827; moved with his parents to Coles Co. Dec. 20, 1828. Is the owner of 210 acres of land valued at or near \$8,000; School Director two or three terms. Was married to Mary B. Curry, of Coles Co., June 10, 1852; names of children—boys—James E., William D., George O. (Edward F., deceased); girls, Mary D., Margaret J. (Nancy E., deceased); Edward F. died June 16, 1865; Nancy E., Aug. 1, 1878; his father, Ebenezer Alexander, died Jan. 8, 1857, at 64 years of age; his mother died April 12, 1871; his father was one among the oldest settlers in this county, and was Justice of the Peace until the time of his death.

WM. W. APPERSON, farmer; P. O. Mattoon; was born March 19, 1834, in Paradise Tp., Coles Co., Ill. Owns 240 acres of land all well improved but 40 acres, probable value \$9,000 or \$10,000; public offices held—Supervisor, one year, Commissioner of Highways, three years. Maiden name of

wife Barbara Ann Rhoads; names of children—boys, George H., Frank B., William E., John J. and Charley B.; girls, Selsworth; Wm. N. Apperson is the son of Dr. John Apperson (deceased); was born in Culpeper Co., Va., Jan. 8, 1794; moved to Coles Co., Paradise Tp., Oct. 14, 1829; died June 5, 1877; was father of Sidney, Thomas A., D. H., J. R., Wm. W., Margaret, Isabella E., Mary M. Apperson. Dr. John Apperson was in the war of 1812; served as Sergeant Major.

CHARLES W. BISHOP, physician; P. O. Etna; is the son of H. S. and Harriet L. Bishop; was born in Litchfield, Ky., Dec. 15, 1846; moved to Coles Co. Jan. 12, 1869, and stayed ten months, and then moved to Missouri; from there to Wilson Co., Kan., then back to Kentucky, and commenced the practice of medicine in Litchfield, and practiced two and one-half years, then came back to Coles Co., Ill., and commenced the practice of medicine here, which he still continues; was a graduate of Louisville Medical University Oct. 1, 1866. Is the owner of ninety

acres of land, valued at \$2,400. He was married to Emma E. Clark, of Coles Co.; the names of the children by this union are a boy, Francis E. Bishop, born Nov. 27, 1876. His father is still living in Litchfield, Ky.; his mother died Dec. 21, 1863, in the 39th year of her age.

GEORGE W. BENEFIEL, farmer; P. O. Etna; is the son of Robert and Nancy Benefiel; was born in Lawrence Co., Ill., on the 1st day of July, 1817. He was married to Jane Ryker the 23d day of January, 1838, and moved to Coles Co. Oct. 19, 1855; names of children, boys—Robert N., James H., John S., Peter R., Francis M.; girls—Sarah A., Amy A., Ida M. His wife, Jane Benefiel, died Sept. 7, 1867. His son John S. died in the army March 1, 1863, and his daughter Ida died Dec. 4, 1873. He served in the late war as Wagonmaster and Battalion Sergeant in Co. E, 5th I. V. C. He was married to his second wife, Diantha F. Smith, of Coles Co., Ill., Feb. 6, 1868. Mr. G. W. Benefiel is one of the oldest settlers of Lawrence Co., Illinois, and the second white child born in that county; his father was one of the three first settlers of this State; was in Government service.

PATRICK BRADLEY, farmer; P. O. Mattoon; is the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Bradley; was born in Morgan Co., Ind., Jan. 17, 1830, and moved to Coles Co., Ill., Oct. 12, 1866; is the owner of 110 acres of land, valued at or near \$3,000; was Commissioner of Highways three years, also School Trustee a number of years. Was married to Elizabeth Stroble Feb. 26, 1854; names of children, boys—John C. F., born July 14, 1856; Zachary, born Aug. 24, 1862; James B., born July 1, 1866; girl—Estella, born Jan. 5, 1872. His father, Benjamin Bradley, was one of the oldest settlers of Morgan Co., Ind.; settled Nov. 12, 1829; died Nov. 11, 1865, in the 77th year of his age; his mother, Elizabeth Bradley, died March 24, 1862, in the 64th year of her age.

MRS. DIANTHA F. BENEFIEL, farmer; P. O. Etna; is the daughter of James and Elizabeth Shores, of Bradford Co., Pa.; moved to Coles Co., Oct. 12, 1843; was born in Bradford Co., Penn., Sheshequin Tp., April 22, 1823; her

maiden name was Diantha F. Shores; was married to her first husband, William N. Smith, March 31, 1844; names of children, boys—George W., Miren L., Julius E., William W.; girls—Elizabeth H., Arloa N., Irena S. George W. died Jan. 24, 1871. Her husband, William W. Smith, died April 8, 1861; is the owner of 320 acres of land, also a large flour-mill at Kickapoo, also three offices and four stone houses in Mattoon; is all valued at or near \$30,000; was married to her second husband, Mr. George W. Benefiel, Feb. 6, 1868; has no children by her second husband; her first husband's parents' names were Jerrad and Clarinda Smith, of Coles Co., Ill.; Jerrad died Sept., 26, 1844; Clarinda died Sept. 18, 1850.

JAMES M. BRESEE, farmer; P. O. Etna; is the son of Dorous and Fanny Bresee; was born in Cumberland Co., Ill., Jan. 30, 1847; moved to Coles Co. Feb. 12, 1870; is the owner of 120 acres of land valued at near five thousand dollars; was Road Overseer and School Director for ten years or more; was married to Sarah J. Stowers, of Coles Co., April 5, 1868. Names of children—boys: Bird E., born Nov. 18, 1875; girls: Minnie V., born Aug. 22, 1869; Lillie E., born Oct. 17, 1871; Hellen M., born March 1, 1873. Was in the late war, 156th I. V. I., Company A. His father, Dorous Bresee, died in California July 15, 1852. His mother is still living in Mattoon; was born July 5, 1821.

JOSEPH CAVINS, farmer; P. O. Mattoon; was born in Marion Co., Ohio, Jan. 24, 1838; moved to Coles Co., Paradise Tp., Ill., in 1840; was married Dec. 25, 1862; maiden name of wife Melissa E. Ferguson. Names of children: Elmer W., Joseph O., Elzy C., William F., Stanley T., Lester B. Owns 80 acres of land worth about six thousand dollars. Public offices held: Justice of the Peace, Town Clerk, School Trustee, Supervisor, and taught school nine terms in the same District; was also in the late war. His father and mother, Joseph and Nancy Cavins, were born in Loudoun Co., Va.; moved to Coles Co., Paradise Tp., Ill., in 1840. His father died about May 12, 1846; his mother Aug. 20, 1852, or there about. Names of their children—boys: John, James, Randolph, William,

Joseph and Thomas; girls: Martha, Mary, and Sarah.

PHAON H. DORNBLASER, farmer; P. O. Etna; is the son of Felix and Eliza Dornblaser, of Lehigh Co., Penn.; was born in the same county and State April 20, 1838; moved with his parents to Coles Co., Paradise Tp., Ill., April 20, 1855; is the owner of 170 acres of land, probable value, \$7,000; was School Director six years, also Road Overseer one year. Was married to Mary E. Jeffries, of Coles Co., Dec. 29, 1860; was the daughter of James and Matilda Jeffries; names of children, boys—French I., born Jan. 28, 1862; James A., born Feb. 6, 1868; Edward (deceased), born Nov. 18, 1869, died March 20, 1872; girl—Antoinette, born Nov. 28, 1864. His father, Felix Dornblaser, served his time, three years, in the late war; died on his way home on the boat, near St. Louis, August 12, 1864; 5th Cavalry Ill.

JOSEPH F. GOAR, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Etna; was born in Parke Co., Ind. Jan. 8, 1832; he is a son of Clemme and Elizabeth (Hart) Goar; in 1836, his father came to Coles Co. and entered a large amount of Government land, returning for his family in 1837; he built the first steam mill in the county, and was a prominent citizen of Paradise Tp. until 1862, when he removed to Jacksonville, Ill., where he now resides; his mother died in this county in 1855. Joseph F. was raised on the farm, and on the 2d of Oct., 1855, married Miss Mary L. Buckles, of Hardin Co., Ky.; they have three children—Robert C., Kate M. and Sarah E.; Mr. Goar resides on a farm of 220 acres, adjoining the old homestead; he served six years as Constable, and resigned the office in August, 1862, to enter the Union army as a member of Co. D, 123d I. V. I., serving through the war; among the engagements in which he participated may be mentioned the battles of Milton, Tenn., Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Farmington, Peach-Tree Creek, siege of Atlanta, battles of Jonesboro and Selma. In 1867 he was elected Commissioner of Highways, and served three years; in 1874, he was chosen Collector of his township, and on the 6th of Nov., 1877, was elected County Treasurer of Coles Co., which office he now holds.

WILLIAM B. FERGUSON, farmer; P. O. Mattoon; is the son of William and Nancy Ferguson; was born in Bradford Co., Penn., Dec. 8, 1828; moved with his parents to Paradise Tp., Coles Co., Ill., Oct. 15, 1839; is the owner of 601 acres, valued at or near \$18,000. Was married to Fanny M. Hart, of this county and township; she is the daughter of Miles H. and Catherine Hart, and was born Dec. 13, 1837; married March 8, 1854; there are eight children by this union, viz., Ed, Thomas, James, George, Ella, Ann and Almira; (deceased) Mellissa, Deckard died Jan. 28, 1878. His father, William Ferguson, was born in 1805, died in 1877, in the 73d year of his age; his mother was born in 1805, died in 1877, in the 73d year of her age. He has held the office of Supervisor two years, Assessor one year and School Trustee three years.

ADAM B. GREEN, farmer; P. O. Mattoon; is the son of Ira and Mary Green, of Washington Co., Tenn.; was born in Green Co., Tenn., April 17, 1827; moved to Paradise Tp., Coles Co., Ill., Feb. 12, 1867. Was married to Caroline E. Peters May 5, 1866; they are the parents of six children, viz., James B., Dora D. and Laura (deceased), George W., Amanda M. and Ida M. Mr. Green is the owner of 163 acres of land, valued at \$6,500. He was in the late war and served three years as Sergeant. His mother died April 12, 1861, and his father Aug. 20, 1848. Children deceased, George M., died May 27, 1870, aged 2 years 10 months and 19 days; girls, Amanda M., Oct. 21, 1869, aged 1 month and 15 days; Ida M., June 17, 1871, aged 2 months and 17 days; children living, girls, Dora, born June 19, 1872; Laura, born Sept. 16, 1875; boy, born (James B.) April 27, 1878. Florence A. Green is a niece of A. B. Green, and makes her home with him; aged 18; born Dec. 25, 1860.

R. GANNAWAY, farmer; P. O. Paradise; is the son of Wm. and Sallie Gannany; was born in Grayson Co., Ky., Oct. 23, 1810; moved with his folks to Coles Co., Ill., March 27, 1828; is the owner of 131½ acres of land, valued at or near \$7,000. Was School Director, Road Overseer for several years. Was married to Elizabeth Gannaway, of Coles Co., Ill.,

Dec. 28, 1836; names of children—boys, Robert, Samuel, James W.; deceased, John W.; girls, Roda J., Susan; deceased, Louisa. His father, William Gannaway, was in the war of 1812, served as Captain, came home and died Sept. 12, 1814. His mother is still living in Des Moines, Iowa, in the 91st year of her age.

ADAM W. HART, farmer; P. O. Mattoon; is the son of Silas and Hannah Hart, of Davis Co., Ky.; was born in White Co., Ill., Jan. 3, 1823; moved with his parents to Coles Co., Paradise Tp., Jan. 3, 1827; is the owner of 475 acres, valued at \$20,000. Was married to Nancy D. Gannaway, of Coles Co., Dec. 28, 1843. Was Supervisor, School Trustee, Director, Treasurer and Road Commissioner. The names of their children are Amanda E., Elizabeth J., Hannah M., Polly A. and Mercena; deceased, Abraham D. and Thomas, who died in infancy; Mary, Louisa and Adda and three infants not named. His father, Silas Hart, was the oldest settler of this township; died Oct. 12, 1848; his mother, Hannah Hart, died in this county and township Sept. 18, 1863, in the 68th year of her age.

AMBROSE Y. HART, JR., farmer; P. O. Paradise; is the son of Miles H. and Catharine C. Hart; was born in Effingham Co., Ill., Nov. 15, 1834; moved to Coles Co. Feb. 12, 1836; is the owner of fifty acres of land, valued at \$2,000. Is Justice of the Peace, and has been for twelve years; also Town Clerk, School Treasurer and Commissioner of Highways. Was married to Nancy Sexson of Coles Co. Jan. 22, 1857; the result of this marriage is—David S., John M.; deceased, Miles O., Willie A., Catharine C. and Ada. Mr. Hart was in the late war, serving as Corporal of Co. D, 123d Ill. Reg. His father, Miles H. Hart, died in Coles Co. Feb. 17, 1855, in the 59th year of his age; his mother, Catherine C. Hart, died in Coles Co. Nov. 12, 1872, in the 68th year of her age; they were one of the three first families who settled in this township.

JAMES L. HART, farmer; P. O. Etna; is the son of Oliver and Zorada Hart; was born in Grayson Co., Ky., June 18, 1846; moved with his parents to Coles Co., Ill., Oct. 12, 1848; is the owner of seventy-six acres of land, valued

at near \$3,500. Was Postmaster at Etna for one year. Was married to Elizabeth Smith, of Coles Co., Sept. 24, 1866. His father, Oliver Hart, was born in Grayson Co., Ky., March 31, 1825; died Jan. 25, 1867, in the 42d year of his age; his mother, Zorada Hart, was born in Hardin Co., Ky., Oct. 26, 1823, and is now living in Cleburne, Johnson Co., Texas; his wife's folks are still living, Mr. and Mrs. George N. Benefiel, of this county, township and State. His father was the first man who built a house south of Etna, and one of the first settlers of this township.

THOMAS HART, farmer; P. O. Paradise; is the son of Miles H. and Catharine C. Hart, of Coles Co.; was born in Hardin Co., Ky., Sept. 5, 1824; moved to Coles Co. with his parents March 12, 1826; was Assessor, School Trustee, Overseer of the Poor and Road Overseer. Was married to Vianna Sexson, of Coles Co., March 2, 1851; names of children: Mary E., Hallie B.; deceased—Annie Hart. His father, Miles H. Hart, was born in North Carolina July 24, 1796; was married to Catharine C. Yocum, of Kentucky, and moved to Wayne Co., Ill., and then to Coles Co.; names of children—boys, Thomas, Joseph B., John D., Ambrosia; girls, Eliza A., Martha P., Mary H., Fanny M.; deceased, Joseph B. (died in Paradise, Coles Co., Jan. 26, 1874); all living in this county with the exception of Mary H., and she now lives in Harrison Co., Mo.

BENJAMIN D. HAMBLÉN, farmer; P. O. Etna; is the son of Francis and Martha B. Hamblen; was born in Mt. Pleasant, Hardin Co., Ky., March 17, 1840; moved with his parents Dec. 24, 1852, to Moultrie Co., and then to Coles Co., March 13, 1868; is the owner of 120 acres of land, valued at or near \$5,000; was Justice of the Peace five years; also School Director and Road Overseer. Was married to Sarah M. Newport, the daughter of Benjamin and Ellen Newport, of Coles Co., Ill.; names of children—boys, Henry F. (born Oct. 3, 1870); girls, Nellie M. (born Dec. 28, 1871), Rossa M. (born Dec. 6, 1873); deceased—boys, Claude (died Aug. 4, 1876). He was in the late war; served as a Duty Sergeant of Co. C, 10th I. V. C.; his father, Francis Hamblen, died Oct. 27, 1877; his mother died Nov. 12, 1865.

JOHN A. MOSS, farmer; P. O. Etna; is the son of James H. and Catharine Moss. was born in Fleming Co., Ky., July 25, 1837; moved to Coles Co. March 12, 1878; is the owner of forty acres of land, valued at \$1,000. Was married to his first wife, Mary Johnston, April 5, 1866, died Feb. 16, 1872; names of children deceased (boy) Willard S., died March 11, 1872; girls deceased, Dulta B., died Aug. 11, 1870; was married to his second wife, Phebe Eaton, of Rush Co., Ind., Dec. 21, 1873; names of children (living), girl, Bushna, born April 20, 1875; deceased girl infant, died Jan. 17, 1874. His father, James H. Moss, was born May 15, 1809, died Jan. 8, 1876, in the 67th year of his age; his mother, Catharine Moss, was born April 15, 1810, died Sept. 12, 1866, in the 56th year of her age.

GEORGE W. PETERS, farmer; P. O. Mattoon; was born in Green Co., Tenn., Sept. 14, 1814; is the son of Reuben and Elizabeth Peters, of the same county and State; is the owner of 163 acres of land, valued at \$6,500; has held no public office. Was married to Harriet Rector March 22, 1838; the names of the children by this union are Alexander S., Reuben A., George W., Lewis B., John R., Caroline E.; deceased, Reuben A., died July 17, 1875, aged 34 years 6 months 16 days; living, Alexander S., born March 22, 1839; George W., May 3, 1843; Lewis B., Dec. 3, 1846; John R., May 3, 1856; Caroline E., born Jan. 2, 1852. Reuben and George served three years in the late war, in Co. I, 1st Tenn. V. C. A. S. is in Oakland, Oregon; George is in Sumner Co., Kan.; the rest are living here.

JOHN A. WILSON, farmer; P. O. Etna; is the son of John A. and Elizabeth Wilson, of Coles Co.; was born March 16, 1842; is the owner of ninety-two acres of land, valued at \$2,500. Was married to Elizabeth Jones, of Paradise Tp., Coles Co., Dec. 3, 1868; the names of the children by this union, are William S., George N., John O., James M. (died Oct. 3, 1874), Mary E. and Effie G. Mr. Wilson served in the late war in Co. D, 123d Regiment I. V. I. His father, John A. Wilson, died Oct. 12, 1842, in St. Louis, and his mother, June 18, 1852; Mr. Wilson's father and mother were

among the first settlers of this township.

BASIL C. WHEAT, Paradise; is the son of James O. and Margaret Wheat; was born in Jackson, Miss., March 27, 1853; moved to Coles Co., Ill., March 12, 1863; is the owner of fifty-five acres of land, valued at \$2,500. Was married to Mary D. Alexander, of this township, Sept. 25, 1870; the names of the children are James O., born Feb. 28, 1873; Margaret A., deceased; Nora J., born Oct. 29, 1874; Cora M., born March 29, 1876; Henrietta, born Aug. 24, 1878. Mr. Wheat's father, James O. Wheat, is still living, and is practicing medicine in this township. Was in the late war as surgeon in 21st Kentucky Regiment. His mother, Margaret Wheat, died Sept. 12, 1861, in the 25th year of her age. His father was Legislator two terms in Kentucky.

GEORGE W. WILLSON, farmer; P. O. Etna; is the son of John and Elizabeth Willson; was born in Maryland, Aug. 12, 1826; moved to Coles Co., Ill., Sept. 12, 1836; is the owner of 700 acres of land, valued at or near \$21,000; was Justice of the Peace and Road Commissioner for a number of years. Was married to his first wife, July 12, 1836, Sarah Floyd; names of children, boy, Nicholas P.; girls, Lillia A., Rossy J.; was married to his second wife, Mary S. Myers, widow of Henry H. Tucher, April 13, 1868; names of boys living, Francis A., John A. (deceased), William (deceased); girl, Maggie E.; the names of Mr. Henry Tucher's children, living—girls, Ada U., Eva B.; children dead—boy, Arthur S.; girl, Bell L. Henry H. Tucher died Aug. 25, 1866; was born Jan. 27, 1819.

JAMES H. WILLIAMS, farmer; P. O. Etna; is the son of William and Elizabeth Williams, of Culpeper Co., Va.; was born June 12, 1826, in Culpeper Co., Va.; moved with his folks to Coles Co., Paradise Tp., Ill., on Dec. 20, 1836; is the owner of 171 acres of land, valued at \$4,500. Is Commissioner of Highways, and has been for seven years, also School Director for eight years, and is at the, present time. Never was married. His father, William Williams, was born in Culpeper Co., Va., Aug. 3, 1789, died Jan. 7, 1855, in the 67th year of his age; his mother (Eliza-

both Williams) was born in Culpeper Co., Va., April 22, 1792, died Nov. 30, 1873, in the 84th year of her age. He served in

the late war three years, in Company D., 123d Volunteer Ill.

LA FAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

G. B. DAVIS, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Loxa; born in Hutton Tp., Coles Co., Dec. 12, 1836; was brought up a farmer; received his education in a common school during the winter months. Mr. D. resided at home with his parents until he was 32 years of age, during which time he assisted on the farm and also taught school; he taught school in Hutton Tp. and the district where he now resides 104 months in all. He was married to Elizabeth Atkins Aug. 12, 1869; she was born in Clark Co., this State, Sept. 3, 1844; have two children—Sarah Annie and Mattie L. Held office of Town Clerk one year, and Justice of the Peace eight years; was a soldier in the late war; served in Co. C, 68th I. V. I.; held rank of Second Lieutenant; went from Charleston. He was in the expedition that captured John Morgan at the time of his famous raid in Ohio. Mr. D. is a member of the Baptist Church. Mrs. D. belongs to the Church of United Brethren. His parents, John C. and Elizabeth, were among the pioneer settlers of this county. Both are now deceased.

RICHARD J. HANCOCK, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Loxa; owns 150 acres; was born on the farm where he now resides, Oct. 20, 1838; was raised a farmer. Married Mary E. Snitt (daughter of John S. Snitt, Esq.) Nov. 30, 1865; she was born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, April 3, 1848; have six children—Nona, Anna, Nellie, John C., Carrie and Amanda S. Mr. H.'s father was born in North Carolina, March 13, 1797; went to Kentucky with his parents when an infant. At the age of 10 years he went to Indiana, and then to this county in 1830. His death occurred Feb. 19, 1871, where the subject of this sketch now resides. His first settlement was on this farm; here he raised a family of ten children, only two of whom are now living (the subject of this sketch and Mrs. Jones, of Loxa). Mr. H.'s mother (Keziah) was born in Virginia, April 13, 1801; her

death occurred here April 4, 1876. Mr. H. had two brothers in the army during the late war—John F., killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862, and William T., who died at home, Jan. 20, 1872. Both were members of the 123d I. V. I.

WILLIAM R. JONES, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Mattoon; owns 726 acres; born in Harrison Co., Ky., Aug. 14, 1808; came to this township in 1834 and made a crop; then went to Kentucky and worked four years on his mother's farm, his father having died when he (the subject of this sketch) was 23 years old; he then returned to this county in company with his mother and a sister, and settled where he now resides. He was married to Eliza P. Threlkeld (daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Threlkeld) Oct. 18, 1853; she died Dec. 31, 1856; had two children by this marriage—Thomas T. (born Oct. 12, 1854) and William (born Nov. 21, 1856); both are now living; his second marriage was to Elizabeth Ewing, March 25, 1862; she was born Dec. 28, 1829; by this union they have one child—Sarah Louisa, born April 7, 1866. Mr. J. was the first Supervisor in the township and held that office three terms. Mr. J. was formerly a Henry Clay Whig, after which he became identified with the Republican party, the principles of which he is a strong supporter; Mr. J. has never had but two homes—the place where he was born in Kentucky and his present home; he is an extensive farmer and raises large quantities of stock and grain. Mr. J. was a warm friend of the soldiers during the late war; a more kind and benevolent man to the poor probably does not exist in Coles Co.

WILLIAM LEITCH, far., Sec. 20; P. O. Mattoon; owns 115 acres; born in Highland (formerly Pendleton) Co., Va., Nov. 11, 1816; was raised a farmer; has also worked at blacksmithing and coopering; is also a millwright. Married Eunice Raines Nov. 18, 1841; she was also born

in Highland Co., March 12, 1822; she died March 28, 1877; had ten children, eight of whom are now living—Andrew J., Huldah, Mary, Susan, Frank, Ingabo Ridley (Indian name), Irene and Charles; the names of the deceased were John Russell and Leva. Mr. L. holds the office of Justice of the Peace, which office he has held for twenty-seven years; has held every office in the town except Collector; Mr. L. formerly kept a docket; he now does most of the legal business in the township. Mr. L. came to this county Nov. 11, 1845; he made the trip in a two-horse wagon; Mr. L. is noted for his remarkable memory and good judgment; his schooling was limited—about eighteen months in all. His son Andrew was a soldier during the late war, and participated in the destruction of Spanish Fort; was under Gen. Steele.

B. B. SHINN, farmer; P. O. Mattoon; owns 142 acres; was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, March 10, 1824; was brought up a farmer. He married Margaret Barcalow Jan. 1, 1845; she was born in Butler Co., Ohio, July 14, 1824; they have had three children; only one (G. B.) is now living; he was born in Bartholomew Co., Ind., Oct. 20, 1851. He married Cornelia M. Ricketts Feb. 11, 1872; she was born in Charleston March 19, 1853; is a daughter of Joshua Ricketts, Esq., of Ashmore Tp.; they have had three children, two of whom are now living—Nellie and O. Morton; Katie is the name of the deceased. The subject of this sketch had two other children—James, who died at the age of 22 years; a twin to the latter died in infancy. Mr. S. has held the office of Justice of the Peace, Supervisor and Town Clerk. He, in company with his wife, spent five months at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, in 1876. He was appointed by the Governor of this State as Assistant Commissioner at that exhibition; he purchased a county right for a patent farm-gate, while at that Exhibition, that is worth the attention of every farmer; it is simple and cheap, and a person does not have to alight from a load of hay or a wagon to open it; it costs no more than a common gate; the inventor was a Canadian, and, of course, it is constructed so that deep snows are no hindrance to its being opened or shut at any time without

the trouble of shoveling snow; it will pay any person to travel a long distance to see this gate; there is no doubt but what they will come in general use just as fast as the people find out that there is such a simple device in existence.

THOMAS T. THRELKELD, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Mattoon; is a native of Coles Co.; he was born in La Fayette Tp. May 22, 1848; he is a son of Matthew P. Threlkeld, and a grandson of Thomas Threlkeld, one of the pioneers of this county, who came from Scott Co., Ky., in 1830; his grandfather was a Baptist minister, and a prominent citizen, being, in 1840, a member of the State Legislature; he entered a large farm in what is now La Fayette Tp., and resided there till his death, in 1863. Matthew P. Threlkeld, his son, and the father of Thomas T., is now a resident of the township. Thomas T. Threlkeld was married Feb. 9, 1875, to Miss Emma Monroe, a daughter of the late Dr. John Monroe, of Charleston; they have one child—Erle.

MATTHEW P. THRELKELD, Sec. 15, farmer; P. O. Mattoon; born in Harrison Co., Ky., Feb. 7, 1816; was raised a farmer; came with his parents to this county in 1830; was married Aug. 25, 1842, to Martha A. Gruelle; she was born in Harrison Co., Ky., Oct. 16, 1822; she came to this county with her parents in 1834; have had seven children, three of whom are now living—Thomas T., Martha E. and Susan E.; the names of the deceased were Nancy, Mary, Maria and Isaac. Martha E. was married Dec. 4, 1874, to W. J. Guthrie; he was born in this township April 10, 1846; Mr. T.'s parents, Thomas and Patsy, were among the first settlers of this township; his father was born Nov. 7, 1793, died April 19, 1865; his mother was born Oct. 21, 1790, and died June 28, 1862; their marriage took place Dec. 1, 1813. Mr. T.'s father was a regular ordained Baptist minister; he was baptized in March 1812; commenced preaching in Kentucky in 1819; was the first preacher in this township in 1830; attended four churches and continued in the work until his death; was well and favorably known throughout the section where he resided. Nearly all the marriage ceremonies of the early days of the settlement of the county were performed by

him. Mr. Guthrie resides on the homestead with the subject of this sketch and carries on the business of farming; he has held several town offices; is at present

School Trustee; he has had three children, two living and one deceased; the names of the living are Edward Thomas and Lelia; the deceased was named Mabel.

ERRATA.

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BIOGRAPHIES TOO LATE FOR INSERTION IN PROPER PLACE.

MATTOON TOWNSHIP.

ISAAC N. McPHERON, farmer; P. O. Mattoon; is the son of Alexander and Sarah McPheron, of Alabama; was born Nov. 20, 1825, in Alabama; moved to Coles Co., Paradise Tp., Jan. 15, 1877. Is the owner of 89 acres of land valued at or near \$3,500; held no public office in this township. Was married to Matilda Shook Feb. 11, 1846; names of children—boys, Samuel B., John A., Oscar P., Allen, Logan; (deceased, boy, Leuellen); girls, Carrie A., Alice, Flora T.; deceased, girls, (Roxanna and Henrietta R.); his father is dead; died in Mattoon Jan. 26, 1873, in the 72d year of his age; his mother died in Montezuma, Ind., May 3, 1847, in the 50th year of her age.

THOMAS J. CURRY, farmer; P. O. Mattoon; is a son of James and Polly

Curry, of Coles Co., Ill.; was born in Lincoln Co., Tenn., Sept. 7, 1812; moved to Coles Co. with his folks Dec. 12, 1832. Is the owner of 250 acres of land valued at or near \$10,000; was School Trustee and Director for a number of terms. Was married to first wife, Martha Langston, March 29, 1833; names of children—boys, James E., William L., (Thomas T., deceased); girls, Mary A., Stacy J., Penia N. Was married to his second wife, Debora Matthews, Dec. 8, 1846; names of children—John H., Daniel W.; girls, Martha E., Sarah B. Ange; his father, James Curry, died March 6, 1846, in the 55th year of his age; his mother died Aug. 5, 1855, in the 60th year of her age; both died in this county and Paradise Tp.



TAX-PAYERS OF COLES COUNTY.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Adv.....	Adventist	fdry.....	foundry
agt.....	agent	gro.....	grocer
Bapt.....	Baptist	lab.....	laborer
bkpr.....	bookkeeper	Meth.....	Methodist
bwr.....	brewer	mfr.....	manufacturer
brklayr.....	bricklayer	mach.....	machinist
carp.....	carpenter	mkr.....	maker
Cath.....	Catholic	mech.....	mechanic
clk.....	clerk	mer.....	merchant
Ch.....	Church	min.....	minister
Co.....	Company or County	phot.....	photographer
com. mer.....	commission merchant	phys.....	physician
Cong.....	Congregational	Presb.....	Presbyterian
Dem.....	Democrat	pr.....	printer
dfr.....	dealer	ptr.....	painter
dget.....	druggist	prop.....	proprietor
Episcopal.....	Episcopal	Rep.....	Republican
Evang.....	Evangelist	Rev.....	Reverend
Ind.....	Independent	sec.....	section or secretary
I. V. I.....	Illinois Volunteer Infantry	slsmn.....	salesman
I. V. C.....	Illinois Volunteer Cavalry	Splr.....	Spiritualist
I. V. A.....	Illinois Volunteer Artillery	supt.....	superintendent
far.....	farmer	treas.....	treasurer

CHARLESTON TOWNSHIP.

(P. O. CHARLESTON.)

American Express Company.	Buckner, H. P., engineer.
Adams, Samuel, farmer.	Bishop, Stephen, farmer.
Alvay, J. M., City Mills.	Barnard, H. C., physician and surgeon.
Alexander, R., breeder of Poland-China swine.	Birch, George, farmer.
Ashmore & Mitchell, boots and shoes.	Byers, James, farmer.
Arnold, Stephen, farmer.	Bishop, F. L., dry goods, notions and millinery.
Anderson, Henerly, jeweler.	Ball, J. W., farmer.
Adkins, J. M., Sr., farmer.	Bain, A. N., foundry and machine-shop.
Adkins, W. R., farmer.	Brewer, George, attorney at law.
Adkins, G. M., farmer.	Berner, Elias, boot and shoe mfr.
Adkins, Nathaniel, farmer.	Briggs, C. R., portrait and live-stock painter.
Alwell, Thomas, laborer.	Briggs, Andrew, stone-cutter.
Ashmore, H. M., stock-dealer.	Barton, Patrick, grocer.
Adkins, J. M., Jr., farmer.	Briggs, Alex., marble and stone works.
Adkins, J. W., farmer.	Berry, William T.
Ashmore, James M., stock-dealer.	Brown, J. I., Justice of the Peace.
Bagley, Tillman, horticulturist.	Beckom, John, carpenter.
Barnes, Silas, druggist.	Brooks, Flavins.
Buck, George N., laborer.	Brazelton, William A., carpenter.
Beadle, Richard, laborer.	Blankenbaker, N. J., farmer.
Ball, Tennessee, farmer.	Bemont, Dennis, laborer.
Balter, M., cigar-maker.	Bailes, Arch., farmer.
Bergfeld, Richard, saloon.	Bowlen, Daniel, farmer.
Baughman, A.	Brown, J. W., farmer.
Bunnell, James W.	Batty, William C., cooper.
Buckner, J. M., engineer.	Briggs, P. G., cooper.
Bates, J. R., farmer.	Bain, J. A., agent.
Bates, John, farmer.	Buck, E. B., publisher <i>Charleston Courier</i> .
Brown, J. O., farmer.	

- Bowhall, V., farmer.
 Burk, Thomas, farmer.
 Burk, James, farmer.
 Brown, Alexander, farmer.
 Brown, M. G., farmer.
 Brown, W. Y., farmer.
 Brown, M. D., farmer.
 Bails, Andrew, farmer.
 Balch, Amelia, widow.
 Burton, G. W., plasterer.
 Blakeman, E., miller.
 Bradley, H. E., grocer.
 Chambers, W. M., Sr., physician and surgeon.
 Curd, Daniel, harness-maker.
 Cramer, Nicholas, blacksmith and wagon-maker.
 Corbin, Elliott, farmer.
 Cunningham, J. R., County Judge.
 Curd, Edmond, retired.
 Curd, V. K., broker.
 Cox, C. F., horse trader.
 Clark, E. H., undertaker.
 Connolly, J. A., attorney at law.
 Crim, Rufus S., cooper.
 Clark, P., laborer.
 Clark, J. T., laborer.
 Cossell, James, laborer.
 Compton, A., retired.
 Chambers, G. R., dry goods.
 Cooper, Andrew, farmer.
 Cook, John, farmer.
 Chadwick, H. M., guard at R. R. bridge.
 Case, Phillip B., farmer.
 Case, J. P., farmer.
 Cooper, F., stock-dealer.
 Clary, Chas., Cashier Second Nat'l Bank.
 Chambers, T. G., Pres. First Nat'l Bank.
 Coon, W. S., contractor and builder.
 Curd, J. E., harness, saddlery, etc.
 Clark, C., retired.
 Clary, Robert B., traveling agent.
 Clarke, E. C., attorney at law.
 Calvert, D. H., druggist.
 Catlin, George L., carpenter.
 Chintz, Barbara.
 Cross, Alfred, farm hand.
 Courtoney, George W., carpenter.
 Cox, Giles, farmer.
 Chambers, W. M., Jr., physician.
 Collier, H. A., miller.
 Cassady, Daniel, farmer.
 Cassady, D. M., farmer.
 Corbin, William, farmer.
 Colvey, Lewis, broom-maker.
 Craig, I. N., retired.
 Chambers, J. A., carpenter.
 Coon, Christopher, carpenter.
 Chapman, A. H., land agent.
 Clark, J. H., abstract office.
 Cox, Robert N.
 Clark, I. N., farmer.
 Cassady, John, farmer.
 Comer, Morton, farmer.
 Carben, W., farmer.
 Channev, James, farmer.
 Corbin, S. D., farmer.
 Corbin, R., farmer.
 Clark, Thomas, laborer.
 Curd, O. T., clerk.
 Cossell, Lydia, widow.
 Courtney, W., widow.
 Carman, J. C., Mrs., widow.
 Caylor, J. W., brickmaker.
 Courtney, G. A., farmer.
 Collom, J. M., farmer.
 Calhoun, E. J., widow.
 Coverstone, L. C., laborer.
 Chilton, James, farmer.
 Dunbar, Lucian S., grocer.
 Dunbar, A. M., teacher.
 Dougherty, John, laborer.
 Debboldt, John, laborer.
 Denman, L. M.
 Decker, Emily.
 Davis, Warren, groceries.
 Davis, Jewell, physician.
 Davis, R. J., farmer.
 Davis, C. L., Teller First National Bank.
 Davis, Louisa, Mrs., widow.
 Dickens, Eunice, boarding-house.
 Dowling, R. J., widow.
 Dunbar, A. P., attorney at law.
 Davis, O. P., farmer.
 Dowling, Thomas, carpenter, etc.
 De Vault, J. F., blacksmith.
 De Vault, M., blacksmith and plow-shop.
 Dodds, B. W., grocer.
 Doty, James, farmer.
 Doty, James, Jr., farmer.
 Dora, John F., farmer.
 Doty, Levi, farmer.
 Doty, Samuel, farmer.
 Doty, J. W., farmer.
 Doty, J. L., farmer.
 Doty, J. M., farmer.
 Doty, E. T., farmer.
 Dikob, J. W., jeweler.
 Dadman, D., clerk.
 Decker, J. K., retired.
 Dawson, Benjamin, dry goods.
 Dannett, D. E., miller.
 Davis, Otis, butcher.
 Eaton, Stirling, carpenter.
 Eastin, H., wood-worker.
 Eastin, Elisha, retired merchant.
 Ennis, J. R., farmer.
 Evans, J. W., boots and shoes.
 Evans & Rall, boots and shoes.
 Evinger, D. P., miller.
 Fowler, H.
 Fisher, W. W., pump-shop.
 Fildes, Joseph S., carder.
 Fancier, David, engineer.
 Farell, Eli, farmer.
 Frommel, F., woolen manufacturer.
 Funk, John, broom-winder.
 Freeman, H. B., contractor and builder.
 Ficklin, A. C., attorney at law.
 Ferrish, E. R., clerk.
 Finch, James, farmer.
 Field, D. T., farmer.
 Fackler, Lee, carpenter.
 Frost, Lewis, farmer.
 Frost, H. T., farmer.
 Ferguson, E. H., farmer.

Ferguson, Clark, farmer.
 French, W. H., blacksmith.
 Flemming, Arch., plasterer.
 Flemming, J., farmer.
 Ferguson, W. T., laborer.
 Fisher, J. M., farmer.
 Frisbie, Fred, farmer.
 Fudge, W. F., farmer.
 Feagan, Andrew, farmer.
 Feagan, J. W., farmer.
 Francis, G. W., laborer.
 Fisher, A. M., traveling salesman.
 Ficklin, O. B., attorney at law.
 Fryer, A. J., attorney at law.
 Ferguson, Susan P., widow.
 Ginther, W. E., hardware, farm machinery and insurance.
 Groves, A. M., thresher.
 Groves, J. W. B., farmer.
 Gilman, R., laborer.
 Goodwin, George, farmer.
 Goodwin, W. A., farmer.
 Gerard, M. D., farmer.
 Gerard, B. C., farmer.
 Gerard, O. H., farmer.
 Goodman, George, farmer.
 Gee, James.
 Grigsby, G. H., plasterer.
 Graham, Hannah, widow.
 Gobble, John, farmer.
 Goodman, Wilson, Road Supervisor.
 Guiney, C., laborer.
 Goodrich, Samuel W., sexton.
 Gray, A. E., carpenter.
 Goodman, Thomas, clergyman.
 Glosser, J. H.
 Glassco, S. M., farmer.
 Glassco, Milford, farmer.
 Glassco, A. E., farmer.
 Glassco, Emmett, farmer.
 Griffith, Joseph Z., clerk.
 Griffin, G. B., book-keeper and salesman.
 Gordon, John, farmer.
 Gilbert, George, farmer.
 Gallagher, Rachel, widow.
 Griffith, J. C., salesman.
 Gage, G. N., lumber.
 Garver, John, farmer.
 Green, J. F., farmer.
 Green, J. W., farmer.
 Goff, H. L., farmer.
 Griffith, John, farmer.
 Goff, W. H., farmer.
 Gillett, J. L., farmer.
 Goodman, P. F., carpenter.
 Gray, I. P., drayman.
 Gramesly, C., liquor-dealer.
 Ginther, W. E., hardware, farm machinery and insurance.
 Gage, Joseph, miller.
 Hughes, William, farmer.
 Hayes, Richard, laborer.
 Hersey, W. E., clothing.
 Hill, J. B., grocer.
 Hinkley, P., hardware, etc.
 Hayden, J. C., plasterer.
 Hill, Lucinda.
 Hill, James B., grocer.

Hutchinson, C. W., drug clerk.
 Hill & Co., grocers.
 Hederich, John, tobacco.
 Hutton, Thomas, grocer.
 Hughs, John, cook.
 Henderson, John.
 Harry, W. E., blacksmith.
 Harding, Eveline, widow.
 Hutchinson, Corbin, retired.
 Hackett, R. P., farmer.
 Huntington, S. G., farmer.
 Hackett, R. M., farmer.
 Harris, D. L., farmer.
 Howlett, E., farmer.
 Hutchinson, R. M., farmer.
 Hall, J. C., dentist.
 Hall, J. W., clothing, etc.
 Haselton, J. B., hotel and livery.
 Harding, William L., clerk.
 Harrah, J. P., attorney at law.
 Hedrick, T. J.
 Hampton, Mrs., widow.
 Harr, Charles, salesman.
 Hutchinson, P. Mrs.,
 Huson, G. E., laborer.
 Howard, Julia, laundress.
 Hughes, Isaac L., carpenter.
 Huffman, James, farmer.
 Hughes, Charles, engineer.
 Hughes, William G., laborer.
 Harr, Margaret, boarding-house.
 Harlow, John, farmer.
 Hall, J. P., farmer.
 Hutchinson, J. L., farmer.
 Hall, Millard, farmer.
 Holland, J. M., farmer.
 Hardesty, Eliza C., farmer.
 Harvey, John, farmer.
 Handwork, Albert, farmer.
 Hutton, Letitia, widow.
 Hutchison, M. J.
 Hughes, J. W., clerk and book-keeper.
 Henderson, W. W., farmer.
 Hill, N. W.
 Henderson, J. F.
 Hiser, Jacob, farmer.
 Heater, A., farmer.
 Hill, Benjamin, farmer.
 Howlett, J., laborer.
 Heath, J. K., marble agent.
 Higinbotham, R. S., capenter.
 Hayes, James P., laborer.
 Howlett, Thomas, laborer.
 Huron, Eli, books and stationery.
 Hodgen, A. C., groceries.
 Hendrick, John.
 Heath, Henry, trader.
 Hall, John, farmer.
 Henderson, A. L., farmer.
 Hawkins, F. A., farmer.
 Hardesty, J. D., molder.
 Huffman, N. B., farmer.
 Hardesty, J. E., molder.
 Huffman, J. T., farmer.
 Hart, R. W. S., laborer.
 Hunt, G. W., farmer.
 Hildreth, John, farmer.
 Huffman, William, farmer.

Hunt, Mary A., farmer.
 Hampton, George, laborer.
 Heath, E. M., farmer.
 Heath, C. E., farmer.
 Holston, M. O., laborer.
 Hill, R. S., farmer.
 Heddins, Oscar, farmer.
 Heddins, Charles, farmer.
 Highland, W. R., County Clerk.
 Hampton, R. H., laborer.
 Hibbard, G. J., insurance agent.
 Huckaba, Albert, farmer.
 Hodgen, R. S., abstract office.
 Hodgen, A. E., widow.
 Hedden, B. F., farmer.
 Hampton, W. E., dry goods.
 Jenkins, E. A., dry goods.
 Jenkins, W. M., dry goods.
 Jefferies, Bell, millinery.
 Johnston, I. H., Pres. Second Nat'l Bk.
 Johnston, Felix, Teller Second Nat'l Bk.
 Jones, Harvey, farmer.
 Johnson, E. C., clothing.
 Johnson, J. A., farmer.
 Johnson, J. J., farmer.
 Jones M. James.
 Johns, S. S., carpenter.
 Jones, S. J., boarding-house.
 Jefferies, Martha, widow.
 Johnson, S.
 James, John, laborer.
 Kellogg, George, Mrs., widow.
 Kershaw, M., spinner.
 King, A., laborer.
 Knock, F., pattern-maker.
 Keist, F. M., painter.
 Koontz, P., musician.
 Kelly, E. L., farmer.
 Kelly, J. S., farmer.
 Kenedy, S., Mrs., widow.
 King, Hayden, farmer.
 Kaw, Peter, farmer.
 Kaw, Philip, farmer.
 Kaw, E. A., farmer.
 Keller, J. E.
 Keist, S. J., cooper.
 Kelley, Thomas, laborer.
 Kibler, W. N., drayman.
 Kane, Robert, cooper.
 Keleher, M., farmer.
 Kelly, Michael, farmer.
 Landes & Son, merchant tailors.
 Linder, G. W., farmer.
 Lotta, A. B., farmer.
 Linder, Jacob, farmer.
 Letner, C. C., laborer.
 Lane, Nelson W.
 Landes, Samuel, harness-maker.
 Lumbrick, J., farmer.
 Letner, Ezra M., farmer.
 Lanman, S. W., farmer.
 Lutz, Frederick, gardener.
 Logan, Charles, farmer.
 Liston, J., harness, saddlery, etc.
 Lewis, Thomas, laborer.
 Linder & Stinnel, farmers and traders.
 Lemmons, Jack, farmer.
 McNutt, R. F., house-furnishing goods.

McNutt, Mary E., widow.
 McHenry, C.
 Mason, Austin & Co., meat-market.
 Mitchell, I. B., groceries and provisions.
 Mitchell, Alex. C., books and stationery.
 Miles, T. C., veterinary surgeon.
 Moore, Andrew, jeweler and druggist.
 Morton, F. M.
 Messick, Thomas W., salesman.
 Mischler, P. P., cigar manufacturer.
 Mumford, L. S., Captain Hose Company.
 McDonald, Charles, miller.
 Myers, Amos, retired.
 McCrory, W. E., Cashier First Nat. Bk.
 Mannifold, R., laborer.
 McConnell & Co., publishers Charleston
Plaindealer.
 Mason, C., meat-market.
 Mitchell, A. C., books and stationery.
 Mitchell, L. C., farmer.
 McNutt, S. M., farmer.
 Mitchell, J. A., farmer.
 Millege, Henry, farmer.
 McHugh, Francis, R. R. section boss.
 McMullen, R., farmer.
 Mullen, Josephine, millinery.
 Mullen, Joannah, millinery.
 Monroe, Hannah, widow.
 Monroe, Lewis, flour-mills.
 Martin, E. J., laborer.
 Meyer, Solomon, clothing.
 Mitchell, G. M., Postmaster.
 March, T. J., Sr., furniture.
 March, T. J., Jr., undertaker.
 Miller, James M., dry goods.
 Minton, W. S., City Mills.
 Minton, Alvey & Co., City Mills.
 Miller, Charles, farmer.
 Moore, John, teamster.
 Malone, Thomas, laborer.
 Moore, J. W., laborer.
 Metzler, Adam, meat market.
 McNutt, G. T., house-furnishing goods.
 Martin, Jonathan, farmer.
 Meyers, Christ., farmer.
 Myers, John, farmer.
 Myers, Abel, farmer.
 McKinzie, David, farmer.
 McKinzie, J. A., farmer.
 Mock, J. W., miller.
 Miller, Alexander, farmer.
 Mason, C., butcher.
 Mock, G., farmer.
 Millage, James, farmer.
 Millage, George, farmer.
 McDermitt, M. M., broom-maker.
 Morris, W. D., blacksmith and wagon-
 maker.
 McConnaha, S. F., hostler.
 Marshall, B. S., broom-maker.
 Marshall, Ellen I., widow.
 McCormick, J., painter.
 McMurtrie, David F., carpenter.
 Moore, Alaska, farmer.
 McKee, Thomas, laborer.
 McKee, Alexander, farmer.
 McComas, M. V., farmer.
 Morgan, John, farmer.

Merritt, Samuel H., blacksmith.
 Moore, Levi, farmer.
 McLelland, James H., farmer.
 McComas, B. F., carpenter.
 Marymee, M. T., photographer.
 Miles, John A., Assistant Postmaster.
 Myers, William, carpenter.
 Morgan, R. P.
 Morris, D. P., bootmaker.
 Maxwell, Luther, farmer.
 Mullen, James, section boss.
 Mount, Elizabeth, farmer.
 Monfort, W. H., farmer.
 Maxwell, B. R., carpenter.
 Moffitt, Joseph, farmer.
 Mitchell, J. D., plasterer.
 Mitchell, A. M., boots and shoes.
 Neal, J. F., grocer.
 Norfolk, Sina.
 Neal, J. W., physician and surgeon.
 Nees, Thomas, farmer.
 Nees, J., farmer.
 Nesbit, S. H., book-keeper.
 Nation, Samuel, cooper.
 Newby, Albert S., carpenter.
 Nicholson, Isaac, gardener.
 Norfolk, Henry E. C., farmer.
 North, F. R., farmer.
 Nixon, M. C., broom-manufacturer.
 Neal, H. A., attorney at law.
 Norris, J. R., farmer.
 Noble, Luke, farmer.
 Nation, G. F., cooper.
 Oliver, James A., farmer.
 Oliver, J. M., farmer.
 Over, S. H., farmer.
 Over, Fannie, farmer.
 Over, Mary, farmer.
 Over, James, farmer.
 Over, B., farmer.
 Over, Ingel, farmer.
 Over, D. C., painter.
 Over, A., farmer.
 Over, Aaron, farmer.
 Owens, Benjamin, farmer.
 Olmsted, Charles, farmer.
 Osborne, M., widow.
 Prevo, A. H., farmer.
 Piper, J. A., Pastor Presb. Church.
 Plank, T. J., clerk.
 Patterson, Thomas, farmer.
 Peyton, Charles A., physician.
 Perkins, Alexander, grocer.
 Poxton & Mitchell, books and stationery.
 Post, Edwin, farmer.
 Peyton, Joseph, farmer.
 Peake, W. O., clerk.
 Pinatel, Charles, retired.
 Paulding, J. B., carriage-maker.
 Parker, J. A., farmer.
 Patton, W. R., physician and surgeon.
 Pugh, James, blacksmith.
 Parker, B. A., farmer.
 Pearman, E., retired.
 Parker, I. H., farmer.
 Padget, K., widow.
 Ping, S. J., dressmaker.
 Pearcy, J. W., farmer.

Plew, J. D., farmer.
 Poole, Thomas J., carpenter.
 Parker, Margaret.
 Parker, A. A., farmer.
 Parker, D. M., farmer.
 Perrill, Hugh, plasterer.
 Quiggins, H. C., teamster.
 Roberts, S. M., Mrs., widow.
 Rodgers, J. W., laborer.
 Reynolds, J. W., farmer.
 Ryan, John, painter.
 Reat, Emeline, widow.
 Rix, Samuel, farmer.
 Rosebrough, J. B., farmer.
 Reynolds, Joseph B., laborer.
 Robinson, E. W., farmer.
 Ramsey, A., blacksmith.
 Ross, W. T., farmer.
 Reprogle, M., farmer.
 Reprogle, R. S., farmer.
 Robinson, W. E., Circuit Clerk.
 Rader, A. L., attorney at law.
 Robbins, M. W., clerk.
 Reynolds, L. C., farmer.
 Ricketts, W. S., clerk.
 Reid, John L., farmer.
 Ray, S. E., dry goods.
 Ray & Hampton, dry goods.
 Rogers, S. W., farmer.
 Robinson, J. W., farmer.
 Record, S. H., drain-tile manufacturer.
 Rogers, C. C., druggist.
 Robertson, I. M., teamster.
 Rhoads, T. B., farmer.
 Rarodin, J. K., attorney at law.
 Ritchey, A., boots and shoes.
 Rice, John, blacksmith.
 Ricketts, J. A., marble works.
 Ricketts, Wm., real estate and claim ag't
 Ricketts, J. T., marble-cutter.
 Robertson, W., shoemaker.
 Ramsey, A. J., laborer.
 Reat, J. W., farmer.
 Ray, L. D., farmer.
 Reat, Robert L., farmer.
 Sisk, Elias, horse-dealer.
 Shorts, J., speculator.
 Spears, A. K., physician and surgeon.
 Streeter, Alexander.
 Sternberg, A., clothing.
 Sternberg, B., clothing.
 Stoddert, Richard, hardware and lumber.
 Shriver, M. L., tinner.
 Said, Harvey, miller.
 Shaw, A. F., Police Magistrate.
 Scheytt, Conrad, machinist.
 Spence, Susan, widow.
 Stoner, F., farmer.
 Smith, Nicholas, laborer.
 Sanders, Thomas, farmer.
 Sutton, H. M., laborer.
 Stevens, William, farmer.
 Sells, William, farmer.
 Stevens, James W., farmer.
 Stoddert, R., & Sons, hardware and lum-
 ber.
 Shriver, L. L., tinner.
 Skidmore & Co., harness, saddlery, etc.

- Skidmore, O., harness, saddlery, etc.
 Stites, Richard, farmer.
 Skidmore, James, harness-maker.
 Simpson, John W., broom-maker.
 Smith, J. U., teamster.
 Schnorf, Arthur, farmer.
 Stiles, James, farmer.
 Starkweather, C. C., clerk.
 Stoddert, Henry, hardware and lumber.
 Scheytt, Christian J., saloon.
 Sittler, H. C., photographer.
 Shriver, A. C., stoves, tinware and house-furnishing goods.
 Shriver, Charles W., stoves, tinware and house-furnishing goods.
 Sarchett, G. B., physician and surgeon.
 Swartz, Cyrus, bakery and confectionery.
 Swartz, Scott W. S., laborer.
 Snider, G. W., grocer.
 Shafer, Peter, farmer.
 Scott, James, plasterer.
 Shoots, E. A., widow.
 Said, Harvey, miller.
 Shasberger, Fred, cooper.
 Snyder, John M., farmer.
 Smith, M. M., dressmaker.
 Shaw, John C., broom-maker.
 Sublet, Thomas C., engineer.
 Scharer, Dominick, miller.
 Songer, James H., farmer.
 Sutton, A. M., farmer.
 Stites, Jonathan, farmer.
 Stites, William, farmer.
 Silance, James H., farmer.
 Stites, John M., farmer.
 Silverthorn, L. L., physician and surgeon.
 Steigman, George, Charleston Pork-Packing Houses.
 Sisk, G. W., cooper.
 Shriver, L. B., tinner.
 Shackelford, James, farmer.
 Sparks, L. B., Mrs., sewing-machine agt.
 Stoner, John, farmer.
 Stephens, John, farmer.
 Sowers, John, farmer.
 Stein, J. G., painter.
 Smith, Lewis, farmer.
 Sarchett, S. B., dairyman.
 Shultz, Houston, farmer.
 Snyder, William S., laborer.
 Sidenstricker, H. R., farmer.
 Stites, David, farmer.
 Sallee, E. M., carpenter.
 Sampson, Isaac, teamster.
 Stoddert, Thomas, dry goods.
 Shoemaker, T. T., farmer.
 Stewart, Robert, carder.
 Shannahan, Patrick, railroad laborer.
 Shafer, L., farmer.
 Stimmel, A. J., farmer.
 Stoddert, Thomas, Jr., dry goods.
 Sullivan, Patrick, laborer.
 Theaker, J. S., book canvasser.
 Tillotston, T. E., book-keeper.
 Thayer, W. H., farmer.
 Tinkey, Henry, miller.
 Thompson, C. W., laborer.
 Tucker, John W., brickmason.
 Traver, W. H., Mrs., broom-manufacturer.
 Theaker, W. C., book canvasser.
 Thomas, L. N., farmer.
 Tomlinson, M., widow.
 Traver, R. A., broom-manufacturer.
 Trott, John, broom-winder.
 Traver & Nixon, broom-manufacturers.
 Trower, Polly A., Mrs.
 Temple, A. G., farmer.
 Tucker, George, Justice of the Peace.
 Thompson, John, farmer.
 Tremble, D. H., Deputy Treasurer.
 Tuttle, Daniel.
 Turman, John, laborer.
 Trowel, Adam, farmer.
 Thrall, S. M., wool-sorter.
 Tinkle, Mary A., boarding-house.
 Troutman, G. B., grocer.
 Threlkeld, Thomas, farmer.
 Taggart, J. M., farmer.
 Vantassel, J. W., farmer.
 Veach, Jesse, farmer.
 Vanderford, Chas., Justice of the Peace.
 Veach, John F., farmer.
 Vail, D. D., carpenter.
 Vail, Isaac, livery-stable.
 Veach, B., farmer.
 Van Sickle, Daniel A., Charleston Hotel.
 Van Meter, Sam'l, physician and surgeon.
 Van Sickle, J. W., engineer.
 Van Sickle, Aaron, mechanic.
 Van Dyke, Isaac N., attorney at law.
 Van Deren, J. N.
 Veneman, J. C., clerk Charleston Hotel.
 Woodrum, John L., farmer.
 Woodworth, A. T. C., farmer.
 Wallace, Joseph, laborer.
 Watson, M. F., teamster.
 Wright, Samuel, salesman.
 Wright, W. G., groceries and provisions.
 Wesley, Mary, widow.
 Woods, William E., farmer.
 Wilber, H. U., & Son, farmers.
 Wesley, Charles, molder.
 Winters, William, teamster.
 Woodruff, N. Z., grocer.
 Whelan, M., farmer.
 Wilson, Charles E., Charleston Pork-Packing House.
 White, Benjamin, laborer.
 Wigal, George, L., broom-maker.
 Woods, T. E., carpenter.
 White, G. W., farmer.
 Walker, Eveline, widow.
 Walker, Henry, farmer.
 Walker, A. F., farmer.
 Woodrum, A., farmer.
 Walker, Mary F.
 Walton, N., salesman.
 Wenz, John, drayman.
 Weber, John, baker and confectioner.
 Weber Bros., bakers and confectioners.
 Weber, Daniel, baker and confectioner.
 Weber, Frances, widow.
 Weiss & Frommel, woolen manfrs.
 Weiss, Ginther, woolen manufacturer.
 Wright, Hodgen & Co., groceries and provisions.

Winters, Isaac, merchant tailor.
 Warden, E. B., clerk.
 Woods, Samuel W., farmer.
 Whittemore, W. A., horse-breeder.
 Wait, Stephen.
 White, John H., farmer.
 Wright, George L., restaurant.
 White, Owens, farmer.
 Walker, Mary, Mrs., farmer.
 Walter, W. H., blacksmith.
 Walter, George, gardener.
 Warren, James, laborer.
 Whalen, A. Perry, molder.
 Wenz, William, billiards.
 Wilson, Sarah, widow.
 Wilson, J. C.

Wilson, C. E., Charleston Pork-Packing House.
 Watts, Charles, foreman.
 Wright, James, farmer.
 Weaver, J. W., farmer.
 Willingham, J. H., farmer.
 Waters, L. M., laborer.
 White, William H., farmer.
 Waters, George W., farmer.
 Weaver, Henry, farmer.
 Walker, Edward, horse-trader.
 Wissel, Peter, farmer.
 Wiley, Eli, attorney at law.
 Young, T. J., farmer.
 Young, C. M., sewing machines.
 Young, Robert, sewing machines.

MATTOON TOWNSHIP.

(P. O. MATTOON.)

Alshular, Charles, tr. agt.
 Anderson, Wm. W., farmer.
 Anderson, L., machinist.
 Adams, Jesse, Constable.
 Anderson, Jacob, col. cook Essex House.
 Alshular, Moses, dry goods merchant.
 Aldrich, I. H., fruit grower.
 Aubert, John L., surveyor.
 Anderson, T. P., laborer.
 Anderson, George, machinist.
 Augur, W. H., Justice of the Peace.
 Abell H. F., left State.
 Allen, Charles H., tinner.
 Allison, John L., butcher.
 Ayer, H. A. Mrs., fruit garden.
 Adams, Luther.
 Anderson, J. S., Sec. Masonic B. S.
 Allen, S. J., Mrs.
 Alshular, Samuel, milling and photo.
 Ayers, I. J., book and news dealer.
 Ashbrook, Samuel, farmer.
 Abell, M. B., moved to Larned, Kan.
 Ashworth, Frank A., grain merchant.
 Anderson, Peter.
 Anderson, Charles W., engineer.
 Anderson, Philip, Cooper.
 Auger, S. G. butcher.
 Allison, F. A., attorney.
 Artaburn, James H., farmer.
 Alexander, John.
 Adrian, M. M., farmer.
 Adrian, John, farmer.
 Ahrens, Amelia.
 Albeck, Jacob, laborer.
 Ashbrook, R. W., farmer.
 Barney, Homer, mechanic.
 Baur, H., Mrs.
 Bennett, Charles, attorney.
 Brainard, A., carpenter.
 Brawdy, James, laborer.
 Bond, Holland, laborer.
 Booth, T. D., Mrs., fruit farm.
 Black, Fred, farmer.
 Beachum, Bennett, laborer.

Brand, Jonathan, laborer.
 Bell, J. N., farmer.
 Bales, T. T., farmer.
 Bell, Wm. A., machinist.
 Bence, M. P., laborer.
 Bell, Joseph, farmer.
 Bell, Isaac, farmer.
 Brinager, James M., farmer.
 Barker, H. B., farmer.
 Barker, M. B., farmer.
 Barr, Sarah, farmer.
 Bellamy, E. E., farmer.
 Bellamy, C. A., farmer.
 Barrett, Richard.
 Burnett, Eli, engineer.
 Bombery, Wm., boiler-maker.
 Burnett, Mary J., boarding-house.
 Barnett, P. H., insurance agent.
 Bradshaw, George, coal merchant.
 Bridwell, H. L., farmer.
 Bedford, Mary.
 Brock, T. A., clerk.
 Bryant, Thomas.
 Blakley, Wm.
 Brown, Wm.
 Bell, Wm. A., farmer.
 Berviller, Nickerson, retired.
 Benefiel, J. B., butcher.
 Bridges, V. R., physician.
 Baker, Michael, laborer.
 Barr, Alexander, barber.
 Barnes, I. W., restaurant.
 Branham, Wm., retired.
 Buck, David, machinist.
 Blackman, M. D., merchant.
 Brown, C. M., Mrs.
 Bodendick, Wm., machinist.
 Berry, B. N., farmer.
 Bland, Thomas, laborer.
 Baldrige, David, retired.
 Brawdy, George, laborer.
 Brewner, A. J., mason.
 Barwick, W. D., huckster.
 Bostwick, C. B., editor.

Boridgman, A. C.
 Bayley, A. B., merchant.
 Bayle, Joseph, laborer.
 Barkee, E., farmer.
 Bush, Jacob A., farmer.
 Bautle, Eugene, jeweler.
 Birch, John F., shoemaker.
 Ballantine, Jason, machinist.
 Bennett, L. D., engineer.
 Baker, John, engineer.
 Bryan, John, laborer.
 Bliss, J. A., merchant.
 Bowin, J. N.
 Becker, Wm., merchant.
 Beck, A. D., laborer.
 Bray, Solomon, baggage-master.
 Burges, Wm., boots and shoes.
 Bell, J. J., Justice.
 Brady, James, laborer.
 Currens, E. T., merchant.
 Curtis, Charles.
 Chapman, Robert, painter.
 Chapen, Leonidas, farmer.
 Cunningham, John, attorney.
 Cox, Jason, merchant tailor.
 Clark, M. S., liveryman.
 Clark, H. S., attorney.
 Clark, W. T.
 Chettle, Wm. M., telegraph operator.
 Clark, P. B., blacksmith.
 Currens, Michael, laborer.
 Codington, I. V., lumber merchant.
 Collard, S. W., carpenter.
 Collard, George W., carpenter.
 Cushman, A. F., Mrs.
 Crandell, A. B., carpenter.
 Clegg, Thomas, traveling agent.
 Claybaugh, J. W., carpenter.
 Cunningham, Robert, farmer.
 Colson, G. E., merchant.
 Carter, Robert.
 Clark, Jason H.
 Colson, Allie F., confectioner.
 Collins, F. C., clerk.
 Cox, I. L.
 Cyphers, M., boarding-house.
 Cooper, B. S., carpenter.
 Christian, F. A., carpenter.
 Calhoun, A. B., farmer.
 Cunningham, W. C., carpenter.
 Cadington, S. R., lumber merchant.
 Capen, B. S., carpenter.
 Confer, M. J., Mrs., baker.
 Coats, R. W., dairyman.
 Coats, A. W.
 Clark, John.
 Clark, George W., lawyer.
 Claughly, John.
 Collins, A., clerk.
 Cranen, Jeremiah, laborer.
 Clark, Joseph H., banker.
 Campbell, S. A.
 Coon, D. S., shoemaker.
 Cornelians, Cronans.
 Chuse, J. F., machinist.
 Currens, George, retired boot and shoe merchant.
 Cuningham, J. S., dry goods clerk.

Coppage, W. R., druggist.
 Clark, E. M., merchant.
 Cassell, J. D., restaurant.
 Coulter, H. M., farmer.
 Church, Ransom.
 Curry, W. P., farmer.
 Curry, T. J., farmer.
 Curry, D. W., farmer.
 Clark, Wm., farmer.
 Corder, Wm., farmer.
 Carter, John, laborer.
 Curry, J. H., farmer.
 Champion, Wm. H.
 Clark, Wm. H.
 Cole, Wm.
 Corder, W. R., farmer.
 Carter, George.
 Chandion, A. J., drayman.
 Carlton, A. W.
 Craig, A. W.
 Clark, H. S., attorney.
 Cadwell, E. C., insurance agent.
 Cox, Hiram, farmer.
 Davis, Thomas.
 Dora, I. W., physician.
 Downing, Thomas.
 Drish, J. F., hardware.
 Donnell, John K., wholesale grocer.
 Donnell, Thomas, tombstones.
 Dolan, Thomas.
 Dahling, Henry.
 Dunlap, W. B., Cashier First Nat'l Bank.
 Dunn, Morris, laborer.
 Davis, W. H.
 Duncan, J. E., paper and stationery dealer.
 Diddle, A. J., clerk in railroad office.
 Duncan, Maggie, Mrs.
 Detwiler, W. H., plasterer.
 Doran, J. W., farmer.
 Dolton, Wm., laborer.
 Danhiser, A., upholsterer.
 Dota, Isaac, laborer.
 Darnblazer, J., auctioneer.
 Dozier, Wm., farmer.
 Dole, S. D., farmer.
 Dole, J. C., farmer.
 Davis, B.
 Dewald, George.
 Dale, C. M.
 Durnell, A. N.
 Elder, A. C., druggist.
 Ewing, J. M., painter.
 Everharty, Mat, butcher.
 Everfield, Thomas, tinner.
 Ewing, A. C.
 Elliott, Thomas, shoemaker.
 Evans, John, laborer.
 Eler, John, carpenter.
 Elenstin, Hugo, laborer.
 Ewing, R. L., groceryman.
 Ewalt, J. H., laborer.
 Earl, Frank, laborer.
 Edson, Wilson.
 Edington, James D., farmer.
 Estes, W. B.
 Essex House, hotel.
 Filcer, A. J.
 Fry, Charles B., physician.

Foot, W. D., carpenter.
 Ford, S. J.
 Ferguson, M. J., Mrs.
 Fickes, George, laborer.
 Fickes, Samuel, laborer.
 Fickes, Jacob, laborer.
 Fairbros, Wm., laborer.
 Figenbaum, Henry, laborer.
 Faught, W. H., left city.
 Fuller, J. D.
 Fitzgerald, Joshua, laborer.
 Ferel, Mary.
 Flynn, Thomas, saloon-keeper.
 Fallin, D. A., groceryman.
 Fallin, J. S., groceryman.
 Futures, Charles, groceryman.
 Fooba, Tim.
 Fudge, L., mechanic.
 Fullin, Wm., real estate.
 Frakes, James, laborer.
 Fulcher, Wm. J., City Treasurer.
 Farris, B., laborer.
 Fallin, Henry, farmer.
 Fulton, D. W., farmer.
 Ferree, Reuben J., farmer.
 Frost, Peter, farmer.
 Fox, Samuel.
 Frakes, Wm.
 Francis, Benjamin.
 Fugate, C.
 Fugate, Stephen.
 Flemming, W. C.
 Fisher, J. M., insurance agent.
 Gavin, Richard.
 Gordan, A. H., painter.
 Gibbs, I. N., horse-dealer.
 Glunt, John.
 Gucker, F.
 Geary, S. D., mechanic.
 Garthwait, Frank, dry goods.
 Goodyear, John S.
 Guyott, Fred.
 Guyott, Wm.
 Goins, W.
 Giffin, Morgan, saloon-keeper.
 Gogin, A. D., mail agent.
 Goldgart, George, retired merchant.
 Guilfoil, John, engineer I. & St. L. R. R.
 Garrett, Zachariah.
 Gibler, L., leader in brass band.
 Goodpastor, John, feed store.
 Gray, Robert, Prosecuting Attorney.
 Gowgin, O. W., Justice of the Peace.
 Gray, George.
 Gawger, John, conductor I. & St. L. R. R.
 Gaw, John.
 Gaw, Peter.
 Goold, Joseph.
 Gidelle, Elizabeth.
 Gardner, S. D., farmer.
 Griffith, John, carpenter I. & St. L. shops.
 Guilduff, James, engineer I. & St. L. R. R.
 Hughs, James F., attorney.
 Hinkle, B. C., lumber-dealer.
 Hart, Thomas, farmer.
 Howard, Lucian, farmer.
 Hays, George W., laborer.
 Hermon, John, miller.

Hermon, J. T., traveling patent-right man.
 Herber, Israel, carpenter.
 Hunt, John, butcher.
 Hodgey, Nelson, groceryman.
 Haskill, C. A., laborer.
 Holmes, George, carpenter.
 Hogue, John B., tile manufacturer.
 Howell, S. W., carpenter.
 Heath, N. P., minister M. E. Church.
 Hardy, Charles, engineer disp.
 Horn, Joseph, tailor.
 Harris, J. B., collector.
 Hodeger, George.
 Huston, J. B., laborer.
 Henly, L. C., attorney.
 Horn, George, tailor.
 Hunt, B. F., cooper.
 Hennessee, Pat., groceryman.
 Hodly, O. E., groceryman.
 Handford, G. F., boot and shoe dealer.
 Hasbrook, A. V., hardware dealer.
 Hanna, John W., books and stationery.
 Hennessee, John, carpenter.
 Hayden, Mathew, laborer I. & St. L. R. R.
 Huffman, E., laborer.
 Handsucker, Joseph, laborer in railroad shops.
 Horn, Wm., foreman machine shop I. & St. L. R. R.
 Henry, A. M., Dr., physician.
 Hawes, J. S., saloon-keeper.
 Hoff, Joseph, shoemaker.
 Higdon, J. J., shoemaker.
 Heap, Harry, works in R. R. shops.
 Hightsman, Wm., works in R. R. shops.
 Hall, Jeff M., carpenter.
 Herman, Theodore, expressman.
 Herman, John, laborer.
 Hodgson, E., ice dealer.
 Harison, Bela, farmer.
 Heath, John, farmer.
 Harding, Harriet, Mrs.
 Handraham, Michael, Jr., laborer.
 Henly, James, laborer.
 Hamilton, Wm., laborer.
 Hortenstine, Jacob, laborer.
 Holland, Ambrose, laborer.
 Hyner, C. C., farmer.
 Hartenstine, John, farmer.
 Hunt, Philip O., farmer.
 Hays, B. F., drayman.
 Herkimer, J. D., farmer.
 Hinkle, W. S., wall-paper dealer.
 Isaac, Samuel, clothier.
 Isgrigg, M., laborer.
 Igo, B., watchman D. M. & S. R. R.
 James, Ira, President gas company.
 Jones, Riley, painter.
 Jennings, J., grain-dealer.
 Jennings, E., grain-dealer.
 Joseph, H., jeweler.
 Jout, Theo., saddle and harness maker.
 Jones, W. H., laborer.
 Johnson, John T., cooper.
 Jones, Charles H., farmer.
 Jones, Henry, Col., barber.
 Jackson, Ira B., insurance agent.

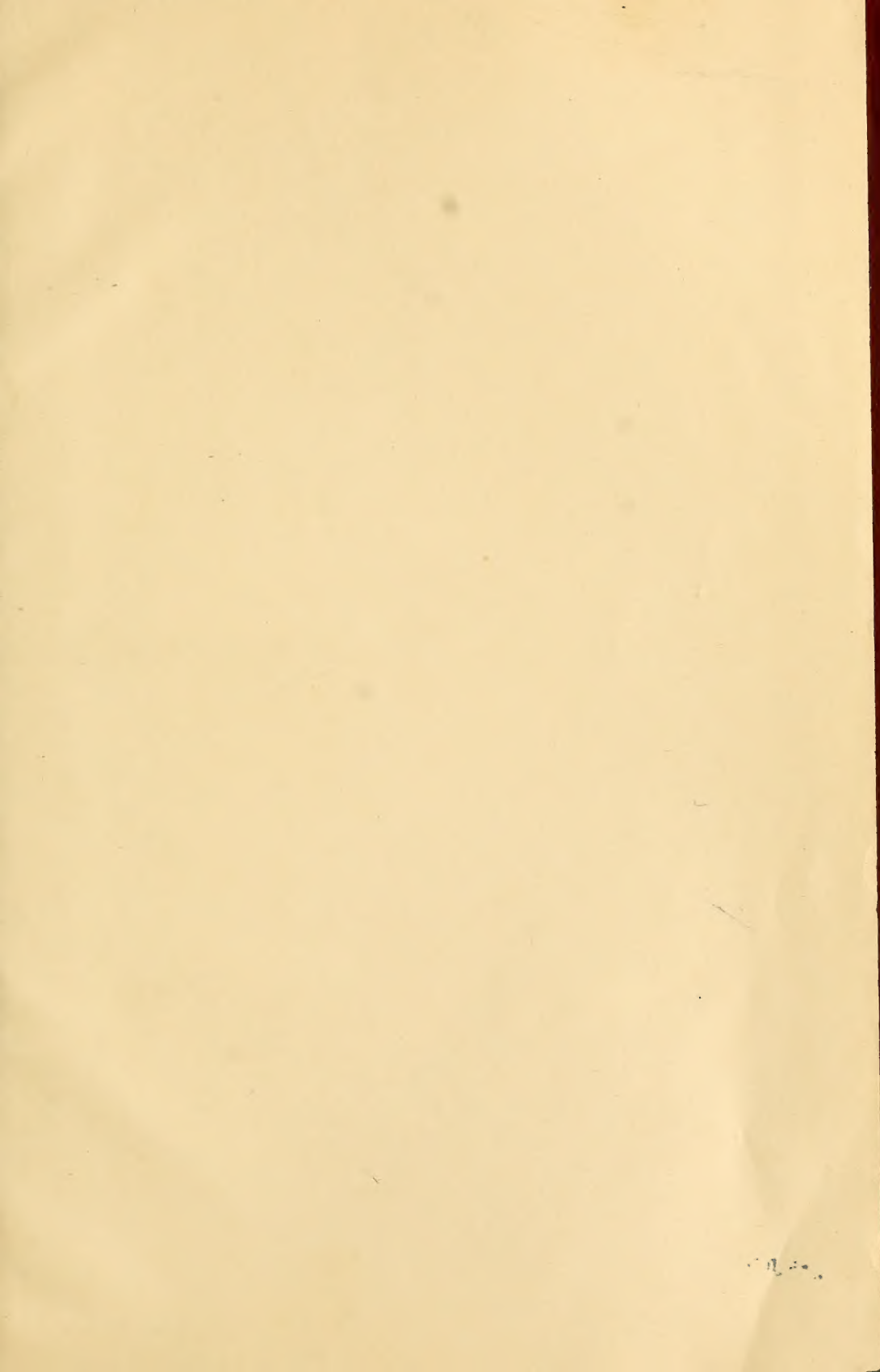
Jenkins, David S., engineer.
 Jones, Rufus, laborer.
 Johnson, J. A., laborer.
 Jameson, James, carpenter.
 Jeferson, Jacob, farmer.
 Jordan, James, laborer.
 Jones, Joel, laborer.
 Jeffries, Geo. K., laborer.
 Jordan, G. W., mail agent, M. & D. R. R.
 James, D. D., merchant mitter.
 Kinkhead, Eley, saloon-keeper.
 Kelly, John M., clerk J. R. Duncan.
 King, John V., laborer.
 Kennedy, Patrick, freightman I. C. R. R.
 Khlore, Philip.
 Killer, E. C., clerk J. F. Drish.
 Khlore, Henry.
 Kerns, James, laborer.
 Kinser, J. B., laborer.
 Kilner, George, physician.
 Kilner, G. T., druggist.
 Kemp, William, saddler.
 Kelly, Jas. M., shoemaker.
 Kinzel, Fred, saloon-keeper.
 Kely, H. F., carpenter.
 Killer, A. D., City Marshal.
 Krebs, David, laborer, I. & St. L. R. R.
 Kuhule, G., blacksmith.
 Kilner, J. A., clerk in drug store.
 Ketz & Frolick, clothiers.
 Kern, Frank, dry goods.
 Kinner, Oliver.
 Killer, W. A., farmer.
 Kurtz, J. F.
 Krebs, Rubin, gunsmith.
 Killerman, John, saloon-keeper.
 Krozen, George, brickmason.
 Kirk, H. R., tailor.
 Kirk, John L., laborer.
 Kuppel, John.
 Kuhns & Bros., clothiers.
 Lawson, J. F., traveling salesman.
 Leuth, Fred, cigar-maker.
 Lent, J. P., farmer.
 Lafever, F. K., laborer, I. & St. L. R. R.
 Linn, P. B., groceryman.
 Long, W. W., farmer.
 Lynch, Thomas, laborer, I. & St. L. R. R.
 Lindig, Charles, tailor.
 Lynch, Pat, laborer, I. & St. L. R. R.
 Lynn, G. W., insurance agent.
 Lawler, F. M., machinist.
 Larkins, John, laborer, I. & St. L. shops.
 La Clair, Paul, carpenter.
 Lytle, F. M., clerk, with Ira James.
 Linder, Wm., groceryman.
 Linder, John W., farmer.
 Linder, Elisha, farmer.
 Leach, Jas. W., farmer.
 La Grand, Elizabeth.
 Lippert, W. K., farmer.
 Love, Thomas.
 La Grand, Philip, farmer.
 Luby, S. Z., farmer.
 Linder, Nathan, farmer.
 Linder, John H., farmer.
 Lane, T. P. C., farmer.
 Lewis, W. H., agent, I. & St. L. R. R.
 Lenox, Wm., Mattoon Foundry.
 Mayer, W. H., loan agent.
 Mayer & Rose, attorneys.
 Malona, M., laborer.
 Murry, James F., laborer.
 Manning, Charles, stock-dealer.
 Mason, W. T., laborer.
 Malinder, John, laborer, I. & St. L. R. R.
 Mitchell, James S., laborer.
 Miller, Wm. F., carpenter.
 Montage, G. A., clerk with S. Isaac
 Mitchell, J. M., saddler.
 Montgomery, M., Mrs.
 Mayer, John, groceryman.
 Miller, Richard, laborer. —
 Mason, Peter, laborer.
 Morris, W. E., Mrs.
 Morgan, J. J., laborer.
 Masonhall, J. P., laborer.
 Morse, L. F., physician.
 Mattock, J. H., clerk, with Kahns.
 Minter, Richard, marble agent.
 Morgan, Geo. H., farmer.
 Moran & Phillips, carriage-makers.
 Munson, S., Mrs.
 Murry, T. S., cutter in tailor-shop.
 Miller, Geo. F., laborer.
 Michaels, Charles, laborer.
 Moneypenny, S., miller.
 Moore, W. P., laborer.
 Miller, Osbert, plasterer.
 Mayer & Becker, groceryman.
 Moore, Calvin, druggist.
 Mulford, J. A., hide and leather dealer.
 Madison, Simon, gardener.
 Meyer, Lawrence, gardener.
 Montgomery, Tyra, florist.
 Mollen, Patrick, laborer.
 Michaels, Jas. W., laborer.
 Mitchell, T. S., laborer.
 Money, E., farmer.
 Meyers, I. C.
 Meyers, Wm.
 Mattox, Benjamin D.
 Mahan, A., laborer.
 Malsbery, Samuel, laborer.
 Mapels, Harvey, laborer.
 Miller, Joseph, laborer. —
 Michael, J. H., farmer.
 Miller, Luther, Street Supervisor. —
 Messer, Daniel, prop. Essex House
 McDuffer, H. F., engineer.
 McFarland, John, carpenter.
 McNair, J. L. Presbyterian Minister
 McPherran, S. M.
 McKee, George, poultry dealer.
 McShawe, Edw., laborer, machine-shop.
 McDuffer, Wm., laborer.
 McAcran, Jas., clerk.
 McCormick, Thomas, groceryman.
 McShane, F., boots and shoes.
 McKee, Wm., City Marshal.
 McClelland, J. O., farmer.
 McAcran, J. W., farmer.
 McCane, John, laborer.
 McWhimney, Leroy, laborer.
 McFall, D. M., Dr., physician.
 McShane, Jason, mach., I. & St. L. R. R.

McMahon, Richard, Roadmaster, I. & St. L. R. R.
 McIntire, D. S., attorney.
 McIntire, D. T., attorney,
 McFaddin, C. B.
 McCurry, Isaac, bolt-cutter, I. & St. L. R. R.
 McClure, E. B., Supt. I. & St. L. R. R.
 McFadden, David, carpenter.
 McQuown, Harvey, miller.
 McDonald, D., foreman I. & St. L. shops.
 McPherson, G. J.
 McFadden, Wm. H.
 McPherrin, Thomas, farmer.
 McFallon, John, farmer.
 McPherrin, I. N., farmer.
 McQuown, Dick, farmer.
 McQuown, W. A., farmer.
 McQuown, R. W., farmer.
 McElroy, John, farmer.
 Moore, J. W., lumber-dealer.
 Montague, T. W., stock-dealer.
 Norwell, Newton, clerk, with Linder.
 Naylor, Wm., molder (foundry).
 Newcomb, Oliver, carpenter.
 Niemeyer, I. A., laborer, I. & St. L. shops.
 Niemeyer, C. A., painter, I. & St. L. shops.
 Noys, Frank, law student.
 Noyes, E., Sr., farmer.
 Nicoll, R. L.
 Needham, M. R., drayman.
 Noble, Charles, painter.
 Noys, Eben, Jr., farmer.
 Newport, Benjamin S., farmer.
 Noys, Henry, farmer.
 Nash, George, farmer.
 Noys, Rufus, farmer.
 Neely, L. A., train-dispatcher.
 Norvell, F. A., Constable.
 Oblinger, D. H., druggist.
 Owings, Samuel.
 Osborn, R. H.
 O'Neal, Mike, laborer.
 O'Conner, Mary Ann.
 O'Bryan, David, laborer.
 Orr, John C., cooper.
 Osborn, Amelia.
 O'Neal, Daniel, blacksmith,
 Owens, John, plasterer.
 Ozee, Joseph S., plasterer.
 Ozee, J. C., Dr., physician.
 Orendorf, M. A., farmer.
 Orendorf, Israel, farmer.
 Orendorf, Lewis, farmer.
 O'Bron, O. F., farmer.
 Phelan, John, agent Central R. R.
 Patterson, Mary M.
 Pritchett, A., laborer.
 Patrick, T. C., farmer.
 Patterson, N.
 Perry, David S., engineer.
 Price, Wm. P., carpenter.
 Pile, W. H. K., real estate.
 Peck, C. G., foreman *Gazette* office.
 Paugh, W. H., Dr., physician.
 Pearson, Jas.
 Patterson, Sarah.
 Peck, E. F., conductor I. & St. L. R. R.

Pence, N., City Marshal.
 Parish, W. H., clerk.
 Perry, Austin, barber.
 Perry, Joseph.
 Powers, Patrick, blacksmith.
 Phillips, W. A., school-teacher.
 Peebles, J. J., carpenter, I. & St. L. shops.
 Phillips, Calvin, farmer.
 Phelan, Robert, ticket agent Central R. R.
 Parasal, Lewis.
 Payne, W. R., tailor.
 Patterson, W. P., farmer.
 Powell, C. A., sexton Dodge Grove Cemetery.
 Pickett, A., Dr., physician.
 Patrick, John T.
 Powell, C. H., farmer.
 Powell, J. A., farmer.
 Puleston, W. H., farmer.
 Patterson, E. G., farmer.
 Parks, John, farmer.
 Powell, J. W., farmer.
 Pape, John, farmer.
 Quick, David, carpenter.
 Quintt, Calvin, farmer.
 Rose, E. P., attorney.
 Reynolds, John, farmer.
 Richison, J. A., mail agent.
 Raw, John, laborer.
 Roach, George, farmer.
 Rinkin, John, painter.
 Randolph, A. F., brickmason.
 Rice, V. T. S., bookbinder.
 Roach, Robert, laborer.
 Regett, Charles, laborer.
 Roberts, L. G., dentist.
 Roberts, R. B., dentist.
 Roose, C. A., poultry-dealer.
 Russell, George, brasslitter.
 Rapp, John, Mrs.
 Rhoten, Thomas, farmer.
 Reaf, M., Mrs.
 Roberts, G., laborer.
 Redding, Robert, farmer.
 Rose, T. B.
 Richmond, J., City Mill proprietor.
 Robb, Charles, laborer.
 Raw, George, laborer.
 Run, I., laborer.
 Raw, Thomas, laborer.
 Rudy, J. O., real estate and life insurance.
 Riddle, H. S., gardener.
 Riddle, James M., gardener.
 Ringwalt, Jacob, carpenter.
 Rathenputer, L.
 Review, A. G.
 Ruth, Joseph, engineer I. & St. L. R. R.
 Rutherford, Ellen, widow of Wm. R.
 Rapp, Tobias, watchman I. & St. L. R. R.
 Ritter, Henry, cigar manufacturer.
 Rice, U. T. S., bookbinder.
 Rodgers, J. C., farmer.
 Rightsell, C. K., farmer.
 Rightsell, J. R., farmer.
 Rightsell, Hepsibah, farmer.
 Rutherford, R. B., farmer.
 Rand, Parker, farmer.
 Rand, James W., farmer.

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